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MYSORE

AND

COORG.

Vol. 2

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Gazetier compiled for the Government of India.

BY 30557

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G.M.C. / Mys
VOL. II.

MYSORE, BY DISTRICTS.



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NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

Nundydroog Division.

District.					Area.	Population.	Revenue.
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	Sq. m. 2,914	828,534	Rs. 1,700,000
Kolar	...	...	...	...	2,577	618,954	1,200,000
Tänkür	...	...	...	...	3,606	632,239	1,175,000
Total.....					9097	2,079,547	4,075,000

Towns containing a population of more than 5,000.

Bangalore	...	142,513.	Siddagatta	...	7,009.
Tänkür	...	11,170.	Anekal	...	5,612.
Kolar	...	9,924.	Devanhalli	...	5,751.
Chikkallapur	...	9,882.	Hoar	...	5,751.
Dodhallapur	...	7,449.	Cloepet	...	5,460.
Channarayana	...	7,101.			

BANGALORE DISTRICT NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

SCALE 10 MILES TO AN INCH

REFERENCES.

KADABA Name of tank in this type.

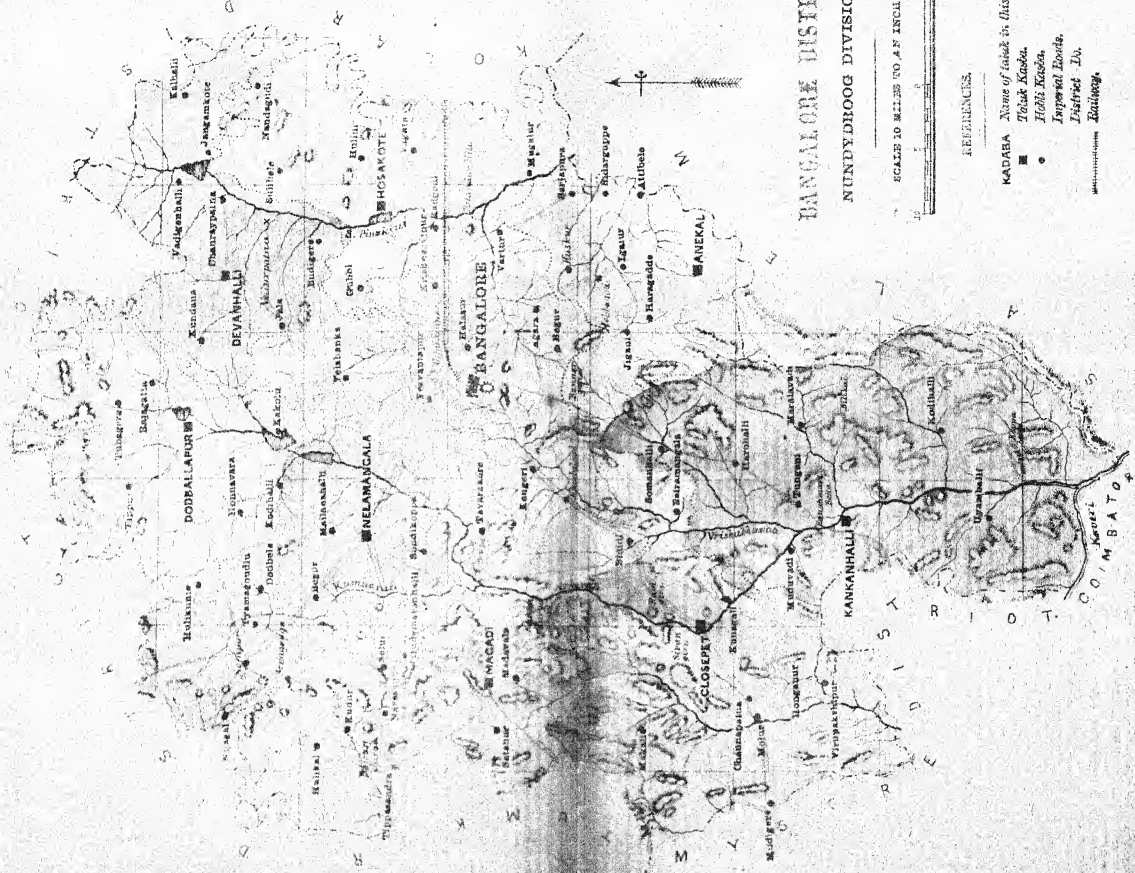
□ Tank Kadba.

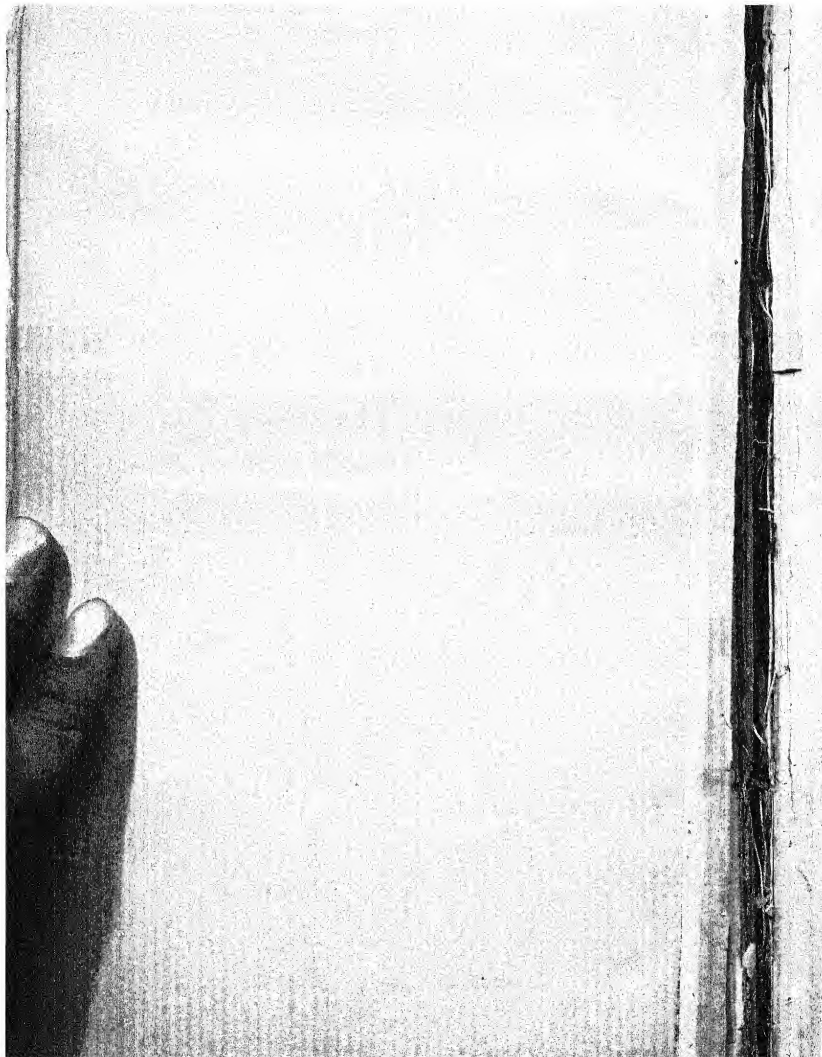
• Tank Kadba.

▬ Imperial Road.

▬ District Rd.

▬ Railway.





BANGALORE DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—A District in the south of the Nundydroog Division; situated between $12^{\circ} 13'$ and $13^{\circ} 23'$ north latitude, $77^{\circ} 7'$ and $78^{\circ} 4'$ east longitude. Its greatest length is from north to south, the distance between the extreme points being 85 miles. From east to west it measures 50 miles.

Area.—The area is computed at 2,914 square miles; of which 1,167 square miles 374 acres are under cultivation, 414 square miles 548 acres culturable, 1,331 square miles 358 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—It is bounded north-east by the Kolar District and north-west by the Tánkúr District, both of the Nundydroog Division; south-west by the Mysore District of the Ashtagram Division, and south-east by the Salem District of the Madras Presidency; while for 10 miles on the south the river Kaveri separates it from the Coimbatore District of that Presidency.

Sub-Divisions.—It is subdivided into the following taluks:—

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Anekal	*178	7	201	55,895
2	Bangalore	*399	9	319	227,425
3	Closepet	476	9	226	96,974
4	Devanhalli	238	8	293	70,459
5	Dodballapur	292	8	268	63,707
6	Hoskote	*401	8	344	69,885
7	Kankanhalli	401	8	213	73,415
8	Magadi	*320	11	354	99,085
9	Nelamangala	209	7	327	71,509
Total...		2,914	75	2,514	828,354

Physical Features.—The main portion of the District consists of the valley of the Arkávati, with the Kávéri flowing at its southern base. The

* Owing to redistribution of hoblis the areas marked * are approximate only.

eastern portion includes the upper basin of the Southern Pinákini (or Pennar), the western a small part of that of the Shimsha.

A line drawn north and south from Nundydroog to the west of Bangalore and thence to Anekal would run along the highest part of the ridge of land which separates the Arkávati valley from that of the S. Pinákini. The elevation of this rising ground at Bangalore, one of the highest parts of the Mysore table land, is 3,050 feet above the level of the sea, measured at the base of the Chief Commissioner's flagstaff. At the *mantapam* or watch tower on the Oyál-dinne, two miles to the north of Bangalore, the elevation is 3,120 feet at base of the observatory.

Parallel with this watershed, which forms the eastern boundary of the Kaveri river system in Mysore, is a broken chain of rocky hills extending from the west of the Nelamangala taluk, through the taluks of Magadi, Closepet, and Kankanhalli, and occasionally rising into lofty mountain peaks, such as Shivaganga and Sávandurga. Beyond this western belt the surface waters, commencing from the west of Magadi, run southwards into the Shimsha.

The central, northern, and eastern portions of the District are open and undulating. The low lying grounds are occupied with series of tanks for cultivation, formed by embanking the streams of the valleys, and varying in size from small ponds to considerable lakes. The upland tracts are often bare or covered with low scrub jungle. Westward the country is broken and rugged, being composed of a succession of hills and valleys, intersected by rocky and sandy streams, having a great fall. To the south, where the general level of the land declines towards the Kaveri, the hills are closer together and surrounded with thick jungle.

The following heights above the level of the sea will serve to shew the general elevation of the upper plain surface. In the centre, Bangalore, High Ground, 3067 ft. ; Railway Station, 3034. Kadgodri in the east, 2,856 ; Betta Halsur in the north, 2,994 ; Sompur in the west, 3088.

Rocks.—*The prevailing rock is gneiss or Neptunic rock, disrupted by trap seams, dikes and large out-crops, and also by porphyritic and fine-grained granitic rocks, rock crystal, amethystic, smoky and milky

*The following paragraphs are from a note by Colonel Puckle.

quartz. Adularia, pink felspar, chert, corundum, chalcedony, mica and hornblende are found in considerable quantities. Quartzose pebbles that bear a high polish, are also found in the river beds. Hematitic iron ore is abundant, and a nodular limestone of considerable value is found in the valleys, while near Kankanhalli there is a formation of indusial lime, some of which bears a tolerable polish. It is very pure and makes good polished chunam.

Building Stone.—The gneissose rock is everywhere abundant and is extensively quarried for building purposes. Large slabs, of from 3 inches to 2 feet in thickness, are readily obtained by the simple application of heat to the surface. Then by pooling small holes in the required direction and wedging, the stone can be separated with great precision into pieces of almost any dimensions. Pillars thus prepared and 25 feet in length have been extensively employed as telegraph posts, while in the High School at Bangalore single stones 35 feet high and not more than 15 inches square have been used to support the roof. They are formed into light columns by a coating of chunam and are a great improvement on the old massive style of brick-in-chunam pillars that took up so much space. Stone is also employed for architraves, for culvert girders up to 8 or 9 feet span (they are not safe above this on account of the preliminary burning process used in quarrying them) and for a variety of other useful purposes. It is easily quarried into a flat-bedded building material, and within the last few years arches of coursed hammer-dressed stone have been constructed with great economy and success, the face of the work presenting almost the appearance of dressed stone though in no instance has the chisel been used. Good examples may be seen at Dodballapur, where the first bridge of the kind was built in 1837; at the 5th mile on the Mysore road where one of 50 feet span is built; at the 18th mile on the Tunkūr road, where the newly constructed bridge stood the rush of water from 5 tanks, breached at the same time, over its parapets, without a crack being anywhere visible. For partly hammer-dressed and partly chisel-dressed work, the Bangalore Railway Station offers an excellent example, or the new residence for the Maharaja. Thin slabs of stone have also been used for partition walls of houses where economy of space was desirable.

Road Metal.—It is used, broken up, for road metal, but from the

difference of the decay of the materials composing the rock it does not seem suitable. The tough trap rock, of which there is so large a quantity, might perhaps be substituted for it with advantage.

Clays.—Potters' clay is found in not large quantities, but it is well worked up by the native potters, though their insufficient method of burning the biscuit renders the ware more brittle than it might be. There are many kaolinitic clays of a highly refractory character, and if these were duly admixed with the potters' clay and hard fired in proper furnaces, much improvement in the manufactured material would be the result. The white clay is the best and stands great heat. Specimens of it were sent to Mr. Minton, and very favorably reported on, but the colored kinds were mixed with so much oxide and other foreign matter as to be pronounced of not much economic value. Excellent fire and cornice bricks, and mouldings of all shapes can be made of this material, and in a trial made in 1862 an artificial stone was produced that took a fair polish. Materials for glazing pottery are also procurable about Bangalore.

Soils.—The prevailing soil is the red or *kempu*. It is a red loam of great fertility and is found in every variety of color from light to dark red, and deep chocolate. It generally overlays the metamorphic granite in varying depths from a few inches to several feet. The darker, rich red and chocolate soils are supposed to be the result of the weathering down to mould of the trap rocks, which are everywhere visible in seams and out-crops, having disrupted and overlaid the normal gneissose rock, disintegrating it and tilting the strata in every conceivable way at the points of disruption and contact. Granitic rocks of a porphyritic character are also weathering down in a red soil of much fertility, in which dry crops grow well and which the natives consider a first class soil. But the spontaneous growth of fine *haridli* and of some true grasses, and the rich and healthy appearance of the trees growing in the trap soil shew that any culture will with ordinary attention succeed, and that its capabilities are not sufficiently appreciated. Some cultivators, however, who know its value, state that with proper attention it will yield an eighty-fold return. The decomposition of the normal gneissose rock gives the *sauhi* earth, the grey, sandy and sterile soils, and the kaolinitic clays.

Climate.—The climate of Bangalore is noted for its salubrity. It seems well suited to the constitution both of Europeans and natives, epidemics being of rare occurrence and other diseases of a mild character. Those portions of the District lying north and east of Bangalore partake of the same generally healthy character. The taluks traversed by the western range of hills are, on the other hand, subject to malarious fevers.

From January to March the wind is variable. A pleasant breeze often blows from the south and west in the early morning, but as the sun's heat increases the wind sets strongly from the north-east and gradually drops as sunset approaches. The sky during this season is bright and cloudless. In April the wind chops about suddenly from easterly to westerly, and there are occasional thunder showers. The weather is sometimes sultry and oppressive, at other times storms of wind and dust are prevalent: clouds often bank up heavily in the east and travel round to west, ending not in rain but in a thick dust storm. May is generally sultry, with variable breezes and occasional high winds and thunder storms. Towards the end of the month the wind settles in the S. S. W., in which quarter there is much sheet lightning. In June and July the weather is cloudy, with a high S. W. wind which ought to bring abundance of rain. With some intermission similar weather continues till October, when the wind changes round to the east and north-east, whence the heaviest rains are expected. These continue into November and are succeeded by bright sunny days and cold foggy mornings. From December to May there is usually little or no rain.

Temperature.—The mean temperature deduced from observations at Bangalore is 76·2. The mean diurnal range is 15·6, but the extreme range marked in any one day varies from 18 in October and November to 30 and 32 in February and March. The extreme annual range recorded has been 42 degrees, between a minimum of 53 in February 1866 and a maximum of 95 in May of the same year. The following is a summary of mean meteorological results from the registers of the Bangalore observatory for 1873 and 1874, in the former of which the rain-fall was below and in the latter much above the average.

1873.	Barometer reduced. Daily means.	Thermometers.				Humidity.	Sun, Maximum in vacuo.	Minimum on Grass.	Wind.		Depth of rain.	Ozone.	Clear sky.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.				Daily velocity.	Prevailing direction.			
January	26.981	80.6	51.8	66.3	57.5	60	132.5	45.1	123	E. by N.	...	...	75
February	26.588	87.2	58.8	71.6	62.4	62	138.6	59.4	...	E. & S. E.	0.43	...	64
March	26.954	91.9	62.7	76.0	62.1	48	144.2	58.3	...	S. by E.	...	...	77
April	26.909	92.0	65.6	77.0	66.5	60	144.9	63.6	...	S.W. by S.	1.35	...	51
May	26.866	95.7	69.5	80.1	67.5	54	145.8	67.9	...	S. S. W.	0.13	...	53
June	26.816	88.3	66.4	74.6	67.0	69	136.4	65.2	144	S.W. by W.	1.44	...	54
July	26.857	85.7	66.2	72.9	66.3	72	132.1	64.9	164	W. S. W.	0.72	...	34
August	26.888	86.0	65.4	72.7	67.5	78	137.1	64.4	164	W.	8.28	...	32
September	26.913	84.0	64.9	72.1	66.9	77	136.3	63.3	166	W. by S.	5.50	...	38
October	26.518	81.5	63.3	71.0	66.3	82	136.0	60.0	124	W.	11.11	...	30
November	27.012	80.9	59.6	69.8	62.9	70	137.5	55.9	143	E. by N.	0.16	...	54
December	27.015	81.7	57.1	68.3	61.5	69	134.0	52.9	124	E. N. E.	0.04	...	62
Means.....	26.863	86.3	62.6	72.7	64.6	67	137.9	59.6	163	...	29.16	...	50
1874.													
January	27.032	79.9	56.3	66.1	58.5	62	136.2	45.7	133	E. by N.	...	...	45.78
February	26.998	85.7	62.2	73.2	61.6	53	141.2	55.6	128	S. E.	...	...	40.72
March	26.935	91.1	65.1	76.8	61.6	45	146.9	53.0	130	S. E.	...	...	42.75
April	26.936	94.0	69.8	81.2	65.3	47	145.0	62.0	128	S. S. W.	0.72	...	38.67
May	26.844	85.5	68.0	75.2	67.8	74	148.6	69.8	138	W. S. W.	1.51	...	62.35
June	26.837	82.9	66.1	72.3	67.7	80	130.7	64.8	265	W. by S.	1.73	...	47.32
July	26.850	80.1	64.3	70.5	66.6	83	129.0	63.6	205	W. by S.	6.54	...	44.26
August	26.886	81.4	63.9	70.9	66.1	82	134.2	62.1	239	W. S. W.	8.36	...	42.31
September	26.836	79.8	64.0	69.8	66.7	86	133.9	62.8	201	W. by S.	16.00	...	48.25
October	26.894	81.4	64.4	71.0	67.3	83	...	...	105	S. W.	6.52	...	34
November	26.994	80.0	60.9	69.5	63.3	74	...	...	99	E. by N.	1.26	...	46
December	27.027	77.6	56.9	66.0	59.3	68	...	...	114	E. N. E.	0.01	...	53
Means.....	26.922	83.3	63.5	71.9	64.4	70	138.4	61.6	165	...	56.65	...	44.48

Rainfall.—The mean average rain-fall is 36 inches in the year, distributed over from 80 to 90 days. The heaviest fall occurs generally during the prevalence of the N. E. monsoon about October. As a general

rule the showers fall in the afternoon and evening, rainy mornings being of rare occurrence. The accompanying figures, giving the annual fall of rain at Bangalore from the year 1837, will shew the extent of variation. The quantity registered for 1838, only 16 inches, stands by itself and is so exceptionally low as to suggest a doubt as to its accuracy. Omitting that year of singular drought, the range has been from 26.6 inches in 1859 to 56.65 in 1874. The last occasion previous to this in which the fall greatly exceeded the average was in 1852, when 55.1 inches were registered.

	In. c.		In. c.
1837	44.3	1856	48.8
1838	16	1857	30.4
1839	32.1	1858	37.8
1840	30.2	1859	26.6
1841	38	1860	33.2
1842	31.2	1861	30.1
1843	37.2	1862	37.3
1844	34.4	1863	35.8
1845	32.7	1864	37.62
1846	40	1865	36
1847	37.5	1866	33.8
1848	40.3	1867	28.44
1849	27.8	1868	38.89
1850	49.4	1869	40.42
1851	35.3	1870	31.9
1852	55.1	1871	29.12
1853	34.7	1872	40.45
1854	29.9	1873	29.16
1855	27.1	1874	56.65

Vegetation.—*Forest*.—The earliest accounts describe the District as covered with forest, forming a part of the great Dandakāranya. The distinctive names have been preserved of some of the wooded tracts, such as the Chandanāranya (sandal forest) on the Arkāvati near Nela-mangala ; the Ganjāranya (forest of the *abrus precatorius*) around Shiva-ganga ; the Kundāranya (jasmin forest) at Devanhalli, &c.

The following trees and plants enumerated as growing in these woods may be taken to represent the indigenous vegetation.

Sanskrit.	Botanical Name.	English.	Kanarese.
Amalaka	... <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	... Emblic myrobalan	... Nelli.
Amara, chuta	... <i>Mangifera indica</i>	... Mango	... Māvina mara.
Ankotha	... <i>Alangium hexapetalum</i>	...	... Ulagina gida.
Asoka	... <i>Uvaria longifolia</i>	... Asoka	... Asoka.
Asvattha, pippala	... <i>Ficus religiosa</i>	... Sacred fig	... Anli mara.
Badari	... <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	... Jujube tree	... Yagachi.
Bilva	... <i>Ocotea marmelos</i>	... Bael tree	... Bilpatre mara.
Champak	... <i>Michelia champaca</i>	... Champac	... Sampige.
Chandana	... <i>Santalum album</i>	... Sandal	... Gandala mara.
Rakta chandana	... <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	... Red sandal	... Agaru.
Hemaksha	...	...	...
Jaji, malati	... <i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i>	... Large flowered jasmin	... Mallige.
Jambira	... <i>Citrus bergamia</i>	... Lime	... Nimbe mara.
Jambu	... <i>Eugenia jambolana</i>	...	... Nerale mara.
Kadali	... <i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	... Plantain	... Bāle gida.
Kapitta	... <i>Feronia elephantum</i>	... Wood apple	... Byālada mara.
Kapota	...	...	...
Karanja, tamala	... <i>Pongamia glabra</i>	... Indian beech	... Honge.
Karaviraka	... <i>Nerium odorum</i>	... Oleander	... Kanigilu.
Ketaki	... <i>Pan. anus odoratissimus</i>	... Fragrant screw pine	... Ketaki.
Khadira	... <i>Acacia catechu</i>	...	... Tāte.
Kharjura	... <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	... Wild date	... Ichala.
Kovidara	... <i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	... Mountain ebony	...
Krishnagara	...	...	...
Kunda	... <i>Jasminum hirsutum</i>	... Bearded jasmin	... Mallige.
Kuranta	... <i>Amarantus</i>	... Yellow amaranth	... Goranti.
Kutaja	... <i>Datura</i>	... Thorn apple	... Datturi gida.
Langali	... <i>Gloriosa superba</i>	... Wild aconite	...
Lodhra	... <i>Simplicococ racemosa</i>	...	...
Madhavi	... <i>Gortnera racemosa</i>	...	... Gulagunji.
Madhuka	... <i>Bussia latifolia</i>	... Mahwah	... Hippe.
Mallika	... <i>Jasminum sambac</i>	... Jasmin	... Mallige.
Mandara	...	...	...
Manjula	...	...	...
Naga	... <i>Cyperus pectinatus</i>	...	...
Punaga	... <i>Rottleria tinctoria</i>	...	... Rangamāle.
Naga kesara, gaja-phata	... <i>Mesua ferrea</i>	...	... Kesara.
Narikela	... <i>Cocos nucifera</i>	... Coconut palm	... Tengina mara.
Nichula	... <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>	...	...
Nimba	... <i>Melia azadirachta</i>	... Margosa	... Bevin mara.
Nipa	... <i>Naucleria cadamba</i>	...	... Kadamba.
Palasha, kimsuka	... <i>Butea frondosa</i>	... Bastard teak	... Muttinga.
Panasa	... <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	... Jack	... Halasina mara.
Parijata	... <i>Erythrina fulgens</i>	... Coral tree	... Parijata.
Patala	... <i>Bignonia suaveolens</i>	...	...
Plaksha	... <i>Ficus infectoria</i>	... Waved-leaf fig	... Besari mara.
Rasna	... <i>Saccharum</i>	... Sugar-cane	... Kabbu.
Sala	... <i>Shorea robusta</i>	... Sal	...

Sanskrit.	Botanical Nam.	English.	Kanarese.
Salnala	} <i>Bombax pentandrum</i>	... Silk-cotton tree	... Būraga.
Kata salnala			
Soni	... <i>Mimosa suma</i>	... Mimosa	... Bannimara.
Sapta pama	... <i>Echites spholaris</i>	...	
Takkola	... <i>Clerodendron inerme</i>		
Tala	... <i>Borassus flabelliformis</i>	... Palmyra	... Tāle mara.
Hintala	... <i>Phoenix paludosa</i>		
Tinluka	... <i>Diospyros</i>	... Kind of ebony	...
Tintri	... <i>Tamarindus indica</i>	... Tamarind	... Hunase.
Vakula	... <i>Mimusops elengi</i>	...	... Ranja.
Vata	... <i>Ficus indica</i>	... Banyan	... Alada mara.

As late as the 16th century, when Devanhalli, Doddballapur, Hoskote and other chief places were founded, the original settlers are related to have commenced operations by clearing the surrounding forest

At the present day the hilly taluks of Magadi and Kankanhalli contain the greatest proportion of jungle. Trees and bushes grow abundantly, especially in the ravines between the heights. In Kankanhalli there is much fuel jungle and good forest of karachi (*Hardwickia binata*). The best forests in the taluk lie to the east of the Arkāvati. Besides acacias, the dindiga (*conocarpus latifolia*) yielding a valuable gum, and the jalari or lac tree (*vatica lacifera*) are abundant. The Closepet taluk is also hilly but the tree vegetation is smaller. The remaining taluks north and east are fairly wooded with trees in the long and hollow valleys of the downs. The most common is the honge (*pongamia glabra*), a valuable tree which fringes many tank bunds and often grows to a large size. Oil is extracted from the seeds and the leaves are used as manure for sugar-cane. Acacias grow freely and chennuge (*lagerstromia parviflora*) and huluve are frequent. There is much scrub jungle around Ujani-betta and along the western border of the Doddballapur and Nelamangala taluks.

The different kinds of ficus, the mango, tamarind, mohwah or hippe, jack, and jamun or nerale, all grow well, together with many varieties of acacia, the wood apple, bael tree and some bamboo. The sandal grows in Bangalore, Kankanhalli, Magadi and Closepet taluks.

Among shrubs and useful bushes are the kakke (*cassia fistula*), tangadi (*cassia auriculata*) and kusambe (*carthamus tinctorius*); also the wild date (*phoenix sylvestris*) which yields toddy.

Reserved Forests.—The *State forests* are Killekával in Magadi ta-

*Darsindakallu betta.
Uruganikallu.
Sivalappana betta.
Doddinandi.
Madavare.
Yelimekallu.
Muddihallu.

Homalgunda betta.
Bandarkallu.
Mudigonlabidda betta.
Barlasige betta.
Devura betta.
Kunhinabadrana betta.

luk, 10 square miles in extent, and an area of 22 square miles in Kankhalli taluk including 13 hills* in the Uyamballi hobli. *District forests* have been formed in the same

taluks, namely, at Savandurga in Magadi, and between Gatgund and Maralvadi in Kankhalli.

Arboriculture.—Plantations. The great demand for fuel created by the railway and the increasing consumption at Bangalore have led to the formation of fuel plantations both by Government and by private individuals. The common *cassia florida* and the *casuarina muricata* have been largely planted in the reserves. The former grows freely if treated as a pollard, otherwise it is apt to die out suddenly. *Avenues* have been planted along all the public roads, the best growing indigenous trees being generally employed for the purpose. These consist of the mango, figs, honge, and nerale, which are raised in nurseries and then transplanted.

Groves of trees called *topes* are numerous. They are planted by natives near wells or tanks, as works of merit, for the shelter of travellers. The mango and the hippé appear to be preferred for the purpose in this District. The former is an unbrageous and handsome tree of symmetrical form and grows well. Latterly *village topes* have been formed by order of Government, which will prove of great use as camping grounds besides improving the appearance of the country.

Ornamental trees have been introduced into the station of Bangalore in great variety. Within the last few years the *poinciana regia* or 'flame of the forest', with its splendid scarlet blossoms, has become quite common. The *spathodea* with a still more gorgeous flower of deep orange tint is also met with on all sides. Numerous coniferous trees have been cultivated with great success, including *araucaria* and other varieties of pine. The Java fig, a graceful and fast growing tree, with glossy and delicate foliage, is being much planted in gardens, as well as the Moreton Bay chesnut and the *grevillea robusta*. Many of these

trees are also finding their way into the taluk stations and into compounds of the dawk bungalows.

Hedges consisting of the thorny *sige kalyi* or soap nut exist round many villages, forming an impenetrable thicket, originally designed as a defence. Such an enclosure until a few years ago surrounded the native town of Bangalore. But hedgerows between the fields are very unusual. The aloe and the milk hedge (*euphorbia*) are most commonly used as fences by native farmers. The *lantana*, however, bids fair to supersede every other hedge plant on account of its easy propagation. Unless frequently trimmed it has a tendency to become rank, and spreads itself with wonderful rapidity, choking other vegetation.

Crops.—The principal cultivation consists of dry crops, among which the most prominent is *rāgi* (*cynosurus corocanus*), the staple food of the people. Various oil-seeds are also raised to a considerable extent, such as *wollellu* and *hachellu* (two kinds of sesamum), and *haraļu* (castor-oil). Mulberry cultivation for the support of silk worms, which formed an important branch of industry among the Muhammadans, has much declined owing to the losses that have arisen from continued mortality among the insects. Opium is produced in Devanhalli and Doddballapur taluks, and tobacco in several parts.

Paddy cultivation in the Bangalore District (Mr. Ricketts remarks) is for the most part uncared for by the ryots, whereas much attention is paid to dry crops, which yield in abundance and also provide for the greater part of the year the necessary fodder for cattle. Excepting at wells and under very large tanks, he is inclined to think that in Bangalore,—where there are no canals,—the wet crops are more uncertain than the dry. A species of blight often attacks paddy crops. The *batāyi* system too may have originally led to the ryot's not caring to labor for the benefit of the Government and thus to expending all his manure and most of his labor on his dry crops.

One exception (he adds) must be made as regards wet cultivation, and that is concerning sugar-cane. This product is highly manured and cared for, and yields considerable profits. But sugar-cane is seldom planted in places where a failure of tank water cannot be supplemented by irrigation from wells.

The following is a list of the chief cultivated products of the District.

Kanarese name.	Botanical name.	English name.
CEREALS.		
Baragu	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	...
Bhatia or Nellu	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	...
Godhi	<i>Triticum aristatum</i>	...
Hāraka	<i>Panicum semiverticillatum</i>	...
Joh	<i>Holcus sorghum</i>	...
Navane	<i>Panicum italicum</i>	...
Rāgi	<i>Cynosurus corocanus</i>	...
Sāje	<i>Holcus spicatus</i>	...
Sāme	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i>	...
PULSES.		
Ahsandi	<i>Dolichos ciliang</i>	...
Avare	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	...
Hesaru	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>	...
Hurali	<i>Dolichos uniflorus</i>	...
Togari	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	...
Uddu	<i>Phaseolus minimus</i>	...
OIL SEEDS.		
Haralu	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	...
Honge	<i>Pongamia glabra</i>	...
Huchchellu or Ramtil	<i>Guizotia oleifera</i>	...
Wollellu	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	...
VEGETABLES (NATIVE)		
Badane kāyi	<i>Colanum melongena</i>	...
Bende kāyi	<i>Hiliscus esculentus</i>	...
Bellulli	<i>Allium sativum</i>	...
Genasu	<i>Dioscorea atulcata</i>	...
Jirige	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	...
Kalle kāyi	<i>Aradus hypogea</i>	...
Kumbala kāyi	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	...
Mensina kāyi	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	...
Mentyā	<i>Trigonella fenum grecum</i>	...
Nirulli	<i>Allium cepa</i>	...
Padavala kāyi	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>	...
Sasive	<i>Sinapis dichotoma</i>	...
Saute kāyi	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	...
Sunti	<i>Annonum zinziber</i>	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Adike	<i>Areca catechu</i>	...
Bāle	<i>Musa sapientum</i>	...
Gasagase	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	...
Joge soppu	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	...
Hunase	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	...
Kabbu	<i>Saccharum officinale</i>	...
Pundi	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	...
Sige kāyi	<i>Mimosa albertensis</i>	...
Tengina kāyi	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	...
Viledele	<i>Piper betel</i>	...

Garden produce.—Besides the productions of the country entered in the foregoing list, vegetables and fruits are raised in large quantities and great variety for the European markets at Bangalore and Madras,

Among the former are included potatoes, cauliflowers, peas, asparagus, artichokes, French beans, knolkohl, cabbage, and lettuce; among the latter, apples, peaches, grapes, mangoes, strawberries, figs, guavas, loquats, raspberries, and plantains. The foreign kinds are grown principally in the Bangalore and Devanballi Taluks.

Area under principal crops.—The following figures are intended to shew approximately the number of acres under cultivation of the chief crops;—rice 47,102, wheat 199, other food grains 346,810, oil seeds 27,048, sugarcane 1,766, opium 73, tobacco 945, vegetables 4,883, mulberry 5,954, cocoanut and areca nut 7,553.

Horticulture.—Horticulture has received much impetus of late years, especially since the establishment of the Agri-horticultural Society at Bangalore. A profitable means of livelihood has thus been opened to native gardeners, some of whom have set up as florists and seedsmen, replenishing their stocks direct from England. Owing to the profusion of beautiful plants that may with care be successfully cultivated here, much taste has been exhibited in the laying out and adornment of gardens, both public and private. Of roses alone upwards of 70 varieties have been established, of the rarer ferns more than 50 kinds, of geraniums 25, of ornamental flowering shrubs, brilliant foliage plants, gay annuals and gorgeous blossomed creepers and orchids an endless number.* There is reason to believe that hybridising and cross-breeding, which have produced such wonderful results in Europe, might be carried out with great success here.

The remarkable adaptation of the climate to the out-door cultivation of plants from different parts of the world will be seen from the following list of some growing in the Lal Bagh without any protection whatever.

From S. America	<i>Achras sapota</i> , <i>eucharis grandiflora</i> , <i>allamanda grandiflora</i> .
„ N. America	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> , <i>quercus rubra</i> , <i>phlox paniculata</i> .
„ Cape of Good Hope	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i> , <i>melianthus major</i> , <i>gazania splendens</i> .
„ South Sea Islands	<i>Acalypha tricolor</i> , <i>crotons</i> .
„ Australia	<i>Castanospermum australe</i> , <i>alsophila latebrosa</i> , <i>coccocoba plotyclada</i> .

* A list of the names taken from the catalogue of the Lal Bagh, Bangalore, will be found in an appendix.

From China	<i>Cupressus funebris</i> , <i>farfugium grande</i> , <i>alternanthera sessilis</i> .
„ G. Britain	<i>Anagalis carrulea</i> , <i>viola odorata</i> , <i>myosotis arvensis</i> .
„ Mexico	<i>Fuschia fulgens</i> , <i>ageratum mexicanum</i> , <i>agave americana</i> .

These plants, which in their natural habitats are found at various elevations, are all growing luxuriantly here in the same soil and under the same exposure as the tropical plants of India.*

Among plants of economic value experimentally introduced here of late may be mentioned the *vanilla* plant, Virginia and Havannah tobacco, Queensland maize, sorgho, oats, a large kind of sunflower for oil, Carolina paddy, China, Java and Guinea grasses, and superior descriptions of mulberry.

Wild Animals.—Early legends tenant the ancient forests which covered the District with the following wild animals,—*simha*, the lion; *sárdûla*, the tiger; *hariṇa*, the deer; *kapi*, the monkey; *bhallûka*, the bear; *kunjara*, the elephant; *srigûla*, the jackal; *mahisha*, the buffalo; *bidûla*, the cat; *chamûra*, the yak or perhaps the bison. The lion it is needless to say no longer ranges the forest, nor are the elephant, bison, and wild buffalo now to be met with, though the first is said to appear occasionally in the south of the Kankanhalli taluk. But to the remainder on the list may be added the cheetah or panther, the wild hog, and the porcupine. The larger game, which is not plentiful, is mostly confined to the Magadi, Kankanhalli and Closepet taluks. Of the smaller animals field rats are very numerous. The bandicoot or large pig-rat infests stables and the neighbourhood of manure pits.

Birds.—Jungle fowl, pea-fowl and spur fowl are met with in the woods; bustard, floriken, partridge, quail, rock-pigeon in the open country; snipe, teal and wild duck in the tanks and paddy fields. Birds of bright plumage wing their way in every direction, but none that are not common to the country generally.

Fish.—The *bestars* or fishermen are acquainted with the following species of fresh-water fish, caught by them in their nets. Bâle-minu (*sparus spilotos*), âvu minu, korama, kuchchu minu, âne minu, marali minu, gende minu, giralu minu, goddale minu, pakke minu, shîgadi minu, handi gorava, sùle sasile, yemmechelu minu, malagu minu, hû minu, murave, domme, vonike tatte minu, nâyi chelu, kallu korava. Those brought to market at Bangalore are principally obtained in the

* From Mr. Cameron's report in the Lal Bagh for 1873—74.

Darmámbudhi and Kempámbudhi tanks at Bangalore, the Jigani, Hoskote, Bellandur, Vartur, Tallikere, Anekal, Nelamangala, and Hullur tanks.

Domestic Animals.—These consist principally of horses, cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep, goats, asses and pigs, dogs and cats. The following figures shew approximately the extent of the live stock of the District :—cows and bullocks 4,13,994, horses 1,267, ponies 2,983, donkeys 11,323, sheep and goats 2,51,848, pigs 1,396. Elephants and camels are kept only by the Commissariat Department. The last named are said not to thrive here.

Horses.—Some horses are bred by the Siledars from country mares and English, Arab or Australian stallions, imported for the purpose by Government. Excellent horses are sometimes reared but the want of good pasture prevents horse breeding on an extensive scale. The market however is well supplied annually, by dealers, with horses and ponies from Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Pegu and Dharwar. Most of the Persian and Afghan horses are purchased by the Remount^dDepôt of the Madras Government at Oosoor. The more powerful Australian horses imported to Madras have of late years, among Europeans, nearly superseded all others for carriage use and to a great extent for riding. The average prices of the various descriptions of horse are—for Arabs and Australians Rs. 1,000 and upwards, Persians and Gulf Arabs from Rs. 500, Afghan from Rs. 400, Pegu ponies from Rs. 300, Dharwar and Mahratta ponies from Rs. 200. Besides green grass, horses are fed on kulti or horse-gram (*dolichos uniflorus*) which is given boiled morning and evening.

Bullocks.—These useful animals, of excellent breed, are plentiful. With the exception of a few buffaloes they are the only animals used for agricultural labor. An average pair of bullocks will plough two acres of unirrigated land a day. They are fed chiefly on ragi straw, ballar or avare (cow gram), and the residue of the threshings of dry crops. The price of an ordinary pair of plough bullocks varies from Rs. 30 to 50 and more. But draught bullocks of a superior kind, fit for carriage or dawk purposes, cost from Rs. 70 to 200 and more. With a light carriage they are capable of trotting the usual stage of 6 miles in an hour. Bullocks employed for this purpose generally have a feed of boiled horse-gram in the

evening. The ryots about Bangalore are very fond of rearing bulls. These are bought as calves from dealers and being well fed and cared for are subsequently resold at considerable profit to the ryots of other parts who have not the same favorable opportunities as regards climate and grazing for bringing up good cattle. The principal cattle fairs in the District are held in connection with the Madduramma *parishe* at Huskur in March, the Gangadevi *parishes* at Melur in April, and Nallur in October.

Cows.—The common village cows are very inferior animals owing to the want of proper care and attention. They subsist entirely on the waste lands about the villages and on the stubble grazing after harvest. Very good cows are reared in Bangalore, where they sell for from Rs. 40 to 80 a piece. They are fed on green fodder, ragi straw and the husks of avare, and should yield from 3 to 5 quarts a day when in full milk.

Cattle Shows have been held for several years past by Government, the last at Bangalore, at which liberal prizes have been given with the view of promoting an improvement in the breed of domestic cattle.

Sheep and goats.—These are numerous and thrive well. The wool of the former however is of a coarse description and used only for the manufacture of native blankets and horse rugs. An account will be found elsewhere of the experimental sheep farm formerly maintained by Government. The quality of the mutton sold in Bangalore has been greatly improved by means of prizes offered by the Municipality at the new market.

Poultry.—There is as much room for improvement in regard to the rearing of poultry as there is in regard to dairy produce generally. The dunghill and the streets are now the principal run of the fowls. The great demand which exists for eggs and poultry has resulted in establishing prices which would probably well remunerate any one engaging in this business. Amateur poultry yards are often kept in Bangalore, in which the best laying and fattening foreign breeds, such as Dorkings, Brahmas, Spanish &c., are successfully reared, in addition to Guinea fowl, turkeys, geese and ducks. Game cocks are kept by natives of many classes for fighting purposes, and for the same object fighting quails are kept by Muhammadans.

HISTORY.

The earliest historical legends connected with the Bangalore District relate to Nandagudi in the Hoskote taluk, and to Malur near Channapatna in the Closepet taluk, at both of which places there are ancient remains. The first is said to have been the capital of *Uttunga Bhujja*, whose nephews, the Nanda princes, being imprisoned by him, obtained their release and seized the kingdom through the machinations of a sage named Chanikya. Where Malur now stands, a king named *Vijayapāla*, of the *soma vamsa* or lunar line, is related to have established a city named *Mukunda-nagara* or *Mugunda-patna* in the *krita yuga* or first age.

Although the name Nandagudi has evidently given rise to confusion between the origin of that place and the incidents of Chandragupta's usurpation of Nanda's empire as dramatized in the *Mudra Rakshasa*, yet the legends exhibit a close connection with the account of the rise of the Andhra or Telugu kings known as the *Kakati* family. 'The Kakateya family' says Wilson, * 'is deduced from the Pandavas, and in general the line proceeds direct from Janamejaya through Satanika to Kshemaka and his two sons Vijayarka and Somendra. Their sons, named severally Vishnu Vardhana and *Uttunga Bhujja*, disagreeing, the latter quitted Upper India and settled to the south of the Godavari. His son Nanda who founded the fort of Nandagiri married the daughter of the Chola king by whom he had *Vijayapala*.' Another account by Taylor, † is as follows ;— 'The lunar line is specified down to Kshemaka. From that line are deduced Vijayaditya and Somendra. The son of the first was Vishnu Vardhana; of the other the son was *Uttunga Bhujja*. These two latter divided the country between them. Vishnu Vardhana settled at Dharmapuri ‡ on the western bank of the Godavari river. Four hundred villages or towns became subject to him. His son was Nanda, who built a town called Nandagiri, in which the four castes of Hindus were located. His minister was named Dandasasi Nayaka. Nanda formed a marriage alliance with the daughter of a Chola king at Kanjevaram; and on returning equitably governed his kingdom. His son was *Vijayapala*, who was munificent.' The history from which the above is an extract assigns to *Vijayapala* the date of about 400 A. D., and he may with some proba-

* *Mc K. Coll.* i. cxlvi.† *Cat. Raj. Or. MSS.* iii. 481.

‡ There is a village near Nandagudi named Dharmesvara.

bility be taken as identical with the founder of Muganda-patna (Malur), whatever the truth may be as regards the origin of Nandagudi.

Chera.—That Muganda-patna was a place of considerable importance as early as the seventh century is beyond a doubt, from the fact that at that period two sovereigns of the powerful *Kongu* or *Chera* line made it the royal residence.* The southern part of the District appears to have been included in the Kongu-Karnata dominions of that dynasty from near the commencement of the Christian era. For not later than the third century their capital was transferred from Skandapura, in the Coimbatore country, to Dalavana-pura, the modern Talkad, in the Mysore District. †

While this is going through the press, I observe that Dr. Burnell, in a work just published, ‡ gives to Kankanhalli the name of Konkanhalli and identifies it with Konkanapura mentioned by Hiouen Tshang, the Buddhist pilgrim of about 640 A. D. Having at the moment no access to the translation of his travels, I am unable to say what evidence there is for the theory.

Chola.—The Cheras were completely overthrown by the *Cholas* in A. D. 894, and to the period immediately following on this must be ascribed the traces of Chola influence in the District. According to tradition Magadi was founded by a Chola king, and the names of Solur in the Magadi taluk and of Soladevanhalli, with the marks of an old tank near it called Solakatte, in the Nelamangala taluk, are probably memorials of the line. This view is strengthened by an inscription at the latter place recording a grant in the time of Rajendra Chola, the reputed conqueror of the Cheras, who extended his dominions either by conquest or matrimonial alliance until they embraced the eastern Chalukya kingdom in Telingana. The designation of Rajendra-Simha-nagara now given by the Brahmans to Malur, the Chera city of Muganda-patna, is no doubt a reminiscence of the conquest.

Ballala.—In the tenth century, on the ruins of the Chera empire, arose the formidable *Hoysala Ballála* kings, who, removing their capital

* *J. R. A. S.* VIII. 5 and 14: *Ind. Ant.* III. 285.

† *Mad. J. Lit. & Sc.* XIV. 7: *J. R. A. S.* VIII. 2—6.

‡ *S. Ind. Pal.* p. 27. The reference given is *Pèlerin's Boyddhistes* iii. pp. 146—9.

from Talkad,* established it at Dvaravati or Dorasamudra, the modern Halebid, in the Hassan District. Inscriptions at Shivaganga and on the Patandur hill attest the fact that the Bangalore District was included within the dominions of these last. To *Vira Ballala*, who ruled from 1191 to 1211, is attributed the adventure which gave Bangalore its name, and there is reason to suspect that the inscription on the Begur stone (now in the Museum at Bangalore) may relate to an earlier ruler of the same family.

To about this period doubtless belongs the tradition of a city north of the village of Binnamangala in the Nelamangala taluk. The *sthala-purana* of Stambhodadhi (Kammasandra) contains at length an account of how in the *dvapara yuga* or second age a prince named *Sumati*, the son of Hemachandra, king of Karnata-desa, came by his father's command from the capital city of Yadu-patna and, after a march of thirteen days, arrived at Devarayadurga (Tumkur District), where he besieged a robber chief, named Andhaka alias Lingaka, for one year and finally siezed and put him to death with all his family and relations; and how he then established a city named *Bhumandana* on the site above described and took up his residence there for the security of that part of his father's dominions. This story may either relate to the Yadava kings of Devagiri, one of whom reigning in the thirteenth century bore the name of Ramachandra, here corrupted into Hemachandra, or to the earlier Yadava kings of Chandragiri. Another ancient city, called Nellur-patna, 5 miles S. E. of Devanhalli, may also be mentioned here, an account of which will be found in the topographical part.

The Ballala power was broken by the sack of Dvarasamudra in 1364 by the Muhammadan general Kafur. Under the *Vijayanagara* sovereigns who subsequently became paramount in the south arose the local rulers of greatest note in the annals of the District.

Morasu Wokkalu.—It is related that about the end of the 14th century a party of travellers, consisting of seven farmers with their families, halted at the foot of a hill named Ramaswami-betta, to the east of Nandidurga. From their having arrived in carts they were called the *bandi kápalu* or cart ryots, which may either indicate

* *MaK. Coll.* I. cix.; *Mys. Ins.*, T. S. 19.

that carts were an unusual sight or have been equivalent to 'carriage people', denoting the possession of greater wealth than those among whom they came to settle. They were of Telugu origin and subsequently became known as the *Morasu Wokkaku*, a name still borne by a large section of ryots in this District. They were worshippers of Baire Deva, and had the strange custom of amputating the ring and little fingers of the right hand of their females before marriage. The leader of the band was *Rana Baire Gauda*, who had been forced to fly from the village of Alur, near Conjeveram, in order to preserve his daughter Doddamma from *mesalliance* with a powerful suitor of lower caste. The fugitives, escaping along the banks of the Palar, were at one point in imminent danger of falling into the hands of their pursuers, when the girl who was the innocent cause of the flight invoking the aid of Ganga and casting her earring into the water as an offering, the river miraculously divided, allowing her whole party to cross, and then interposed its swollen current to baffle the pursuers.

On the night of their encampment on the spot before mentioned *Rana Baire Gauda* was directed in a dream to settle in that neighbourhood. They accordingly built some huts and formed the village of Ahuti, now Avati in the Kolar District. But before long they resolved to separate. *Rana Baire Gauda* remained at Avati and his son was the founder of Devanhalli, Dodballapura and Chikballapura; *Sanna Baire Gauda* betook himself to Holuvanhalli or Korampur, and founded Kortagere (Tumkur District); *Timme Gauda* went to Sugatur near Jangamkote, and became the ruler of Kolar and Punganur and the founder of Hoskote, while a descendant of his founded Anekal. The destination of three others is not known, but the seventh established himself at Yelahanka.

Jaya Gauda. This was *Jaya Gauda*, who acquired the title of Yelahanka Nadu Prabhu or lord of the Yelahanka-nadu, as a feudatory of the Vijayanagar or Anegundi sovereigns. He ruled for 15 years (1418—1433) and was succeeded by his son *Gidde Gauda*. Being without children, the latter is related to have made a vow to Kempamma, the consort of Baire Deva, that if by her favour he should be blessed with male issue, his descendants ever afterwards should bear her name. The goddess was propitious and he had a son, whom in accordance with his vow he named Kempa Nanja Gauda. After a rule of 10 years (1433—

1443), Gidde Gauda was succeeded by *Kempe Nanja Gauda*. This chief governed his territory with benevolence and justice for the long space of 70 years (1443—1513).

Kempe Gauda.—Kempe Gauda his son, the most distinguished of the line, succeeded, and acquired the favour of Krishna Raya and Achyuta Raya, the kings of Anegundi. Once while making a tour through the Yelahanka-nad he came to a village named Sivanasamudram, 10 miles south of Yelahanka, and 3 miles south of Bengaluru.* The site appearing to him favorable for the erection of a fort, he obtained permission of Achyuta Raya to establish his capital there, and in 1537 built a mud fort and gave his new town the name of Bengaluru (Bangalore.) As a reward for his zeal and activity, the following places were granted to him by Achyuta Raya, namely, Old Bengaluru, Vartur, Yelahanka, Bevir, Halasur, Tengeri, Talagattapur, Jigani, Kumbalgod, Kanalli, Banavar, and Hesargatta. The revenue derived from the twelve hoblis amounted to 30,000 pagodas. This accession of wealth was partly devoted to the erection of temples, of which the principal are those of Venkat Ramana Swami in the Fort of Bangalore, of Gavi Gangadharasvara at Gavipura, a mile to the south of the fort, and those of Basavaresvara and others in the same neighbourhood. A large tank was formed near these edifices and named the Kempambudhi after the family goddess.

Not content with feudal honors, the chief now usurped the prerogatives of royalty and established a mint (*tankasāle*) whence issued the Baire Deva coins. At this period Achyuta Raya his patron died and was succeeded on the Vijayanagar throne by Sada Siva Raya, under the guardianship of Rama Raja. Rumour of Kempe Gauda's proceedings having reached the court, he was summoned to account and cast into prison, his territory being sequestered and added to that of *Jagat Deva Rāyal*. After remaining in confinement at Anegundi for five years, he obtained release by the payment of a heavy fine and his possessions were restored to him. His residence at the metropolis apparently wrought some change in his views, for on his return he is said to have suppressed the custom of amputating the fingers of the marriageable females in his family, considering it incompatible with his dignity as

* This was Hale (or old) Bengaluru, as it was afterwards called, the site of which is pointed out to the west of Hobbal.

Lord of the country.* He appears also to have secretly adopted the worship of Siva in place of that of Baire Deva, the family god. His rule continued till 1569, being 43 years before and five years after his imprisonment.

His son, *Immaḍi* (or the second) *Kempe Gauda* succeeded to the government. By him were erected the *Somesvara* pagoda at Halasur, and a number of tanks in various parts. He extended his territory westwards and obtained possession of *Savandurga* and *Magadi*, where he built a mud fort and the large temple, now in ruins, of *Somesvara*, two miles to the west.

Jagat Deva Rayal.—After the overthrow of the Vijayanagar empire by a Muhammadan confederacy on the field of Talikota in 1564, the dominions of that mighty Hindu sovereignty fell a prey to numerous invaders. The Bijapur and Ahmednagar princes having agreed on different lines of conquest to avoid mutual interference, the forces of the former made many acquisitions to the south. Emboldened by success an attempt was made on Pennagonda, which had for a time been the capital of the ousted kings of Vijayanagar, but whence Timma Raja had transferred the seat of government some years before to Chandragiri. The attack on Pennagonda was gallantly repelled by *Jagat Deva Rayal*, † a relation of the Raja's, and his services were rewarded by bestowal of a large district which extended his possessions from Baramahal to the Western Ghats. He fixed his capital at Channapatna, which his descendants held till 1630, when it was captured after a long siege by Chama Raja of Mysore, together with Kankanhalli.

In 1638 Ran-dulha Khan, the general of the Adil Shahi prince of Bijapur, captured Bangalore from Kempe Gauda and made it his chief residence, the Gauda retiring to his stronghold on Savandurga.

Shahji.—On Ran-dulha Khan's return to court, *Shahji*, father of the celebrated Sivaji, being second in command, was appointed to govern the districts subdued by the Bijapur forces in Karnataka and Dravida, named *Carnatic Bijapur*. With the view of attaching him to the fortunes of the government he was afterwards granted as a jaghir Bangalore, Kolar, Hoskote, Ballapur and Sira. He fixed his residence at first

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at Bangalore, but afterwards when not engaged in military expeditions lived sometimes at Ballapur and sometimes at Kolar.

The story of his eventful life is not without romance and demands a passing notice. His father, Malloji Bhosla, was an officer, serving with a few men mounted on his own horses, in the Nizam Shahi army in the time of Malik Amber, the celebrated Abyssinian minister of Ahmednagar. He was it is said for many years childless when in 1594, by virtue of the prayers of Shah Sherif, a Muhammadan saint at Ahmednagar, his wife bore a son, whom in gratitude he named Shah-ji after the holy man. When five years old the boy accompanied his father to an entertainment at the house of his commanding officer, Lukji Jadu Rao, a Mahratta chief of high birth who was at the head of 10,000 men. Jadu Rao, attracted by the appearance of Shahji, seated him beside his daughter Jeejee, a pretty child of three or four years old, and when they began to play together remarked jestingly that they were a fine pair. But the merriment which this occasioned was checked by Malloji's rising and calling upon his friends to witness that Jadu Rao had formed with him a marriage contract. The chief seemed astonished and was mute. Affecting to treat what had passed as a mere joke he next day asked Malloji the father to a dinner. But the latter declined the invitation unless Jadu Rao would formally recognize Shahji as his son-in-law, which was indignantly refused.

The crafty father however never relinquished the design and having acquired wealth and a high command was eventually successful. The marriage of Shahji to Jeejee Bai was accordingly celebrated with great pomp in 1604, and honored by the presence of the Sultan. The offspring of this union were Sambhaji and the illustrious Sivaji.

In 1620 Shahji, who had succeeded to his father's jaghir, distinguished himself in a battle against the Moguls. In 1629, he appears as a supporter of the cause of Khan Jehan Lodi, who had been driven into rebellion by the jealousy of the emperor Shah Jehan. Finding he had adopted a failing cause and fearing the loss of his jaghir, Shahji made a tender of his services to the Mogul emperor, promising on condition of receiving a safe conduct and a letter of pardon to repair to the imperial presence. The indulgence being granted, he came to court accompanied by his immediate dependents and a body of two thousand horse. Having

paid his respects to Shah Jehan he was promoted to the command of 5,000 horse and not only confirmed in his patrimonial jaghir but received a grant for some other districts.

In 1632, dissatisfied with the proceedings of the imperial court, he made overtures to the Bijapur government with such inducements as led to their acceptance. In order to detach him from this alliance his wife and family, who in consequence of his second marriage had separated from him, were seized by the imperialists but immediately released through the influence of Jeejee Bai's relations, who were adherents of the emperor. Shahji became thenceforward a leading partisan of the Bijapur state, and subdued the Ahmednagar territories of which he made himself regent. But in 1636 Muhammad Adil Shah was compelled to sue for peace from the emperor. Pardon to Shahji on condition of giving up his forts was one of the articles of the treaty concluded, and from this time his attention was confined to the Carnatic provinces.

In 1649, being suspected of secretly inciting the rebellion of his son Sivaji, he was treacherously seized at an entertainment. On being brought to court he denied all connection with his son's proceedings but nothing could convince Muhammad Adil Shah of his innocence. Enraged at his supposed contumacy the king ordered him to be confined in a stone dungeon the door of which was built up, except a small opening, which he was told would be for ever closed if within a certain period his son did not submit. Through the influence of the Mogul emperor Shah Jehan and others he was saved from a cruel death and released from his dungeon on giving security, but was kept a prisoner at large in Bijapur for four years.

In 1653 Shahji was permitted to return to his government. Soon after his restoration his eldest son Sambhaji, who during his absence had been at the head of affairs, was killed in an expedition. In 1662, with the approval of his sovereign, Shahji accompanied by his other son Venkoji (or Eckoji)* paid a visit to Sivaji and was successful in effecting a reconciliation between him and the Bijapur state.

* *Venkejee* in Duff; *Vencaji* in Elphinstone, *Angojee* or *Ekojje* in Scott, *Ecoojee* in Wilks. The latter is no doubt a corruption of the former, in the same way as *Venkata* is often at the present day transformed into *Enkata*. I have attempted to reconcile the spelling of the two forms.

In 1664 the active career of Shahji was brought to an end, at the age of 70, by a fall from his horse while hunting at Basavapatna on the banks of the Tungabhadra, in the Shimoga District, where he had joined the Bijapur army to assist in reducing some refractory zamindars. At his death he possessed besides the estates conferred upon him by Bijapur before mentioned, the fort of Arnee, Porto Novo, and the territory of Tanjore, acquisitions made by conquest.

His son Venkoji, or Eckoji, continued to govern the jaghir with the aid of Raghunath Narrain, who had been his father's principal adviser. The latter is described as a person of superior abilities. His relations with the son of his patron were never altogether amicable, though mutual interests prevented an open rupture. But in 1675 Raghunath Narrain left the Carnatic and in course of time entered the service of Sivaji, who received him with distinction. The intention of laying claim to a half share in his father's possessions as an hereditary right had been formed by Sivaji and with the aid of this new counsellor he matured his plans for an expedition into the Carnatic and the enforcement of his claim. The expedition which set out in 1677, and the negotiations between Sivaji and Venkoji are matters of history. By 1678 all the disputed districts had been overrun and Sivaji's horsemen levied *chouth* and *sardesimukhi* in every direction, but an amicable arrangement having been come to, Venkoji regained possession the same year. Sivaji died in 1680.

Mysore Wadeyars.—Meanwhile the Wadeyars of Mysore, who had gained possession of Seringapatam, were rising to power. In 1654 Kempe Gauda of Magadi had been defeated at Yelahanka by Kanthirava Narasa Raja with great loss and forced to pay a contribution. In 1687 Bangalore also passed into the hands of the Mysore kings in the following manner. Sivaji was dead and Venkoji, established on the throne of Tanjore, found his distant dominion of Bangalore to be an expensive and precarious possession, insulated in a great degree by the contending armies which constantly ranged over the intermediate country. He therefore determined to sell it to the highest bidder, and Chikka Deva Raja, who, taking advantage of the general anarchy, had been gradually extending his possessions, finally agreed to purchase it for three lacs of rupees (£30,000). He accordingly sent a detachment to occupy the new purchase and to pay the money. But the negotiation having been long protracted had become a

matter of notoriety, and attracted the attention of Harji Raja, the Mahratta commander-in-chief at Jinji, and of Aurangzib who had just raised the siege of Golconda. These powers, entertaining a high opinion of the importance of Bangalore, sent each a detachment from their distant and opposite stations to anticipate the Raja of Mysore. Khasim Khan, the general of Aurangzib, by forced marches along the west of the Ghats, arrived first, and the place being in a dismantled state preparatory to its sale, fell into his hands almost without opposition. The detachment of Harji Raja finding themselves forestalled, marched back as they came. The imperial colors, however, were hoisted for only four days on the ramparts of Bangalore. For Khasim Khan who had more important objects in view, resolved to accept the terms still offered by the Mysore Raja, as he would thereby obtain a large sum of money and escape the necessity of leaving a detachment to occupy the place. At the same time its use as a point of communication would still be preserved. Thus in July 1687 this important town became a part of the Mysore kingdom.

In 1728 Deva Raja, Dalavai of Dodda Krishna Raja, made an attack upon Magadi with a view of replenishing the treasury, which had been heavily drained by the contributions levied by the Muhammadans and the Mahrattas. Kempe Ganda imprudently allowed himself to be surrounded in the weak fort of Magadi and was forced to surrender at discretion. He was carried to Seringapatam as a state prisoner and there ended his days, the last of his line. The impregnable fortress of Savandurga, with the accumulated plunder of nearly two hundred years, thus fell into the hands of the Mysore army.

In 1749 the siege of Devanhalli was undertaken, in which Haidar Ali first distinguished himself as a volunteer horseman, and here his son and successor Tippu was afterwards born. In 1758 the fort and district of Bangalore were conferred on Haidar as a jaghir in recognition of his distinguished services. In 1759 the Mahrattas under Gopal Hari invested Bangalore and surprised Channapatna, but both places were relieved by his address. In 1761 he obtained from Basalat Jang the cession of Hoskote and of Dodballapur, the jaghir of Abbas Kuli Khan. From this year dates his usurpation of the Mysore throne, from which period therefore the District was under the Muhammadan rule of himself and of his son and successor Tippu Sultan.

In 1791 Bangalore was captured from Tippu by the British under Lord Cornwallis, to whom also Devanahalli and other places submitted. Savandurga, Ramgiri, Sivangiri and other hill forts were taken. On the death of Tippu in 1799 the District was included by the treaty of Seringapatam in the territory of the Mysore Raja. Under the native government which followed, the Bangalore and Kolar Districts constituted the Bangalore Foujdari, which was afterwards called the Bangalore Division, until the formation of the Nundydroog Division in 1863, when the name Bangalore was confined to the District. The most important topical changes that have occurred in the District during this period are the establishment of the British Cantonment at Bangalore and the foundation of Closepet, the former of which events has added so greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the surrounding country.

POPULATION.

Number.—The entire population of the District is 828,354, the number of males being 414,543, and of females 413,811.

Density.—This gives 284·3 persons to a square mile, a higher rate than in any other District of the Province. But the result is largely affected by the presence of the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, the united population of which is 142,513. Excluding these from the calculation, the density of population in the District is only 236·5 persons per square mile. Even this proportion is exceeded and that slightly in only one District, Kolar. Individual taluks shew a much higher rate. The most thickly peopled at the time of the census was Anekal (since united with Sarjapur), where there were 375 persons to a square mile. In Magadi the rate was 357, in Nelamangala 342, in Devanahalli 296.

By religion.—The numbers professing each of the principal forms of faith are as follows :—

	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Percentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus	247,656	249,178	130,082	129,733	756,599	91·4
Mahamamadans	17,708	17,097	9,668	9,017	53,485	6·5
Jains	265	191	88	98	642	·08
Christians	6,168	5,469	2,961	3,025	17,613	2·1
Others	12	3	...	...	15	...
Total.....	271,794	271,938	142,749	141,873	828,354	...

Distribution.—The following table shews the distribution of population by taluks :—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muham- madians.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Anekal	53,977	1,747	...	171	55,895
Bangalore	186,795	24,106	234	16,275	227,425*
Closepel	88,051	8,681	3	289	96,974
Devanahalli	68,846	1,606	3	4	70,459
Dod Ballapur	61,600	2,084	4	19	63,707
Hoskote	66,323	3,437	2	123	69,885
Kankanhalli	68,854	3,884	4	673	73,415
Magadi	94,190	4,617	260	18	99,085
Nelamanga	67,963	3,373	132	41	71,509
Total.....	756,599	53,485	642	17,613	828,354

Increase.—With this may be compared the statistics according to the

Ikaneshumari accounts of 1853—4, as given in the margin. So far as these are reliable, an increase of 209,848 took place in the population of the District during the interval between 1853 and 1871. Some of the variations in details are due to redistribution of taluks. The fact however remains of an increase on the whole equivalent to 33.9 per cent in 18 years.

Hindus.—The Hindus being divided into worshippers of Vishnu and worshippers of Siva, under various forms, names and manifestations of those two deities, we obtain the following results :—

Hindus.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vaishnava	204,819	205,194	410,013
Salva	172,689	173,717	346,586
Total.....	377,688	378,911	756,599

Brahmans. The Brahmans number 28,642 and are distributed in the following proportion among the three great sects :—

Brahmans.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Smarta	9,238	8,789	18,027
Mādhya	3,796	3,831	7,627
Sri Vaishnava	1,481	1,507	2,988
Total.....	14,515	14,127	28,642

* Includes 15 others, not classified.

Kshatriyas. The classes of the population claiming to be Kshatriyas are thus returned:—

Kshatriyas.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Maharattas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,550	4,691	9,241
Rājūmle	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	135	253
Rāchevār	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	1,182	2,345
Rājputs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	991	2,045
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Total.....							6,887	7,000	13,887

Vaiśyas. Subdivisions of the third caste of Hindus are represented to the following extent.

Vaiśyas.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Gujarati	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
Konati	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,966	2,656	5,642
Lādar	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	67	153
Mārvadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	9	40
Multani	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	0	23
Nagarta	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,459	2,429	4,888
Total.....							5,597	5,168	10,765

Sudras. The Sudra classes—the most numerous of all—are returned according to the following list, which is alphabetically arranged.

Sudras.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Agasa	...	...	washermen	...	...	...	6,275	6,203	12,478
Banajiga	...	...	traders	...	...	...	14,863	15,163	29,826
Bedar	...	...	hunters	...	...	...	11,269	11,134	22,403
Bestar	...	...	fishermen	...	...	...	4,242	4,317	8,559
Darji	...	...	tailors	...	...	...	1,632	1,467	3,099
Gāniga	...	...	oilpressers	...	...	...	2,385	2,905	5,790
Golla	...	...	dairymen	...	...	...	11,682	11,893	23,575
Goniga	...	...	sackmakers	...	...	...	403	462	870
Hajam	...	...	barbers	...	...	...	4,427	4,330	8,757
Idiga	...	...	toy-drawers	...	...	...	1,419	1,444	2,863
Kumhara	...	...	potters	...	...	...	2,402	2,438	4,840
Kuruba	...	...	shepherds	...	...	...	22,783	23,384	46,167
Mochi	...	...	cobblers	...	...	...	88	74	162
Modali	...	...	public dancers	...	...	...	3,406	3,363	6,774
Natva	...	...	weavers	...	...	...	291	700	991
Neyige	...	...	weavers	...	...	...	12,945	12,504	25,449
Sādar	...	...	weavers	...	...	...	1,903	1,914	3,822
Tiglar	...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	...	14,638	14,142	28,780
Uppār	...	...	salt makers	...	...	...	968	1,011	1,979
Waddar	...	...	masons	...	...	...	13,770	13,585	27,355
Woldiga	...	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	...	110,631	112,022	222,653
Total.....							242,732	244,460	487,192

Other orders. The Census returns further introduce the following divisions of Hindus as not coming under either of the four orthodox divisions above mentioned.

Other orders.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	308	254	562
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	18,221	18,209	36,430
Marika	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	20
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	6,285	6,569	12,654
Outcastes	...	...	...	...	...	70,055	70,518	1,40,573
Panchala	...	...	...	...	...	6,384	6,370	12,754
Wandering Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	6,127	5,909	12,036
Wild Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	930	808	1,738
Coorgs	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Total.....						1,08,321	1,08,448	2,16,769

Brahmos.—Four men and three women, Naidus of the Banajiga caste, and seven men of the Modali and Pille classes, all residents of Bangalore, have entered themselves as adherents of the Brahmo Samaj, but the real number is believed to be greater.

Parsis.—There is only one man in the District representative of this race. He belongs to Bangalore.

Muhammadans.—The numbers of the followers of Islam in the District belonging to the Shiah, Suni and Wahabi sects respectively are as follow :

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	1,417	2,976
Suni	...	...	...	...	...	25,750	24,633	50,383
Wahabi	...	...	...	...	...	62	64	126
Total.....						27,371	26,114	53,485

Percentage. The taluks in which Musalmans reside in the greatest numbers are Bangalore, where they bear a ratio of 11·8 per cent to the population of the taluk, and Closepet where the percentage is 9·4. In Magadi, Kankanhalli, Hoskote and Nelmangala the percentage ranges between 5·4 and 5.

Another classification. The following classification of Muhammadans on a partly national basis and the numbers under each head are taken from the Census reports.

Muhammadans.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Arabs, Persians and Afghans	...	...	...	...	183	99	282
Dakani	...	...	...	...	26,523	25,463	51,986
Labbe or Marja	...	...	...	...	413	285	698
Pindari or Kakar	...	...	...	...	302	267	569
Total.....					27,371	26,114	53,485

Christians.—The total number of Christians in the District is returned as 17,613, of whom 15,294 are in Bangalore itself. Of the whole number 4,115 are Europeans, 2,444 Eurasians and 11,054 Natives.

Details.—Separating adults from children, and civilians from the military, the following details are obtained.

					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans:—Civil	...	...	...	...	373	348	355	453	1,529
Military	...	...	...	...	1,607	265	411	302	2,585
Eurasians:—Civil	...	...	...	...	325	519	589	678	2,111
Military	...	...	...	...	43	90	103	108	334
Natives	...	...	...	...	2,527	2,688	2,786	3,053	11,054
Total.....					4,875	3,900	4,244	4,594	17,613

By creed.—According to creed they are thus distributed:—

Christians.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	...	...	...	...	3,258	2,503	5,761
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	5,813	5,964	11,777
Not stated	...	...	...	...	48	27	75
Total.					9,119	8,494	17,613

Occupations.—The occupations of the people are returned under the following heads :—

Occupation.	Hindus.	Muham- madians.	Christians.	Total.
Government service	14,471	2,047	2,459	18,977
Professional	7,358	527	388	8,773
Personal service	15,662	967	1,554	18,182
Agriculture	142,950	4,929	598	148,477
Laborers	32,943	2,896	553	36,382
Trade	4,175	1,011	105	5,291
Manufacture and arts	48,371	2,679	439	51,489
All others, including children	490,826	38,489	11,517	540,832

Details.—Of *agriculturists*, 46 per cent are Woldigas, 10·6 outcasts, 8 Kurbas, 5·5 Tiglars, 5·2 Lingayats, 4 Gollas, and 2·9 Banajigas. *Laborers* form 4·4 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus classified : Weavers of cotton or silk 13,208, potmakers 1,600, woollen weavers 1,454, oilmongers 1,103, rearers of silkworms 335, sack weavers 104, bangle makers 101, sugar manufacturers 5, toddy and jaggory makers 3, others 359. Of *artisans* : workers in metal number 4,013, cotton spinners 3,544, tailors 1,245, mat and basket makers 1,016, workers in leather 1,000, shoe and saddle makers 731, dyers 193, lace makers 154, wool spinners 149, bangle sellers 146, cotton cleaners 132, tin-men 87, furniture makers 70, printers 67, net makers 60, cutlers 40, toy makers 34, binders 27, lapidaries or polishers of precious stones 27, watch and clock repairers 22, workers in glass 9, comb makers 7, carvers and engravers 6, gilders 4, others 279.

Stock.—The *agricultural stock* consists of 16,554 carts and 73,678 ploughs. The *manufacturing stock* consists of 9,834 cloth looms, 898 cumbly, 39 carpet and 26 goni looms, besides 448 oil mills, 198 of stone and 250 of wood.

Tanks.—The number of tanks in the District is 3,430.

Dwellings.—The dwellings of the people consist of 3,800 houses of the better sort, or over Rs. 500 in value, occupied by 24,950 tenants ; and of 172,821 of the inferior sort, with 803,404 inhabitants. The taluks besides Bangalore containing the largest proportion of first class houses are Devanhalli and Anekal.

Towns and Villages.—The District contains 2,544 primary (*asali*) populated towns and villages, of which 1 (Bangalore) has more than 50,000 inhabitants, 5 (Dod Ballapur, Anekal, Devanhalli, Channapatna,

Closepet) have from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, 7 from 3,000 to 5,000, 7 from 2,000 to 3,000, 43 from 1,000 to 2,000, 202 from 500 to 1,000, 860 from 200 to 500, 1,419 less than 200. Besides these are 302 depopulated primary villages, with 1,849 populated and 817 depopulated secondary (*dakhal*) villages, or altogether 4,393 populated and 1,119 depopulated.

By taluks.—These are thus distributed in the various taluks :—

Taluk.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Popu- lated.	Depopu- lated.	Popu- lated.	Depopu- lated.	Popu- lated.	Depopu- lated.
Anekal	201	23	42	50	242	72
Bangalore	319	55	213	91	532	146
Closepet	226	7	834	171	580	178
Devanhalli	293	30	32	83	325	113
Dod-Ballapur	268	14	54	62	322	76
Hosakote	344	106	14	44	358	150
Kankanhalli	212	19	452	180	664	149
Magadi	354	26	554	189	908	195
Nelamangala	327	22	154	17	481	39
Total.....	2,544	302	1,849	817	4,393	1,119

Great festivals.—The principal concourse of people occurs at the following religious festivals :—

At *Lagumainhalli*, Dod-Ballapur taluk, on the occasion of the *Ghati Subrahmanya rathotsava*, held for 12 days from *Pushya suddha* 3rd, during which 20,000 people assemble.

At *Melur*, Devanhalli taluk, where 10,000 people come together for the *Gangadevi parishe*, lasting 10 days from full moon in Chaitra.

At *Tirumale* in Magadi taluk, where a similar concourse takes place at the same time for the *Ranganathswami parishe*.

Cholera sometimes appears at the latter festival but has not been known at the others.

In *Bangalore*, the *Rangaswami rathotsava* in Ballapur-pet, and the *Dharma Rayan parishe* in Alsur-pet, are both held in April about the same time. The former lasts 7 days from the 9th and attracts 3,000 people, the latter for 12 days from the 7th and attracts 5,000 people, principally Tiglar, who celebrate the festival at night.

At *Hoskote*, on full moon day in Vaishakha, 5,000 people keep the *Dharma Rayan karaga*.

Fairs.—The largest weekly fairs are the following :—

Place.	Taluk.	Day.	No. of visitors.
Vagata	Hoskote	Sunday...	2,000
Hindiginalu	Do	Monday ...	3,000
Muduvadi	Kankanhalli	Do	1,500
Closepet	Closepet	Tuesday ...	4,000
Krishnarajpur	Bangalore	Do	2,000
Harohalli	Kankanhalli	Wednesday ...	1,500
Kankanhalli	Do	Thursday ...	2,000
Dod-Ballapura	Dod-Ballapura	Do	3,000
Nelamangala	Nelamangala	Friday...	2,500
Tubgere	Dod-Ballapura	Saturday ...	1,500

Vital Statistics.—The birth-rate of the District is deduced as 13·10 per mille of the population, while the death-rate is 15·24 per mille, shewing that the returns are not entirely accurate.

Births.—The births registered in 1872 numbered 10,850, being 5,578 males and 5,272 females.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered in 1872 was 6,059 of males and 5,999 of females, or 12,058 altogether; of which 161 occurred among Christians, 840 among Muhammadans, 10,965 among Hindus, and 692 among other classes. According to age: born dead 198, under 1 year 2,182, from 1 to 5 years 1,411, from 6 to 12 years 782, from 12 to 20 years 861, from 21 to 30 years 1,362, from 31 to 40 years 1,232, from 41 to 50 years 1,216, from 51 to 60 years 1,040, over 60 years of age 2,374.

The causes of death registered were: from diseases,—cholera 15, small pox 1,247, fevers 5,800, bowel complaints 838; from injuries,—suicide 53, wounds 20, accidents 188, snake bite or wild beasts 41; all other causes 4,456.

Diseases. *—*Endemics.*—The chief endemic disease is malarious fever, which prevails extensively in some of the taluqs, viz. Closepet, Magadi, and Kankanhalli, and is very frequently attended with enlargement of the spleen. It likewise prevails in all the other taluqs but not so severely. It is not generally fatal when properly treated. I am not aware that any improvement is taking place in this disease. In some years it occurs severely in certain taluqs and during others there is a comparative freedom from it. It is difficult to assign any special cause for the origin of the malaria which gives rise to this fever, but, generally

* Contributed by Dr. Oswald.

speaking, it may be stated that when the rains and seasons are favourable fever is less prevalent. It is most frequent at the commencement and close of the monsoons. Even Bangalore is not exempt from malarious fever, but the type is less marked, and cases met with easily treated.

With the exception of malarious fever I am not aware that any other class of disease is endemic in this District.

In Bangalore, of late years many cases of typhoid fever have occurred among Europeans, but I have never seen a well marked case in a native. Measles and whooping cough are also frequently met with and occasionally diphtheria. Pneumonia in natives, and congestion of the liver in Europeans, are exceedingly common. Syphilis may perhaps be said to be almost endemic both in Bangalore and in the District generally. It prevails extensively and when neglected, as it often is, assumes a very virulent form.

Epidemics.—Cholera becomes epidemic occasionally, but the District has been remarkably free from it during the past 4 years. When it occurs it generally commences in February or March, and prevails more or less until the commencement of the cold season. In the epidemics that have hitherto occurred, the first cases are generally supposed to have been imported from infected districts in the Madras Presidency. I have no recollection of any severe outbreak of cholera among the European inhabitants of Bangalore for many years past, though occasional cases occur when the disease is epidemic among the natives.

Small pox is always more or less prevalent in the District during the hot season and commencement of the rains. There was a severe epidemic of this disease in Bangalore in 1872, but it was not of a particularly fatal type, and I do not think the disease is worse or more fatal in this District than in other countries. During some years the disease is comparatively dormant. Vaccination is carried on in every taluk by a staff of vaccinators, but the system is capable of improvement.

A severe epidemic of dengue occurred in Bangalore in the latter part of 1872. Occasional cases came under notice early in the year, but the disease did not assume an epidemic form until late in the year. It confined itself chiefly to the native population. A few Europeans

only suffered. The disease was prevailing severely in many parts of India, and it seems to have been imported. It was not fatal. No death came under notice, except in very young children. It had disappeared almost entirely, but in April 1873 shewed a disposition to recur. From what I can learn dengue seems known to the natives as having occurred many years ago in an epidemic form. I myself saw a few cases in 1865 in Bangalore.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the District for ten years is exhibited in detail in the following table. The returns from Education and Public Works have been credited to General Revenue from the years in which the receipts under those heads cease to appear. The diminution under Police marks its transfer to Municipal funds, separately accounted for :—

Items.	1864—65	1865—66	1866—67	1867—68	1868—69
Land Revenue ...	992,509	1,091,710	1,187,873	1,107,541	1,014,595
Sáyar (customs) ...	135,891	63,019	82,625	73,062	54,675
Forests... ..	22,645	51,119	17,549	71,651	57,990
Abkárí	334,726	392,820	224,013	331,969	341,938
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)...	59,681	64,485	100,909	81,169	60,292
Salt	328	377	526	564	341
Stamps	73,925	79,677	86,836	123,013	130,308
Post Office	2,917	3,117	3,434	3,324	3,179
Law and Justice ...	32,207	31,739	38,052	29,717	18,347
Police	1,130	301	506	425	5,057
Education ... ..	...	426	607	582	619
Miscellaneous	4,599	4,582	2,936	3,656	7,185
Public Works	18,645	14,495	8,396	4,653	11,722
Total Rs...	1,679,153	1,797,367	1,814,132	1,921,326	1,706,226

Items.	1869—70	1870—71	1871—72	1872—73	1873—74
Land Revenue ...	755,422	770,307	971,089	950,080	936,191
Sáyar (customs) ...	52,307	55,902	61,900	68,165	60,987
Forests	43,544	36,118	66,036	49,162	41,570
Abkárí... ..	356,505	384,764	414,947	415,138	435,695
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)...	32,320	34,726	45,832	46,390	46,146
Salt	167	371	143	470	284
Stamps... ..	139,144	103,857	76,486	53,715	57,755
Post Office	10,130	9,874	12,184	11,533	12,589
Law and Justice ...	21,152	61,502	88,807	110,144	109,756
Police	16,975	17,471	2,564	91	21
Education	7,750	10,816	8,144	...	...
Miscellaneous	10,948	9,132	14,839	10,829	9,469
Public Works	26,113	17,882	...	...	...
Total Rs...	1,472,477	1,512,722	1,762,971	1,715,667	1,710,463

The following statement, in the form furnished by the Director General of Statistics, shews the number of estates on the rent roll of the District, with the total land revenue paid and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government. The data for older periodical statements are not available:—

Particulars.	1870—71.
Number of estates	932
Number of registered proprietors or co-partners	3,651
Total land revenue paid	Rs. 62,282 13 4
Average land revenue paid by each estate.	63 12 10
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or co-partner	17 0 10

TRADE.

Manufactures.—The most general manufactures, carried on all over the District, are those of cotton cloths and coarse woollen blankets or cumblies. The following is a list of cloths made, with prices; the higher prices include silk borders, with more or less admixture of silk.

Cotton fabrics.—*Women's cloths.*—8 yards long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide—*chár káne shire*, Rs. 15 to 100; *gase* or *sásave kandangi*, Rs. 10 to 30; *mungi*, Rs. 25 to 35; *sálári*, Rs. 8 to 20; *kádigannu*, Rs. 6 to 35; *kempu chandrakáli*, Rs. 5 to 50; *bilipatla*, Rs. 4 to 40; *gulál chukki*, Rs. 6 to 30; *kalás mungi*, Rs. 20 to 30; *bánagere* or *jóda sálári*, Rs. 10 to 25; *kari chandrakáli*, Rs. 5 to 50; *kadle-banna* or *kadle-putáni*, Rs. 25 to 40; *nimbávali*, Rs. 10 to 30.

Men's cloths.—*Págu*, Rs. 5 to 20; *rummál*, Rs. 3 to 100; *panche*, Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 30; *dhótra*, Rs. 4 to 40; *sálya*, Rs. 8 to 15; *vastra*, As. 4 to Rs. 5; *dupati*, Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5; *tale-batte*, As. 6.

Tape (*navár*) for bedding is made at Sarjapur and *satranji* or cotton carpets.

Tent cloth of strong texture is made by the convicts at Bangalore; *dosuti* for the outside and *dangari* for the inside.

Woollen fabrics.—*Woollen cumblies.*—*Kari cumbli*, the ordinary black or dark grey kind; *jhádi cumbli*, quilted; *gongadikar cumbli*, one corner stitched up with a tassel so as to form a hood.

Carpets made in Bangalore are noted for their excellent and durable qualities. The common drugget carpet with reversible pattern is called

jamkhana and costs from 8 As. to 1½ Rupee a square yard ; the rugs and pile carpets, *ratna cumbli*, cost from Rs. 4 a square yard. The art has been carried to great perfection in the Central Jail, the carpets made in which, of Persian and Turkish designs, are in great demand even for England, at from Rs. 12 a square yard.

Silk fabrics.—Silks of stout durable texture and costly patterns are largely made by *patvegars* in Bangalore and sold by weight at from Rs. 4 and 5 a tola.

Raw silk.—The production of raw silk, an industry confined to the Muhammadans, has much declined owing to continued mortality of the worms. The interesting attempt to establish a Silk Filature company at Kengeri will be described in the account of that place.

Metal manufacture.—In Magadi taluk much iron is made and some steel. *Steel wire* of a superior quality for strings of musical instruments is made at Channapatna.

Gold and silver lace is also made at Bangalore. *Lacquered ware* and *toys* are well known manufactures of Channapatna.

Oils.—The extraction of oils forms an important branch of industry. These consist of castor oil of two kinds, the inferior description obtained from the large seed being called lamp oil ; ground-nut oil, caron oil, and gingelli oil, of good and inferior kinds. They will be more fully described with their uses in the general introduction.

The manufacture may also be mentioned of *coir* ropes and matting ; of *goni* bags or sacks ; and of *bamboo* matting and baskets.

Arts.—The arts of printing, bookbinding, lithography and photography are pursued in Bangalore, and carpentering in all its branches, including coach building and furniture making. The variety of handicrafts will be evident from the table previously given of occupations.

Marts.—The chief marts of trade, in addition to that of Bangalore, are at Channapatna, Dod-Ballapur, Sarjapur, Vadagenhalli, and Tyamagondal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railway.—The Bangalore Branch Railway enters the District on the east, in the Hoskote taluk, where there is a station at Kadgodi

12 miles from the terminus at Bangalore. Intermediate between these points a temporary station, opened for the Camp of Exercise, is still retained.

Roads.—The length of *Imperial roads* is 176½ miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 37,660. *District roads* amount to 252½ miles, costing for upkeep Rs. 13,868 a year. The particulars regarding each class of roads are given below.

<i>Imperial Roads.</i>			Miles.	Cost.
Suburban roads in Bangalore under the municipality	...	...	28	9,500
Bangalore to Tumkur boundary	...	...	30	7,875
Do Mysore do	...	...	41	10,762
Do Oossoor frontier	...	...	16½	3,118
Do Bellary do via Devanahalli	...	...	22	2,310
Do Kolar boundary via Hoskote	...	...	14	1,470
Nelamangala to Kunigal	...	...	25	2,625
			Total...176½	37,660

<i>District Roads.</i>				
Attibele to Mattikere	...	...	3	90
Hoskote to Jangamkote	...	...	14	420
Jangamkote to Sidlaghatta frontier	...	...	4½	180
Devanahalli to Nundhydroog do	...	...	3½	105
Dod-Ballapur do do	...	...	9	270
Bangalore to Bannirghatta	...	...	9½	320
Sarjapur to Kadgod via Vartur	...	...	12	360
Do Attibele	...	...	7	210
Anekal to Salem frontier	...	...	5½	141
Tyranagondal connecting Bangalore-Tumkur and Kolar-Sompur roads	...	...	6	120
Churchyard on Bannirghatta road joining the Bangalore-Oossoor road	...	...	1½	37
Hoskote to Malur frontier	...	...	7	175
Do Kadgod	...	...	4½	135
Sampangeri to Malur frontier	...	...	3½	105
Bangalore to Malavalli frontier via Kankanahalli	...	...	38	3,040
Magadi to Huliyurdurga	...	...	9	515
Sompur to Urdigere	...	...	6	180
Bangalore to Kunigal via Magadi	...	...	39½	1,557
Approaches to the Cantonment on the north of Railway	...	...	6	150
Kolar to Sompur via Dod-Ballapur	...	...	41	3,280
Yelahanka towards Goribidnur via do	...	...	23½	1,580
Kolar-Sompur road to Dod-Ballapur via Isvara temple	...	...	...	400
			Total...252½	13,868

Accommodation for Travellers.—*Dak Bungalows* or rest houses for European officials and travellers have been built at the stations named in the accompanying list, where the class is shewn to which each belongs.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Bangalore.	Channapatna.	Dod Ballapur.
Closepet.	Devanahalli.	Jangamkote.
Kumbalagod.	Hebbagod.	Kankanahalli.
Nelamangala.	Hoskote.	
	Solar.	
	Sompur.	
	Yelahanka.	

Chatrams for the accommodation of native travellers are maintained by Government at Bangalore, Bidadi, Channapatna, Closepet, Hoskote.

GAZETTEER.

Anekal.—A taluk in the south-east. Area about 178 square miles. Head quarters at Anekal. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.			Villages.		Population.			
				Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Anekal	...	...	27	10	97,29	405	81	10,215
2	Attibele	...	...	23	11	6,867	91	7	8,985
3	Bidarguppe	...	...	40	7	8,319	154	62	8,535
4	Hargaddo	...	...	32	9	5,485	34	...	5,499
5	Iggalur	...	...	33	4	6,294	57	...	6,351
6	Jigani...	...	...	36	38	7,532	217	20	7,769
7	Sarjapur	...	...	33	13	9,771	789	1	10,561
Total.....				224	92	53,977	1,747	171	55,895

Principal places, with population.—Anekal, 6,612 ; Sarjapur, 3,051 ; Attibele, 1,551 ; Dommasandra, 1,485 ; Jigani, 1,390.

The taluk was increased by the addition of the Sarjapur and Bidarguppe hoblis, on the breaking up of the Sarjapur taluk, in 1873.

The *Pinakini* runs along the eastern side and receives nearly the whole drainage. The western side is very jungly and marked by a continuous range of hills, through which several rivulets, uniting under the name of the *Suvarnamulhi*, descend to the Arkavati at the lower level of Kankanhalli. The taluk consists of two principal valleys, which collect all the smaller streams running eastward: the southernmost extends from Anekal to Attibele ; through the northern flows the *Sanatkumara*, which joins the Pinakini near Hossur, in the Salem District, 5 miles beyond the Mysore boundary.

Except in the western parts the soil is fertile and well cultivated. The principal dry crops are the ordinary ragi, save, gram, &c. The wet crops consists chiefly of paddy and sugar cane. There are many gardens of the betel vine, with areca and cocoanut plantations. The Sanatkumara supplies several small channels and tanks. Its waters are further utilised by means of pikota wells.

Iron ore is collected and smelted in the western parts of the taluk. Common cotton cloths are made at Anekal, Dommasandra and other places. Raw silk is produced at Anekal and Sarjapur. At this latter place muslins of various patterns, turbans, and small cotton carpets are made.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.		Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
		Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	55	400	9	131	64	531
Culturable	...	9	446	3	...	12	446
Unculturable	...	13	303	7	...	20	303
Total.....		78	509	19	131	98	...

The revenue from the land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 57,246—2—1, and from local cesses Rs. 2,048—9—4. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—6—10 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists formed 19·8 per cent of the population.

From Attibele, on the main road from Bangalore to Salem, roads branch off south-west to Mattikere, or by a circuitous route to Anekal, and north-east *viâ* Sarjapur to Kadgod. There is also a road from Bangalore to Bannirghatta.

Anekal.—A town situated in 12° 42' N. lat., 77° 43' E. long., 20 miles south-east of Bangalore. Head-quarters of the Anekal taluk, and a municipality. No direct road from Bangalore, but may be reached by a fair weather track from the Hossur road, beyond Hebbagod.

No. of houses 1269. Population 6612, composed as follows :—

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	2,984	3,180	6,164
Muhammadians	...	195	199	394
Christians	...	28	26	54
Total.....		3,207	3,405	6,612

A fair is held every Friday, attended by 400 persons.

The origin of the name—*āne-kallu*, hailstone—is not known. The town was founded about 1603 by Chikka Timme Gauda, a descendant of the original Sugatur chief. The general of the Bijapur State, after seizing Timme Gauda's hereditary possession of Hoskote, granted him Anekal, which formed a hobli of that pargana. He thereupon erected the fort and temple, constructed the large tank to the west, and set on foot such improvements as tended to the opulence and prosperity of the town. After a reign of 30 years he died, and was succeeded by his son Timme

Gauda. The latter reigned 20 years, and left the territory to his son Dodda Timme Gauda, in whose time Anekal was conquered by the Mysore Raja. The chief, however, remained in possession, paying an annual tribute of 2,000 rupees, and died shortly after, having completed a long reign of 60 years. His son Vira Nanjana Timme Gauda then ruled for 24 years, and was in turn succeeded by his son Jama Gauda. This chief, in common with many others, was expelled by Haidar and his possessions annexed to Mysore.

Municipal Funds.					1871—72	1872—73	1873—74	1874—75
Income ...	...	...	...	...	420 15 9	503 9 3	417 9 6	627 14 10
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	57 5 2	718 7 1	333 5 5	333 11 6

Arkavati.—A tributary of the Kávéri, flowing through the District from north to south and receiving the drainage of all the country between the central watershed and the western chain of hills. It rises to the west of Nundydroog, in Brahmagiri, just beyond the northern limits of the District. Thence entering the D. Ballapur taluk, it forms several large tanks, as at D. Ballapur, Kakolu and Hesarghatta; and passing between the Nelamangala and Bangalore taluks, receives in the south of the former the *Kumadvati* from the west. It then flows through the Magadi taluk, passing west of Savandurga. Penetrating between Ramgiri and Shivangiri of Closepet taluk, it crosses the latter in a southeasterly direction past Closepet and Kúnagal, which are on the left bank, into Kankanhalli taluk. Near Muduvadi-durga it is joined on the north by the *Vrishabhávati* and thence runs due south, leaving Kankanhalli on the right bank, and discharges into the Kaveri on the southern frontier. The length of the main stream is about 120 miles.

The greater part of its course from Magadi onwards is through a wild country amid rocky hills, precipices and thick jungle. Its waters are therefore little utilized in those parts for purposes of cultivation. Though never entirely dry, it presents in the hot season the usual aspect of a sandy bed with a little current of water flowing at one side. Holes scooped in the sand furnish a ready means of water supply to the dwellers on the banks. In the rains, when the freshes come down, it is a formidable stream, swollen by mountain torrents and bearing along in its irresistible force logs of timber and uprooted trees torn from the

forests on its banks. It is bridged in three places for roads from Bangalore, namely, 5 miles east of Nelamangala, 10 miles east of Magadi, and at Closepet. The calculations for the second of these gave a maximum flood discharge of 50,000 cubic feet per second, with an ordinary monsoon discharge of 3,500.

Bairan-durga.—A hill in the north-west of the Magadi taluk near Kudúr. It was fortified by the Mahrattas about 1609 and, with Hulikál, formed into a separate parganna. It was purchased 20 years afterwards by the Mysore Raja, who appointed Timma Nayak as governor. He improved and strengthened the fortifications, which consisted of three lines of defence and some outworks on the north and east faces, built the temple of Bairava at the summit, and changed the name of the hill from Abdul Bandar to Bairandurga. The works were demolished and the town removed to Kudúr by order of Tippu Sultan in 1792, on account of its unhealthiness and a deficiency of water.

Bangalore.—A taluk near the centre. Area about 399 square miles. Head quarters at Bangalore. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Agara...	44	15	11,338	265	...	73	11,676
2	Bangalore ...	1	43	103,293	21,537	224	15,294	142,513*
3	Bégur ...	40	20	8,712	245	...	517	9,474
4	Balasár ...	37	25	6,598	41	...	11	6,650
5	Kengeri ...	65	117	14,910	856	...	13	15,784
6	Krishnarajpur ...	33	9	6,000	80	...	130	6,210
7	Vartúr ...	36	16	9,828	337	...	43	10,208
8	Yelahanka ...	74	15	11,552	328	10	8	11,898
9	Yesavanápur ...	44	44	12,483	347	...	182	13,012
Total		374	304	186,814	24,086	224	16,276	227,425

* Others 15.

Principal places, with population.—Bangalore, 142,513; Yelahanka, 2,521; Kengeri, 2,075; Kempapur, 1,799; Gunjur, 1,386; Vartúr, 1,376; Banasavádi, 1,337; Kácharakahalli, 1,074.

The taluk was increased in 1870 by the addition of the Krishnarajpur and Yelahanka hoblis from the old Yelahanka taluk, and in 1873

by the Begur and Vartur hoblis from the Sarjapur taluk and Kengeri hobli from the Kengeri taluk. By these accessions its limits have been restored to nearly what they were in 1799.

The greater part of the taluk drains to the east, the waters being collected into two streams, which, forming continuous chains of tanks, fall into the S. Pinakini. The northern of these commences beyond Yelahanka and, uniting near Hebbal with a stream from the north, flows into the Pinakini at Kadgodí. The southern runs from Vasantapur, past Vartur, into the same near the Patandur hill. In the western part of the taluk a stream from Oyal Dinne feeds the Vrishabhavati, which rising near Gavipura, flows past Kengeri and Bidadi to the Arkavati in Kankanhalli.

The south-west is rocky and hilly; the remainder being composed of open, well cultivated country, undulating much towards the north-west. Besides the hills extending south-west from the Fort of Bangalore, the principal elevations are Bannerghatta (3271 feet) in the south, Oyal Dinne (3120 feet) and Halasur-betta (3341 feet) north-west of Bangalore. There are numerous quarries around Bangalore of gneissose stone, which is not only largely employed for every variety of building in the town, but transported to distant places.

The prevailing soil is the red, on which are cultivated ragi and the commonly associated dry crops. Paddy and sugar-cane are grown on the lands under tanks. In the immediate neighbourhood of Bangalore, especially on the south, numerous kinds of fruits and vegetables are raised for the cantonment market, such as apples, peaches, grapes, mangoes, strawberries, &c.; cauliflowers, peas, knol-kohl, cabbage, lettuce, &c.

The weaving of cotton cloths is the most extensive native manufacture. These are of the ordinary as well of superior kinds. Coarse woollen blankets and goni for bags are also made. But the most important local arts are those of silk-weaving and carpet-making in the Pête of Bangalore, regarding which and other arts pursued in Bangalore more particular mention will be found elsewhere.

The history of the taluk is involved in that of the District and will be found fully treated under that head.

It is intersected in all directions by roads radiating from Bangalore.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed:—

			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	99	354	17	606	117	320
Culturable	...	...	19	5	3	609	22	614
Unculturable	...	...	14	442	103	544	118	346
Total.....			133	161	125	479	259	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 77,340 - 9-3, and from local cesses Rs. 3,265-15-4. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 1-1-2 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists formed 7·5 per cent of the population.

Bangalore.—A town situated in 12°57 N. lat. and 77°35 E. long. The seat of government for the Province of Mysore, and head-quarters of the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. Pop. 142,513. It covers an area of 13 square miles 373½ acres, and consists of two separate parts, *viz.* the Pête or old native Town of Bangalore Proper, and the Cantonment.

Its name *Bengalûru*, of which Bangalore is a corruption, is said to be derived from *bengalu*, a kind of beans, to account for which the following story is related. One day when king Viru Balâlâla was hunting, he became separated from his attendants, and losing his way, wandered about till night-fall. At last faint and weary he came upon a solitary hut, in which was an old woman, to whom he applied for something to eat. She had nothing better to offer him than some *bengalu*, green beans boiled in a little water, which however he was glad enough to get, and sharing them with his horse passed the night under shelter of the lowly hut. The incident speedily became known, and the village (*ûru*) which sprung up, thence took the name of Bengalûru. This was situated to the west of Hebbal, and after Kempe Gauda had given the name to his new capital was called old or Hale Bengalûru.

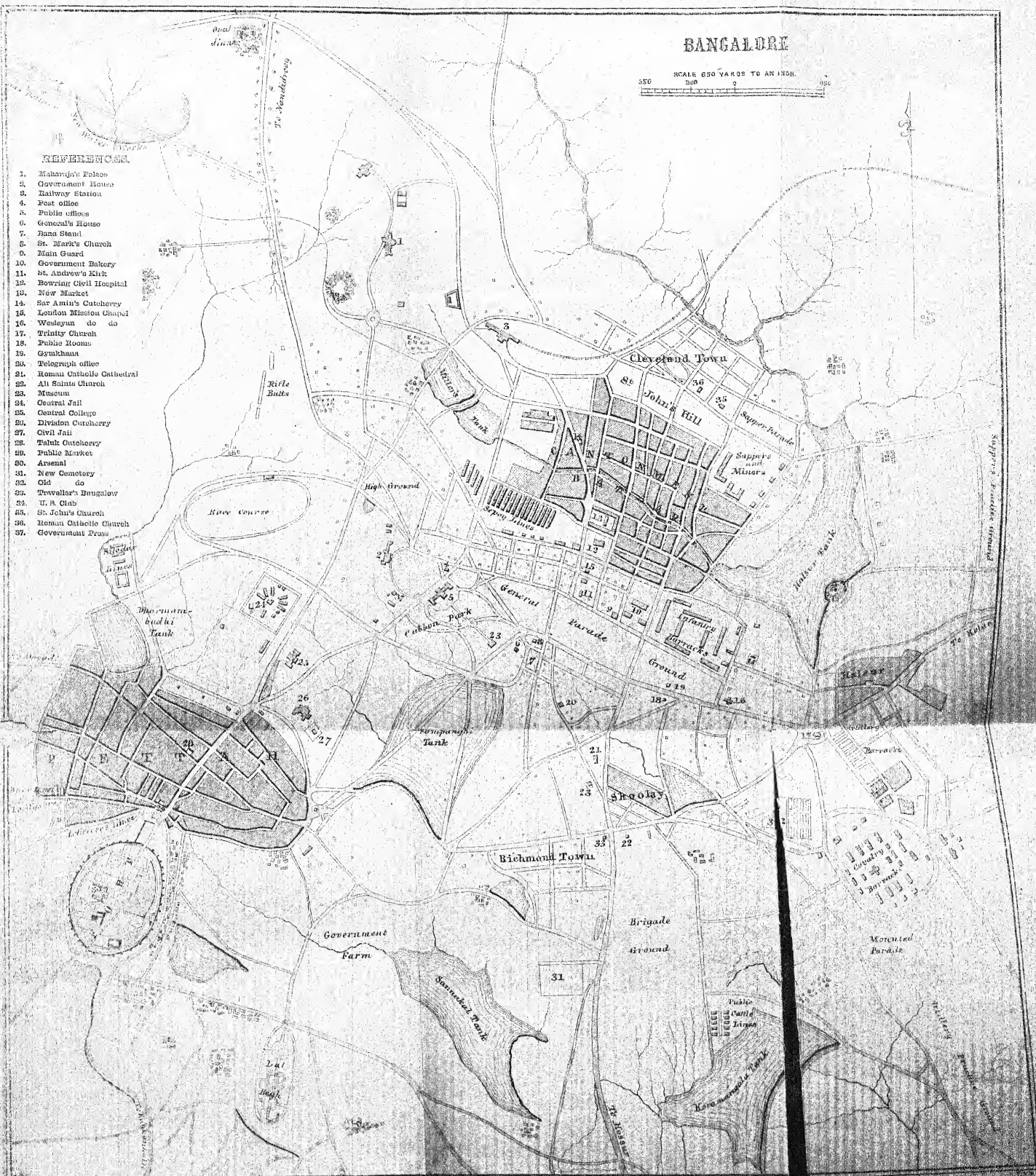
Town.—*Bangalore Proper* has the Fort on the south, and is bounded on the north-west and north-east by the Dharmâmbudhi and Sampangi tanks respectively. It includes 12 suburbs, and occupies an

BANGALORE

SCALE 650 YARDS TO AN INCH.

REFERENCE

1. Maharaja's Palace
2. Government House
3. Railway Station
4. Post office
5. Public offices
6. General's House
7. Bana Sani
8. St. Mark's Church
9. Main Guard
10. Government Bakery
11. St. Andrew's Kirk
12. Bowring Civil Hospital
13. New Market
14. St. Amin's Cutcherry
15. London Mission Church
16. Wesleyan do do
17. Trinity Church
18. Public Rooms
19. Gymkhana
20. Telegraph office
21. Roman Catholic Cathedral
22. All Saints Church
23. Museum
24. Central Jail
25. Central College
26. Division Cutcherry
27. Civil Jail
28. Police Cutcherry
29. Public Market
30. Arsenal
31. New Cemetery
32. Old do
33. Tewellar's Baugalov
34. U. R. Club
35. St. John's Church
36. Roman Catholic Church
37. Government Press



area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The population numbers 60,703 souls, of whom 52,697 live within the walls of the Pête and 8,006 in the outskirts or suburbs. It contains 444 houses of the better sort, occupied by 3,312 tenants, and 12,203 houses of the inferior sort, occupied by 57,391. The population is thus classified:—

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 199 Jains and 7 Brahmins)	26,825	26,699	53,464
Muhammadians	3,425	3,156	6,581
Christians (including 2 Europeans and 6 Eurasians)	322	336	658
Total... ..	29,572	30,191	60,703

The town was, till a few years ago, surrounded by a deep ditch and a thickset thorny hedge, which had served as a defence against the Mahratta cavalry. The hedge has now been cleared away and the ditch filled up and built upon. The orthodox number of gates was eight, to correspond with the eight cardinal points, but recent improvements have added one or two new ones. The principal are the Yelahanka gate on the north, the Halasur gate on the east, the Fort and Mysore gates on the south, the Agrabara and Sondekoppa gates on the west, and the Bale gate on the north-west.

The town is divided into numerous pête or quarters. But the Dodda-pête (High street) running from the Yelahanka gate in the north to the Fort gate in the south, separates the two comprehensive divisions of Déshada pête on the west from Nagarta pête on the east. This line is crossed at right angles by a street running from the Halasur gate on the east to the Sondekoppa gate on the west. The intersection of these two main roads is styled the *chawk*, or square, near to which is situated the Taluk Cutcherry.

Between the Fort and Mysore gates is an excellent public market. Siddi Katte, the quarter in which most of the Brahman officials live, occupies, it is said, the site of an old tank, built at the expense of Siddi, a lady of the Kempe Gauda family.

Owing to the circumstances of its origin, the rapid growth of the town, and the various hands through which it has passed, the streets are often narrow and mostly irregular in appearance. The latter defect is to some extent being remedied by the construction of stone drains along both sides of the principal streets, which has also promoted the

cleanliness of the town. Substantially built and imposing edifices may be seen in Chikka-péte and other parts, belonging to wealthy natives, but their effect is a good deal lost from their scattered positions. Bangalore however presents a lively specimen of a Hindu town, the main streets being generally crowded with pedestrians, among whom vehicles of all kinds, from the carriage or brougham of the high official to the rude jatka of the merchant trader and the slow and heavily laden bullock cart, thread their difficult way by dint of continual vociferous shouts.

The open stalls or bazaars on either side of the Dodda-péte and other thoroughfares display their wares arranged on tiers of shelves, all within reach of the owner, who sits comfortably ensconced among them. Customers stand in the street to make their bargains or squat on a small ledge in front of the shop for a preliminary chat with the proprietor. Those of a trade generally flock together, so that many shops containing the same description of goods will be found side by side. In the Grain market (Taragu-péte) a perfect block of carts stops the way, their contents being discharged in heaps into the street, where they are measured before being stored. In the Cotton market (Arale-péte) the verandahs of the warehouses are piled with bulging bales.

In the quieter and more private parts of the town the floor and ground at the entrances to the houses will be seen carefully washed with purifying cowdung, and pleasingly decorated with numerous geometrical figures, which are drawn afresh by the women with lines of white chalk every morning, while the lintel of the door is decked with mango leaves strung on a thread, as a sign of welcome.

On all sides may be seen women, with water jars and shining brass vessels, grouped round the public wells or on their way to a tank with baskets of clothes. The peculiar odours of eastern bazaars pervade the streets; mendicants go from house to house sounding their conchs or gongs; and the universal babel gives evidence of the out-door life of the people.

The water supply of the native town is derived principally from the Dharmambudhi tank on the north-west. From this reservoir water is laid on to the streets and drawn out by the people as required from the square troughs or basins constructed at convenient points. The residents of the north-east quarter resort to the Sampangi tank. The well water in the town is mostly brackish.

The drainage of the Pête is collected into one main channel, which runs out from the southern side and is continued as far as the Sunnakal tank, a distance of two or three miles, where the sewerage is applied to agricultural purposes.

Fort.—The *Fort* is situated due south of the Pête and contains the Arsenal. The original fort was of mud and is said to have been erected in 1537 by Kempe Gauda, Prabhu of Yelahanka and ancestor of the Magadi chiefs. Under its Hindu masters, namely, the Magadi gaudas, the Mahratta governors subordinate to the Adil Shahi princes of Bijapur, and lastly the Mysore Wadeyars, the fort retained its old character, with no doubt some additions to its strength.

But under the Muhammadans the fortress was enlarged and rebuilt of stone. This work is attributed to a Khiledar named Ibrahim Sahib, and was carried out in 1761, the first year of Haidar Ali's reign. The form of the fort is oval, with round towers at proper intervals. It had, when captured by the British, five powerful cavaliers, a faussebray, a good ditch and covered way without palisades, but the glacis was imperfect in some parts. The two gateways, one in the north and the other in the south, were called the Delhi and Mysore gates respectively. The former, which opened towards the Pête, was a handsome structure in the best style of Muhammadan military architecture, and consisted of several gates surmounted by traverses. But there being no ditches between the gates, an enemy taking possession of the works over the first gate-way had a ready communication with all the others, which the British troops who stormed the fort at this point took advantage of.

Within the fort the principal building was the *malal* or palace, which, though of mud, was not without some degree of magnificence. The building was of two storeys. A large open court in front was surrounded by a corridor, in the centre of which, opposite the palace, was the *naubat khâna* or raised band-stand. The upper storey of the palace contained the public and private apartments of the Sultan and his ladies, with two balconies of state from which he gave audience. Paint and false gilding decorated the walls.

On the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam in 1811, some of the troops had their quarters in the fort, where the General Commanding and many of the European residents also lived. The arsenal was

not transferred till some twelve years later. From 1831 the principal departments of the Administration were accommodated in the palace above described, until in 1868 the new Public Offices in the Cantonment were completed, the removal to which carried away the few remaining European residents. The palace having partly fallen in is now being demolished. The arsenal it is intended also to remove, and the demolition of the fort walls has been proposed. Its glory has long departed from the fort : its ruin will then be complete.

Outside, on the east, are the Lascar Lines, a quarter inhabited by large numbers of the lower orders of natives. On the west side, along the Mysore road, are the barracks of the Barr or Mysore Infantry.

Cantonment.—The *Cantonment* is situated to the north-east of Bangalore Proper, and was established in 1811, on the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam, which had proved too unhealthy for the troops. It includes 31 suburbs and covers an area of $11\frac{1}{4}$ square miles.

The parade ground extends two miles east and west and is surrounded by a ride or mall, the Rotten Row of the station. At its western end, on a commanding site, stands Government House, the residence of the Chief Commissioner, with the fine range of new Public Offices rising out from the wooded grounds of Cubbon Park. Further west are the Race Course, Siledar Lines and Rifle Butts. Between the Public Offices and the Pête are situated most of the other public buildings connected with the Administration, among which the most conspicuous are the Government Press, the Division and District Cutcherry, the High School and the Central Jail.

To return to the parade ground. The north side is occupied by the guard houses of the Native Infantry regiments, with lines for the men some distance at the back. Further on stands St. Andrew's Kirk, and beyond that again the main-guard, the bakery for the troops and the barracks of the British Infantry. At the east end, near Trinity Church, are situated the extensive Artillery and Cavalry barracks and lines, with the native town of Halasur on the north. On the south side are St. Mark's Church, the Band Stand, and the Public Rooms. From this direction thoroughfares lead to the quarters known as Shulé and Richmond Town, where numerous European pensioners and Eurasians live.

The Cantonment bazaar, a native town in itself, lies in a valley to the north of the Infantry lines. It contains a commodious and well kept

Market, the Bowring Civil Hospital, numerous imposing stores for the sale of European goods, and large native buildings.

To the north of this again is the populous district of St. John's Hill inhabited by great numbers of European pensioned soldiers, whose neat little cottages with the spire of the parish church rising up in their midst, give the place somewhat the appearance of an English village. To the east of St. John's Hill are the lines of the Sappers and Miners, on the north Cleveland Town, and on the west the Railway terminus.

The whole space from the Lal Bagh in the south to the extremity of St. John's Hill in the north, a distance of more than four miles, and from the Butts in the west to the Artillery lines in the east, or fully as far, is covered with buildings, except where the several parade grounds, Cubbon Park and the tanks intervene. At each of the cardinal points is an old watch tower on an elevated site, which marks, it is said, the limits to which it was predicted the town would extend. The European residences are surrounded by compounds and gardens, often tastefully laid out. There are 2,730 houses of the better sort with 16,122 tenants, and 15,924 of an inferior sort with 65,688.

Among the buildings deserving a more particular notice are the Public Offices. These consist of a two storied building in the Grecian style, with verandahs all round. The entire length of the building is 640 feet. The lower storey is entirely of stone, and the whole structure cost 5 lakhs of rupees.

The Central Jail covers a large space, being built on the radiating principle, and is surrounded by grounds kept under cultivation by the prisoners. Within its precincts are taught a variety of trades and manufactures. The carpets here made after Turkish and Persian designs have met with a demand even in England. Tents are made for all the Government departments, the whole of the material being manufactured by the prisoners, as well as good horse blankets. Printing, lithography, tent-making, carpentry, and the rearing of silk worms, with many other industrial occupations, are taught.

The High School, the roof of the central hall of which is supported by light monolithic columns 35 feet high, the Kirk, St. John's Church and the Chapel of the Convent, with the fine buildings of the Cavalry barracks, especially the hospitals, merit notice. Close to the New Market will be seen more than one ornamental mosque, and the *gopura* or tower of the Halasur pagoda is a good specimen of the Hindu pyramidal architecture.

To these may be added the handsome new residence for the Maharaja, now under construction, all of stone.

Any description of Bangalore would be incomplete without a notice of the Lal Bagh. This beautiful pleasure garden, situated about a mile to the east of the Fort, appears to have been first laid out in the time of Haidar Ali. It is now under a European Superintendent from Kew, and contains a rare and valuable collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, together with indigenous and foreign fruit trees. Being situated under a tank, the cultivation is easily supported by irrigation. A menagerie adds to its attractions. It is a favourite and popular resort of both Europeans and Natives. The weekly gathering at the band-stand is a gay and varied assemblage, while the periodical flower and fruit shows may vie with any in India.

The population of the Cantonment is classified as follows :—

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus (with 25 Jains and 8 Brahms)	26,337	25,831	52,168
Muhammadians	7,702	7,304	15,006
Christians—			
Europeans	2,733	1,363	4,096
Eurasians	1,040	1,371	2,411
Natives	3,852	4,277	8,129
Total.....	41,664	40,146	81,810

Good water is obtained from wells in some parts of the Cantonment, but in several quarters, among others the new Cavalry barracks, there is no water. These barracks are supplied from the large Halasur tank and wells adjacent to it, from which the water is pumped up by an engine to the top of a rock and thence distributed in pipes. The Cantonment bazaar and sepoy lines get water from a chain of reservoirs known by the name of Miller's tanks. There is also a tank for Shule, and the large Sampangi tank stretches between the Pête and the Cantonment. The water supply is considered inadequate for the growing demands of the town, and a capacious reservoir has been proposed for construction beyond the High-Ground on the north-west.

The drainage of the bazaar and Cantonment is carried by a large sewer passing through a tunnel in the Halasur tank to some distance beyond Halasur, where it is applied to cultivation.

Municipality.—The municipality of Bangalore consists of two boards, one for the Cantonment and the other for the Town, both under the President of the Municipal Commission. The boards are composed of Commissioners, selected to represent the interests of each ward or divi-

sion, and of six *ex-officio* members. The divisions or wards of the Cantonment are six, and of the Town three. The income of the respective boards amounts to above a lakh for the Cantonment and half that sum for the Town. The following statement shews the municipal income and expenditure for 1873-4.

Receipts.				Town.		Cantonment.	
I.	Octroi.						
	Tobacco, Betel-leaf and Areca-nut	...	...	20,794	0 1	41,588	0 1
II.	Taxes.						
	Houses, buildings or lands	...	...	11,771	0 5	29,938	8 4
	Professions and trades including fees from Liquor	...	...		
	Licenses	...	...	24,659	6 0	.....
	Carriages, horses, &c.	...	...	27	12 0	.....
III.	Rents.						
	Nazul lands...	...	...	121	13 0	5,183	3 8
	Do shops	...	...	1,189	14 0	.....
IV.	Garden.	...	...	56	2 6	.....
V.	Extraordinary.						
	Refunds and recoveries	...	...	473	11 9	1,278	7 10
	Interest on securities and loans	...	...	.....		159	5 6
	Other items...	...	...	344	3 4	.....
VI.	Fines	...	...	94	8 2	719	12 1
VII.	Pounds	...	...	172	9 0	1,471	9 8
VIII.	Miscellaneous	...	...	1,973	1 3	25,540	2 7
IX.	Transfers and contributions	...	...	252	0 0	10,200	0 0
Total.....				61,930	1 6	119,179	1 9

Expenditure.				Town.		Cantonment.	
I.	Collection.						
	For octroi tax	...	...	2,099	5 7	4,575	15 6
	For tax on houses, buildings and lands	...	...	1,897	0 0	3,193	13 11
	Rents assigned to Municipality	...	...	263	10 0	2,709	9 5
II.	Head Office charges	...	...	4,548	8 5	10,151	3 3
III.	Public Works.						
	Supervision	...	...	995	8 2	7,325	0 10
	Original works	...	...	8,085	7 0	25,363	8 3
	Purchase of land	...	...	.....		479	11 7
	Compensation for houses, &c.	...	...	3,399	0 0	4,532	12 0
	Repairs	...	...	5,006	0 4	24,257	12 4
IV.	Police	...	...	19,341	1 9	12,966	12 8
V.	Charitable grants.						
	Vaccination	...	...	78	0 0	256	2 1
VI.	Conservancy	...	...	8,414	14 2	16,323	7 2
VII.	Road-watering	...	...	140	13 6	1,450	4 4
VIII.	Lighting	...	...	1,903	1 11	7,058	2 6
IX.	Gardens.						
	Public gardens	...	...	165	5 3	157	5 0
X.	Extraordinary						
	Fairs and Exhibition	...	...	.....		340	6 0
	Other items...	...	...	100	0 0	.....
XI.	Miscellaneous.						
	Repayment of loans	...	...	.....		2,000	0 0
	Refund of excess collections	...	...	161	6 0	.....
	Cattle-pound charges	...	...	68	8 10	1,058	0 7
	Statistics and mortuary registration	...	...	490	8 1	1,690	3 9
	Other items...	...	...	899	6 6	2,911	11 3
XII.	Reserve extraordinary P.W.	...	...	5,524	14 4	.....
Total.....				63,292	7 10	128,801	14 5

Bannerghatta.—A sacred hill in the Bangalore taluk, 10 miles south of Bangalore. Its height is 3,271 feet above the level of the sea. On the occasion of the *rathotsava* in honour of Sampangi Ramaswami, held for three days from Phalguna bahula 6th, there is an assemblage of 4,000 people.

Channapatna, or Chennapatna.—An important town in Closepet taluk, situated in 12°38' N. lat. 77°13' E. long. It is 37 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road, and till 1873 was the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name. The industrial portion of *Channapatna*, the handsome city, is called *Sukravár-péte*, Friday bazaar.

Number of houses 1184, (Channapatna 272, Sukravár-péte 912) :—

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Channapatna	...	...	...	...	...	700	785	1,485
Sukravár-péte	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	1,255	2,608
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	1,619	3,017
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Christians	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....						3,459	3,642	7,101

The fort appears to have been built about 1580 by *Jagat Deva Ráyal*,* who made Channapatna the capital of the territory yielding, it is said, a revenue of nine lakhs of pagodas, bestowed upon him for his gallant defence of Pennakonda, by the fallen Vijayanagar prince, to whom his daughter was married. Possessions which included such widely distant places as Mulbagal and Periyapatna, Kankanhalli and Budihal, thus suddenly acquired, must have formed a government more extensive than consolidated. The original possessions of the family were in Baramahal. Buchanan states that they were of the Telugu Banajiga caste and rose to power about five centuries ago.† The following names are given of the Ráyls of this line who ruled at Channapatna :—Ranoji Raya, Imnadi Jagat Deva, 15 years, Mumnaði Jagat Deva, 8 years, Kumara Jagat Deva, 7 years, and Ankusha Raya, 16 years. The fort stood a long siege in 1630, when it was captured by Chama Raja Wadeyar of Mysore. In 1759 it was surprised by the Mahratta army under Gopal Hari, but speedily released by Haidar Ali. It was repaired by the Dewan Purniah and still contains a palace erected for a relative of the late Maharaja, but

* By Wilks called *Jug Des Ráyal*; by Buchanan *Jandeva Raya*; by Mackenzie *Jagadeorán*.

† *Journey*, I, 102.

has become much depopulated by reason of extreme unhealthiness from fever.

The Pête lies to the north-east of the fort. It is celebrated for the manufacture of lacquered ware and toys, of fine steel wire for strings of musical instruments, and of glass bracelets, of all of which an account will be found elsewhere. It is the residence of a large number of Muhammadans belonging to the Labbe and Daira sects who trade with the western coast.

North of the pête are two large Muhammadan tombs, one erected in memory of Akil Shah Kadiri, the religious preceptor of Tippu, and the other in honour of Sayad Ibrahim, a commandant of Bangalore, distinguished for his humanity to the English prisoners taken by Tippu.*

Municipal Funds.			1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	903 1 10	5,248 2 7	1,127 4 2	501 10 10
Expenditure ...	...	...	890 0 0	1,154 4 10	1,015 9 3	1,011 25 5

Closepet.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 476 square miles. Head-quarters at Closepet. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.
1	Bairamangala ...	31	89	10,156	389	...	56
2	Channapatna ...	17	21	10,205	3,463	1	33
3	Closepet ...	21	85	8,969	2,099	...	89
4	Honganur ...	24	31	8,525	189	1	...
5	Kútagal ...	30	84	7,018	547	...	...
6	Málab ...	35	106	14,020	1,173	...	86
7	Malur ...	18	23	10,205	280	1	25
8	Muligere ...	29	25	8,014	68	...	...
9	Virupakshipur ...	23	41	10,941	424	...	...
Total.....		233	505	88,051	8,631	3	289

Principal places, with population.—Channapatna with Sukravár-pête, 7,101; Closepet, 5460; Mangalavárpête, 1,795; Malur, 1,794; Honganur, 1,542; Kúdlár, 1,475; Kaggalipur, 1,429; Jálavangala, 1,233; Kútagal, 1,149; Maináyanhalli, 1,126; Chakkéri, 1,112; Sugganhalli, 1,029; Sógála, 1,025.

The taluk was formed out of Ramgiri at the time of the foundation of Closepet, and had joined to it certain hoblis of the former

* BOWRING, *Eastern Experiences*, 28.

Channapatna and Harohalli taluks. In 1873 it was doubled by the addition of the entire Channapatna taluk.

The *Arkāvali* flows past Closepet and Kūnagal through the west, and the *Kanva* past Malur through the east, both running from north to south. The course of the former is surrounded with lofty hills, precipices and jungle, which are characteristic of much of the taluk. Its waters are therefore little used for purposes of cultivation. Its tributary the *Vrishabhāvatī* joins it in the extreme west. The Kanva, on emerging from the hills a short distance north of Malur, enters on a broad and fertile valley of wet and garden land which continues to the limits of the taluk. The principal hills picturesquely grouped around the town of Closepet are Ramgiri (which formerly gave its name to the taluk), Shivangiri, Sidlulak, and Achalbetta.

Owing to the broken nature of the country the soil is very varied. The produce of wet cultivation, consisting of paddy, cocoanuts, betel-leaf, plantains, and sugar-cane is considerable. Much raw-silk was obtained at Closepet and Channapatna before the late disease among silkworms destroyed the industry. Channapatna is one of the principal manufacturing and trading towns in the country. Coarse cotton cloths are woven in many parts of the taluk.

The whole of this region formed part of the Chera or Kongu dominions, Malur, then called Mukunda-nagara, having been the royal residence in the 7th century. Subsequently, after having formed part of the Ballāla kingdom, the entire stretch of territory east and west between the Ghats was conferred by the fallen Vijayanagar sovereign upon Jagat Deva Rāyal, for his services in defending Pennakonda. He made Channapatna his capital. In 1630 it was taken by the Raja of Mysore and the territory absorbed into the Mysore kingdom.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	109	102	38	591	143	53
Culturable	9	76	5	459	14	595
Unculturable	83	119	229	573	313	52
Total.....	201	297	274	343	476	0

The revenue from land exclusive of water rates is Rs. 99,395—8—8, and from local cesses Rs. 3,693—8—4. The average incidence of rent

is R. 1—1—5 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 21·6 per cent of the population.

The main road from Bangalore to Seringapatam runs through the middle of the taluk from north-east to south-west.

Closepet.—A town on the left bank of the Arkávati, situated in 12°40' N. lat. 77°12' E. long., 30 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road. Head quarters of the Closepet taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1270 :—

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,845	1,933	3,778
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	773	1,598
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	50	84
Total.....							2,704	2,756	5,460

A fair is held every Tuesday, attended by about 4,000 persons.

Closepet, by natives pronounced *Kulis-péte*, is so named after Sir Barry Close, Resident at the court of Mysore. It is generally called in Kanarese *Hosapéte*, in Hindustani *Navipet*, both meaning the new town. It is also called *Rāmgiri*, from a neighbouring hill, at foot of which the original town stood. Closepet was founded in 1800 by the Dewan Purnaiya, for greater security of the high road which there passed through a wild and jungly tract. It was at the same time made the head-quarters of the Eargeer, or irregular horse. The horse-breeding establishment of the Siledars, since removed to Kunigal (Tumkur District), was formerly at Closepet.

The town has an agrabara at the side of the river, with a temple of Arkeshvara, and a chatram established by Purnaiya. The Muhammadans here were largely engaged in the rearing of silkworms, but this industry has been brought nearly to a stand by the disease which has for some years destroyed the insects. Those engaged in it have emigrated in large numbers to the coffee districts.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	639 6 0	628 12 5	521 10 6	378 14 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	546 5 2	563 15 6	586 4 5

Devanhalli.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 238 square miles. Head quarters at Devanhalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Budigere ...	22	14	6,417	181	1	...	6,599
2	Channarayana ...	42	8	7,859	42	...	...	7,901
3	Devanhalli ...	41	11	9,098	340	...	...	9,438
4	Jāla ...	46	23	9,445	68	...	2	9,515
5	Jangamkōte ...	47	11	9,329	108	2	...	9,439
6	Kalhalli ...	35	12	7,807	510	...	...	8,317
7	Kundāna ...	55	30	9,236	23	...	2	9,286
8	Vadigenhalli ...	35	5	9,640	269	...	...	9,909
Total.....		323	114	68,846	1,606	3	4	70,459

Principal places, with population.—Devanhalli, 5771 ; Vadigenhalli, 4296 ; Jangamkōte, 1686 ; Kyalanūr, 1632 ; Budigere, 1552 ; Betta-halasur, 1000.

The taluk is composed of the old Devanhalli and Jangamkōte taluks. The S. Pinakini forms the greater part of its eastern boundary, and receives all the smaller streams. In the extreme east, near Jangamkōte, the infant stream of the Palar appears but immediately leaves the taluk.

The country undulates in gentle curvatures, the valleys being fertile and well cultivated. The elevated parts are covered with low jungle. There are a few small hills and rocks to the north and west, but generally speaking it is an open country, healthy and well supplied with good water.

In addition to the usual dry and wet crops there is some cultivation of the poppy for opium. Potatoes of good quality are also raised in considerable quantities. Pamelos attain a large size. Sagar of a superior quality was formerly manufactured under the instruction of some Chinese brought over for that purpose by Tippu Sultan. A few coarse cotton cloths and cumblis are made.

The earliest place of importance in the taluk appears to have been Nellurpatna in the east, a town which has lain for centuries in ruins. Devanhalli was subsequently founded by one of the family of refugees, who, settling at Avati (Kolar District), became the founders of the Magadi, Chikka Ballapur, and other lines of chiefs. Vadigenhalli, which is largely populated by merchants, is one of the chief trading places in the Bangalore District.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed.

		Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
		Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	...	79	509	15	801	95	470
Culturable ...	...	7	255	15	352	22	607
Unculturable ...	...	29	40	90	163	119	203
Total.....		116	164	121	476	238	0

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 97,484-12-0, and from local cesses Rs. 3,146-10-5. The average incidence of rent is R. 1-10-3 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists form 19·4 per cent of the population.

The taluk is crossed from south to north by the old Bangalore-Bellary road, and from east to west by the Kolar-Dod Ballapur road.

Devanhalli.—A town situated in 13°15' N. lat. 77°44' E. long, 23 miles north of Bangalore, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Headquarters of the Devanhalli taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1,027.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	2,787	5,487
Muhammadians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	182	284
Total. ...							2,852	2,919	5,751

A fair is held every Wednesday, attended by 500 persons.

Devanhalli appears to have been originally a small village, named Devandoddi from Deva its headman. About the year 1501 Malla Baire Gauda, a son of one of the refugees from Kanchi who settled at Avati, being led by auspicious omens, formed the resolution of building a fort on the spot. The consent of Deva Gauda was obtained with difficulty, and only after the bestowal of liberal compensation and the promise that the new town should bear his name. A fort, the remains of which were formerly visible inside the present one, was accordingly erected by Malla Baire Gauda and named Devanhalli, or Devandhalli. He conferred the government upon his brother Sanna Baire Gauda, who succeeded in bringing a large tract of the surrounding country under cultivation. He reigned 40 years and was succeeded by his son Baire Gauda, who reigned 25 years. The following chiefs succeeded to the government, each being the son of the preceding. Dayál Baiche Gauda ruled 37 years, Mudda Baire Gauda

20 years, Immadi Sanna Baire Gauda 37 years, Gopal Gauda 35 years, Dodda Baire Gauda 54 years, and Rangappa Gauda only ten months. The latter, dying without issue, was succeeded by his relative Chikkappa Gauda of C. Ballapur, three months after whose accession Devanhalli was invested by the Mysore army under Nanja Raj. It fell in 1749 after a gallant defence of 8 months and was thenceforward annexed to Mysore.

In this siege Haidar Ali, the future ruler of the country, first gained distinction as a volunteer horseman, and at Devanhalli his son and successor Tippu was born. These circumstances were sufficient to invest the place with peculiar interest in the eyes of the family. Haidar therefore commenced rebuilding the fort. It was built of stone, in the form of an oval, flanked with circular bastions and two cavaliers on the eastern face, and was not quite completed when invested by the army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791, to whom it easily submitted. When the fort was erected, the old pête surrounding it to the south and east was levelled to the ground, to prevent its sheltering the besiegers in case of an attack, and a new one on rising ground half a mile to the westward was afterwards erected, called the Sultan Pête. This was soon deserted for the old quarter after the capture.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	631 7 9	547 2 0	881 9 4	395 9 0
Expenditure...	...	...	...	438 15 4	1,006 15 4	439 1 4	732 8 8

Dod-Ballapur.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 292 square miles. Head-quarters at Dod-ballapur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Dod-ballapur ...	33	14	11,727	925	...	19	12,671
2	Honnavara ...	31	6	6,496	212	...	...	6,708
3	Hulikunte ...	41	16	7,298	48	...	...	7,346
4	Kakolu ...	40	21	3,588	223	...	...	3,811
5	Kodihalli ...	15	8	4,890	207	...	...	5,097
6	Rajghatta ...	30	15	6,779	70	...	...	6,849
7	Tippur ...	37	9	7,476	260	...	...	7,736
8	Tübgere ...	55	27	8,346	139	4	...	8,489
Total.....		282	116	61,600	2,084	4	19	63,707

Principal places, with population.—Dod-ballapur, 7,449 ; Tübgere, 1,015.

This taluk is bounded on the north by a hilly range through which a pass descends to the low country of Goribidnur. The N. Pinákini rises on the north-eastern frontier and immediately leaves the taluk. Near the same spot rises the Arkavati, which flowing S. S. W., receives the drainage of the entire taluk and supplies several large tanks, particularly at D. Ballapur and Kakolu. The country is open and in general free from very sensible irregularities of surface. All the west, some parts of the south, and the neighbourhood of the hills on the frontier are covered with jungle, the pasturage in which forms a source of revenue.

The soil generally is good. Besides the usual crops, some tobacco is cultivated and a small quantity of potatoes. Weavers are numerous in D. Ballapur and cloths of the commoner description are manufactured throughout the taluk to a considerable extent.

The country formed part of the dominions of Malla Baire Ganda, the founder of Devanhalli, who, resigning that possession to his brother, and led by auspicious omens, founded D. Ballapur. With the countenance of the Vijayanagar king, who maintained a shadow of the former state at Pennagonda, he speedily subdued all the neighbouring tract of country, now forming the Goribidnur and Gudibanda taluks, and possessed himself of a territory yielding a revenue of a lakh of pagodas. His descendants continued to rule this dominion until it was subdued by the Bijapur army under Randulha Khan. The Mahrattas subsequently held it for a short time when it was taken by the Imperialists under Khasim Khan and dismembered. After annexing the north to C. Ballapur, and other parts to Sira, the remainder was formed into a jaghir, yielding a revenue of 54,000 pagodas, and bestowed on a general named Ali Khuli Khan. On his death it passed to his son, and afterwards formed a part of the province of Sira until subdued by Haidar and incorporated with the State of Mysore.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	91	182	18	485	110	27
Culturable	...	...	...	26	112	41	417	67	529
Unculturable	...	...	...	101	72	13	12	114	84
Total.....				218	366	73	274	292	...

The revenue from land exclusive of water rates is Rs. 96,554—1—7 and from local cesses Rs. 3,048—7—4. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—6—8 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 8 pie. Agriculturists form 20·2 per cent of the population.

The Nandi-Sompur road crosses the taluk from east to west. From the kasba roads issue north to Goribidnur, east to Devanhalli, and south-east to Yelahanka.

Dod-Ballapur.—A town on the right bank of the Arkavati, situated 13°18' N. lat. 77°26' E. long., 27 miles north-west of Bangalore, with which it is connected by a road through Yelahanka. Head-quarters of the D. Ballapur taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1541 :—

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindos	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	3,377	6,610
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	404	839
Total.....							3,668	3,781	7,449

A fair held on Thursday is attended by 3000 people.

Dodda Ballāpura, great Ballapur, is so named to distinguish it from *Chikka-Ballāpura*, little Ballapur. Similarly in Hindustani it is called *Bara-Ballapur* and in Telugu *Pedda-Ballāpuram*. It is said to derive its name from the circumstance that a cow used to drop a *balla* of her milk daily over a certain ant-hill, an omen which led to the foundation of the town.

Malla Baire Gauda of Avati, the founder of Devanhalli, was also the founder of Dod Ballāpur. He was revolving in his mind the import of the omens he had witnessed in hunting, when the god Adi Narayana was revealed in a dream as the dweller in the ant-hill above mentioned. A temple and fort were shortly erected, the jungle cleared and cultivation encouraged. Obtaining authority from the king at Pennagonda to punish the neighbouring refractory pallegars, Malla Baire Gauda speedily possessed himself of territory yielding a revenue of a lakh of pagodas. In the government of this he established his brother Havali Baire Gauda, who died after a prosperous reign of 20 years and was succeeded by his son Dodda Havali Baire Gauda. He ruled 25 years and was followed by his son Havali Baire Gauda, who ruled for 40 years. On his death Chikkappa Gauda, the heir, being a minor, the government was for a time

conferred on Tammanna Gauda, the nephew and Dalavayi of the late chief. He discharged the trust reposed in him with zeal and fidelity for ten years, when he died, and Chikkappa Gauda, now come to years of maturity, succeeded. Three years after his accession D. Ballapur was besieged and taken by the Bijapur army under Randulha Khan. After 40 years of possession by that power it was surrendered to the Mahrattas, by whom the fort was enlarged and various temples erected. In ten years it was invested by the Imperialists under Khasim Khan, and yielded after an obstinate defence of two months. D. Ballapur and a part of the surrounding country were then formed into a jaghir yielding a revenue of 54,059 pagodas, and bestowed on a favourite general named Ali Khuli Khan. He enjoyed it only for a short time and died. It was next bestowed on his son Durga Khuli Khan, then Súbadar of Sira, which however he shortly after relinquished and retired to D. Ballapur, but only enjoyed it for one year. It remained attached to the government of Sira for 49 years, when it was seized by the Nizam, and bestowed as a jaghir on Abbas Khuli Khan, a resident of the place. In 1761 it was captured by Haidar Ali and has ever since been subject to Mysore.

There are remains of several fine buildings and tanks in the fort, the principal being the Ashur Khana erected by Abbas Khuli Khan. The town extends lengthwise north and south for above two miles. Cotton cloths in great variety are made here.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	669 0 8	734 1 6	918 15 3	621 11 4
Expenditure	...	...	...	31 13 11	860 14 5	752 10 4	689 2 8

Gavipur.—A village on the side of the Kempámbudhi tank, a mile to the south-west of the Fort of Bangalore.

Number of houses 165. Population 548.

Its chief feature is the cave temple of Gavi Gangádhareśvara, the Sivite emblems attached to which, carved on a gigantic scale out of solid stone, are curious specimens of the mason's art. They consist of the *trishúla* or trident, the *chatri* or umbrella, and the *qamaruga* a double drum, each being 15 feet or more in height and proportionately wide. They were executed in the time of Kempe Gauda.

Halasur.—One of the suburbs of Bangalore, situated north-east of the Cantonment, close to the large tank of the same name. It appears

to have been founded by Kempe Gaada under the following circumstances. The surrounding country was then covered with forest into which he had wandered from Yelahanka in pursuit of game and being much fatigued laid himself down under the shade of a tree. In his sleep the god Somesvara, formerly worshipped on that spot by Mandava rishi, and which lay buried in the sand, appeared in a dream and revealing to him the existence of a hidden treasure bid him therewith erect a temple, promising at the same time the divine favour. He accordingly secured the treasure and built the Somesvara pagoda, employing it is said a sculptor from Belur, a descendant of the famous Jakanáchári, to ornament the walls with scenes from the marriage of Siva and Parvati. The *gopura* is an imposing structure in the Dravidian style. The village of Halasur was also built, containing residences for the attendant Brahmans, and made the kasha of 33 villages, from each of which one *kolaga* for each *kandaga* of grain was appointed to be given as an endowment for the maintenance of the religious services. There is another temple on a large scale dedicated to Subba Raya, but unfinished. The village is a prosperous one and contains several wealthy residents of Tamil origin.

Hoskote.—A taluk in the east. Area 401 square miles. Headquarters at Hoskote. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Gubbi	57	14	8,888	127	2	87	9,103
2	Hoskote	35	5	5,610	729	...	11	9,350
3	Hullur	45	12	5,898	124	...	...	6,022
4	Kadgod	34	3	7,200	200	...	...	7,400
5	Mugalur	41	6	8,034	298	...	...	8,332
6	Nandagudi	86	7	8,277	998	...	...	9,275
7	Sulibele	98	5	9,779	470	...	...	10,249
8	Vagata	59	6	9,637	491	...	26	10,154
	Total.....	450	58	66,323	3,437	2	123	69,885

Principal places, with population.—Hoskote, 4508 ; Sulibele, 2209.

At the time of the British conquest Hoskote included Jangamkote, Malur, Masti, and Sarjapur. The hobli of Mugalur was added to it in 1873 from Sarjapur taluk.

Towards the north the S. Pinákiní forms the western boundary. After entering the taluk it supplies the large tank at Hoskote, and thence flows southwards past Kadgodi, where it receives a stream from the Bangalore taluk on the west. With the exception of some low hills on the north, the country is open and easily crossed in all parts. The tracts best cultivated are those bordering on the S. Pinákiní and the neighbourhood of Nandagudi eastwards. From Nandagudi southwards and along the Bangalore road the soil is stony and unfertile. Some cultivation is carried on of potatoes and the poppy plant, in addition to the usual wet and dry crops.

At Nandagudi are traces of former buildings, of which it is related that they mark the site of Patalipur, the capital of Uttunga Bhuja Raya, whose nine nephews the Nava Nanda being imprisoned by him, were released by the schemes of Chanikya. The story is taken from the Mudra Rakshasa, a play on the successful usurpation of Chandragupta and the establishment of the Nanda kings. In a similar manner Dharmesvara in the same neighbourhood is connected with Dharma Raya and the Pandus. They are stated to have been rendered insensible by the poisonous exhalation of a well made by Duryodhana for their destruction. This incident is said to be sculptured on a pillar at the temple over the spot. Two masons, engaged in the repairs of this temple 45 years ago, are related to have fallen down senseless from the exhalation on shifting the stones covering the well.

The country undoubtedly formed part of the Ballála dominions, but subsequently became a possession of the Sugatur family, one of whom erected Hoskote, or the new fort, as distinguished from Kolar, and settled traders in the place. Afterwards it became a part of the territory administered by Shahji, the representative of the Bijapur princes, and changing hands several times was finally ceded to Haidar in 1761 and united to the kingdom of Mysore.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed:—

	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	128	214	10	43	138	257
Culturable ...	8	418	49	433	53	216
Unculturable ...	25	593	146	209	172	167
Total.....	162	590	206	50	369	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 87,833-11-6. and from local cesses Rs. 2,995-13-6. The average incidence of rent was R. 1-0-5 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 6 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·8 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Kolar road crosses the taluk from west to east, and gives off at Hoskote roads to Kadapa and to Jangamkote northwards, and to Malur and Kadgodri southwards.

Hoskote.—A town on the left bank of the S. Pinákiní, situated in 13°4' N. lat., 77°48' E. long., 18 miles E. N. E. of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Kolar road, and 6 miles north-east of the Kadgodri Railway station. Head-quarters of the Hoskote taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 944:—

Population.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	1,832	2,094	3,976
Muhammadians	...	...	...	276	245	521
Christians	...	...	...	4	7	11
Total.....				2,162	2,346	4,508

At the Amritesvara *rathotsava*, held for 10 days from Vaishakha suddha 11, there is an assemblage of 4,000 people. On full moon day in the same month, Dharma Rayan *karaga* is attended by 5,000 people.

Hosa-kóte, new fort, so called to distinguish it from Kolar, was built about 1595 by Timme Gauda, the chief of Sugatur, who had recently settled at Kolar and obtained from the Pennagonda sovereign the title of Chikka Ráyal. The superiority of the soil to that of Kolar induced him to fix on the new site, as well as the facility with which the waters of the S. Pinákiní might there be dammed for purposes of irrigation. The large Hoskote tank with an embankment two miles long, which forms when full a sheet of water not less than ten miles round, bears testimony to the sagacity of his choice. Raising an armed force he subdued Anekal, Mulbagal and Punganur, and added them to his possessions. He ruled till 1632. Shortly after, the territory was conquered by the Bijapur army, and subsequently conferred as a jaghir on Shahji, the governor of Karnatak Bijapur, who resided at Bangalore. On the capture of these districts by the Mogul troops under Khasim Khan in 1663, they became part of the province of Sira. In 1756 Hoskote was taken by the Mysore army, but was subdued the following year by the Mahrattas. It changed hands several times, until finally ceded to Haidar Ali and annexed to Mysore in 1761.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	449 2 8	781 13 11	490 4 1
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	999 0 3	478 0 0	536 14 2

Hulikal.—A village in the Hulikal hobli, Magadi taluk.

Number of houses 243. Population 1,187.

It is said to have been founded in 1310 by the Ballala king under the following circumstances. A sanyasi named Guriachinta, who had gained his favour, lived at the foot of the adjacent hill called Ramalinga Betta. On a certain day one of the holy man's bullocks attacked by a tiger not only threw off its assailant but killed it. This being reported to the king he considered it a happy omen and ordered the hill to be fortified, naming it, in memory of the incident, *huli-kallu*, tiger-rock, or, according to the tradition of the place, *huli-kollu*, tiger-kill. It subsequently came into the possession of Baiche Gauda of Koratagere, whose descendants held it as tributaries of the Mysore kings. The chief was expelled by Tippu Sultan and the place annexed to Mysore.

Huskur.—A village in Bidarguppe hobli, Anekal taluk.

Number of houses 200. Population 778.

A fair takes place on Friday, attended by 300 people. A festival (*parishe*) is held for 5 days from Phalguna bahula 3rd, in honour of Madhuramma, at which 3,000 persons assemble and as many as 10,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Colonel Boddam gives the following account of a visit to the cattle fair in 1871. 'There are peculiarities about this fair; it is essentially one for low castes, both human and bovine. There is a superstition that cholera and cattle plague are averted by worship at the Huskur temple (a very insignificant one) at this time; consequently all the idol cars of the surrounding villages are dragged to the temple, each with about forty bullocks and their owners and a rabble; usually there are not less than 25 of these cars run up like high Chinese pagodas on a frame work of bamboo and covered with gaudy paintings of Hindu deities. The religious ceremonies last five days, and then the cattle fair is held, after which the cars are taken back: on an average about 10,000 bullocks are collected, but the greater portion of them are inferior cattle. Looking over the lot, I found all the good caste animals were born outside

the Province, principally at Mahadesco. I only came upon one good animal bred in this District, the mother was said to be of fine breed. As a rule the people do not keep fine cows; they are content with the small cows of the country for giving milk, and do not attend to breeding. This year owing to many people being still engaged in threshing their grain, which had been delayed by the recent unusual rains, there were less idol cars brought (15 only), and fewer bullocks—not 8,000 in all?

Kankanhalli.—A taluk in the south. Area 401 square miles. Headquarters at Kankanhalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population:—

No.	Hobls.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Harihalli	25	70	8,401	356	4	...	8,761
2	Kankanhalli	36	72	12,374	647	...	...	13,022
3	Kodihalli	48	132	14,548	652	...	67	15,247
4	Maralavadi	32	48	6,708	401	...	10	7,119
5	Mudvadi	20	47	6,717	771	...	...	7,488
6	Somanhalli	17	38	4,517	159	...	200	4,876
7	Tungan	29	57	7,016	331	...	...	7,347
8	Uyamballi	24	118	8,573	587	...	495	9,655
Total.....		231	582	68,854	3,884	4	773	73,515

Principal places, with population.—Kankanhalli, 4671; Mulahalli, 2853; Harihalli 2809; Kodihalli, 1586; Alahalli, 1485; Maralavadi, 1152; Hevamdyavappanahalli, 1108; Chikka Maralavadi, 1050; Nalahalli, 1016.

The taluk is bounded on the south by the Kaveri, and traversed from north to south by its tributary the Arkavati. The southern half of the taluk is a succession of hills and jungle, including 22 square miles of reserved state forests, besides district forests. The principal heights near Kankanhalli are; on the west—Banati Mari Betta, 3422 feet above the level of the sea, Narsimha Deva Betta, and Mudvadi Betta; on the east—Bilikal-Betta and Koppa Betta, the latter 2822 ft. in elevation.

The Arkavati is joined on the west near Mudvadi by the Vrishabhavati from Bangalore, which itself receives a little higher up the Suvarnamukhi from Anekal taluk. Another considerable stream from the same quarter unites with the Arkavati at Kankanhalli, as well as two fur-

ther south, one on the west and one on the east. Ragi, avare, and the castor oil plant form the principal cultivation of the open parts. Tamara and coconuts are also important products.

The taluk was included in the territory granted to Jagat Deva Rayal, and by him the fort of Kankanhalli seems to have been erected. It was captured along with Channapatna by the Mysore Raja in 1630.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

				Paying	Revenue.	Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	96	42	13	70	109	112
Culturable	...	...	...	20	373	3	512	24	245
Unculturable	...	...	...	152	320	114	603	267	283
Total.....				269	95	131	545	401	

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 68,736—7—7 and from local cesses Rs. 2,283—12—1. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—0—3 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 6 pie. Agriculturists form 20·0 per cent of the population.

The only road is one from Bangalore to Kankanhalli and thence to Malvalli.

Kankanhalli.—A town on the right bank of the Arkavati, situated in 12° 33' N. lat. 77° 29' E., long. 36 miles south of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Malvalli road. Head-quarters of the Kankanhalli taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1059.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	2,105	2,084	4,189
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	252	230	482

A fair held on Thursday is attended by 2,000 people.

The existing fort of Kankanhalli appears to have been erected by Jagat Deva Rayal, the chief of Channapatna, who in order to do so is said to have displaced a smaller structure owned by one Kanakana, whence the name. It was captured by Chama Raja of Mysore in 1630.

The principal feature in the fort is the ancient temple of Ranganatha, much out of repair. The town was twice burned or laid waste by Tippu Sultan to prevent its being of use to the British army on their march to Seringapatam. The beasts of prey increased so much in

consequence that during the last two years of his reign 80 persons were carried away by tigers from within the walls of the fort. Except on the north it is surrounded at a short distance by lofty mountains and thick jungle. On the banks of the Arkavati are many cocoanut gardens.

Dr. Burnell conjectures that Kāṅkānhalli should properly be designated Konkanahalli, and identifies it with Konkanapur mentioned by Hieuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim who travelled through India about 640 A. D.* The alliteration of the name excites attention and arouses curiosity as to its derivation. Accordingly Buchanan has the following remarks on the subject †: 'I went three kosses to Kankaranahalli, commonly called Kankanahalli. The former name is universally said by the natives to be the proper one; but the derivation which they give of it seems very forced. *Kanikarna*, they say, is the genitive case of *kanikar*, which in the Tamil language signifies a proprietor of land: and *halli*, in the language of Karnata, is a village.' In a note he adds, 'The name of this village is properly *Kanya-karna*, composed of two Sanskrit words, *kanya*, virgin, or the goddess Bhavani, and *karna*, ear,' which cannot be said to throw much light on the question.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	581 8 0	724 4 6	714 10 1
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	696 12 3	839 0 0	476 15 0

Kengeri.—A town in the Bangalore taluk, 9 miles south-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road. It is a municipality, and till 1873 was the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name.

Number of houses 352.

Population.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	855	864	1,719
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	198	155	348
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8

Kengeri or *Ten-géri*, southern street or road, appears formerly to have been of greater extent than it is now, but was destroyed by Tippu to prevent its giving shelter to the army of Lord Cornwallis. The town was recently for a short time the seat of the raw silk trade. In 1866 Signor DeVecchj, an Italian gentleman, noticing the depressed condition of the industry, made exertions, with the assistance of Government, for

* *S. Ind. Pal.* 27.

† *Journey*, II, 499.

its revival. He attributed the mortality of the silk-worms—to degeneracy owing to continued propagation from the same stock, to feeding on inferior species of leaf, and to want of care in rearing. The raw silk produced was also deteriorated in value from negligent methods of reeling. In order to remedy these defects, cartoons of silk-worm eggs were imported from Japan and freely distributed, superior kinds of mulberry trees (*Morus sinensis*, *M. perotetra*, *M. alba*, and *M. nigra*) were grown from cuttings and seed, and finally a steam factory for Silk Filature was established at Kengeri with 80 basins. The hands employed in this delicate process were female orphans from the Bangalore convent under the charge of native nuns. These measures produced their natural effect and a great impetus was given for a time to sericulture. Not only were cocoons bought to any extent for filature but the refuse silk (*chussum*), not taken into consideration before, became an important article in the market. But the severe drought of 1866 proved disastrous to the imported worms. Fresh were obtained in two successive seasons. After all, however, the eradication of disease among the worms was not effected, and until this comes about there seems no hope of the trade reviving.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	219 4 0	263 15 3	221 4 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	402 8 10	186 0 0	236 8 11

Magadi.—A taluk in the west. Area about 320 square miles. Headquarters at Magadi. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population; Bidadi and Tavarekere having been added in 1873.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muhammads.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Bidadi	37	123	12,238	252	...	14	12,504
2	Gudemaranahalli	33	58	10,148	226	1	...	10,375
3	Hulikal	20	29	5,020	325	65	...	5,410
4	Kudur	21	42	7,091	864	2	...	8,057
5	Madabal	47	81	7,957	384	...	...	8,341
6	Magadi	48	102	12,954	679	24	...	13,657
7	Narsandra	29	38	5,817	42	...	...	5,859
8	Satanur	38	89	9,687	472	3	...	10,162
9	Solur	36	39	7,356	506	3	4	7,869
10	Tavarekere	39	54	7,833	154	...	1	7,988
11	Tippasandra	32	58	8,089	613	182	...	8,864
Total.....		380	723	94,190	4,617	260	19	99,086

Principal places, with population.—Magadi, 3712; Tirumale, 2809;

Motagondahalli, 1711; Kudur, 1634; Gudemaranhalli, 1471; Tavarekere, 1407; Bidadi, 1230; Talya, 1226; Hulikal, 1187; Solur, 1,038; Tippasandra, 1,024.

A hilly and jungly taluk, through the south-east portion of which the Arkavati runs, forming in some parts the boundary. Its bed being deep and generally surrounded by hills, the country adjoining derives little benefit from it as to cultivation. The streams of the north-east flow into the Arkavati; those of the centre and west flow south, forming the Kanva; those of the north-west flow south-west into Kunigal. The loftiest mountain is Savandroog, 4,024 feet above the sea. It is surrounded by deep defiles, covered with rocks and jungle, among which is situated the Kilekaval state forest, 10 square miles in extent. Bairandurga is a conspicuous hill, formerly fortified. Much bamboo and various kinds of timber are met with in the southern parts of the taluk. There are several productive tanks, the one at Tippasandra being very extensive.

The soil generally is a shallow red mould mixed with stones, not very fertile unless when the rains set in plentifully and at the right seasons. The crops consist chiefly of those raised without irrigation, ragi, gram, aware, togari, &c. Tobacco is grown to some extent.

A Chola king is said to have held the district for a few years in the 12th century, of which there are probable traces in the name of Solur and in certain neighbouring parts of the Nelamangala taluk. From him it is said to have been wrested by Pratapa Rudra of Orangal, and soon after to have been conquered by Harihara, king of Vijayanagar. The deputy of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, Sámanta Ráya by name, taking advantage of the feebleness of the government, declared his independence, and the country was held by his descendants to the third generation, when Kempe Gauda, the chief of Bangalore, obtained possession. In his family it remained till 1728 when it was captured by the Raja of Mysore.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	109	356	10	30	119	386
Culturable	28	167	22	574	51	101
Unculturable	20	465	28	328	49	153
Total.....	158	348	61	292	220	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 96,259—11—9, and from local cesses Rs. 3,094—4—8. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—4—9 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 8 pie. Agriculturists formed 21·0 per cent of the population.

The road from Bangalore to Kunigal runs through Magadi, whence a branch goes to Huliurdurga. The high road from Nelamangala to Kunigal passes through the west.

Magadi.—A town situated in 12°57' N. lat., 77°17' E. long., 28 miles west of Bangalore, with which it is connected by road. Head quarters of the Magadi taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 650.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,690	1,695	3,385
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	174	327

There is a tradition that Magadi was founded in 1139 by a Chola king, who, in the course of an expedition to that part, heard that in early times it had been the residence of some holy rishis. It soon passed into the hands of the Ballála kings and after them into those of the Vijayanagar line. In the time of Achyuta Ráya of that house, Sámanta Ráya was appointed Adhikári or manager of the district. He enlarged the town and fortified the height of Sávandurga, in return for which that part of the country was granted him as an *amara* or jaghir. He enjoyed it for 28 years, from 1543 to 1571, and was succeeded by his son Sam-paja Ráya. He governed for 17 years and repaired the temple of Ranga-swami at Tirumale. His son Chikka Ráya or Múlaka Ráya, after ruling 16 years, threw himself in a fit of madness into the pool on the droog and was drowned. He left no children, and Gangappa Náyak, the *talári* or watchman of Balakara, taking advantage of the confusion, seized the government and strove to enrich himself by plunder. But Immaði Kempe Gauda of Bangalore marched against him, took the place and put him to death. Kempe Gauda being shortly after ousted from Bangalore, retired to Magadi, which is thenceforward identified with that family, whose history is given elsewhere. Magadi was captured by the Mysore army in 1728 and the chief carried prisoner to Sriringapatam, where he died, the last of his line.

The fort is now deserted. The Pête is built on a slope to the north. Beyond the eastern end is the village of Tirumale, and some distance from the western end a large temple of Someshvara in ruins.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	582 7 8	2,639 12 2	671 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	1,164 10 11	522 13 2	872 15 8

Malur.*—A village on the banks of the Kanva, in the Malur hobli, Closepet taluk.

Number of houses 365. Population 1,794.

In the 7th century Malur bore the name of Mukunda-nagara, or Mankunda-patna, and was the residence of two of the Kongu line of kings, whose capital was at Talkad. The sage named Vijnânesvara yogi here composed his celebrated *Bhâshya* or commentary on the code called the Yajnavalkya Smriti. There are several ruined temples in the place, but the large temple of Aprameyaswami is maintained in good order. Most of the residents are Brahmans of the Srivaishnava sect: they give the village the name of Râjendra-Simha-nagara.

Melur.—A village in the Vadigenhalli hobli, Devanhalli taluk.

Number of houses 151. Population 691.

A cattle fair takes place in connection with the Gangadevi *parishe*, held for 10 days from full-moon in Chaitra. It is attended by 10,000 people, and bullocks to the same number are brought for sale.

Nelamangala.—A taluk in the west. Area 209 square miles. Head-quarters at Nelamangala. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hobli.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Jains.	Chris-tians.	Total.
1	Begur ...	58	15	8,234	347	...	22	8,603
2	Doldabele ...	41	13	8,570	392	13	...	8,975
3	Madinahalli ...	45	15	9,914	153	...	16	10,083
4	Nelamangala ...	75	48	12,850	802	...	...	13,652
5	Nijagallu ...	51	...	9,336	530	119	...	10,485
6	Sondekoppa ...	43	44	9,190	388	...	3	9,581
7	Tyâmagondlu...	36	31	9,369	761	...	...	10,130
Total.....		349	171	67,963	3,373	132	41	71,509

* The *a* it should be observed is short, which causes the name to sound like *Maler*.

Principal places, with population.—Nelamangala, 4,016 ; Tyamagondal, 3,804 ; Sondekoppa, 1,778 ; Hesargatta, 1,432 ; Doddabele, 1,371.

This taluk was formed out of the old parganas of Nelamangala, Doddabele and Nijagallu. It is drained on the east and south by the Arkavati, and on the west by the Kumadvati, an affluent of the former, both flowing southwards in deep and rocky channels. The Garudachala rises in the north-west and takes a northerly course into the Tumkur District. A chain of mountains runs through, and in some places bounds the taluk on the west, the chief heights being Sivaganga (4,559 feet above the sea) and Nijagal. The country on this side is hilly, broken and jungly. The other parts are open and contain some large valleys in which excellent tanks have been formed, one at Tyamagondal, fed by the Kumadvati, being the largest.

The soil is generally a red mould, shallow and gravelly, dependent for its cultivation on abundant and seasonable rains. The dry crops are chiefly ragi, ballar, savé and gram : the wet crops paddy, sugar-cane and some wheat. Iron ore is obtained in some parts.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	101	415	26	...	127	415
Culturable	...	...	...	38	551	7	...	45	551
Unculturable	...	...	...	8	314	27	...	35	314
Total.....				149	...	60	...	209	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 95,117—14—5 and from local cesses Rs. 3,108—3—4. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—3—3 per acre of cultivated land : of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 20·6 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Tumkur road runs through Nelamangala and Sompur, where it meets the road from Kolar *via* D. Ballapur. A short cross road connects Tyamagondal with both. The Hassan road branches off at Nelamangala to the south-west.

Nelamangala.—A town situated in 13°6 N. lat. 77°27 E. long., 17 miles north-west of Bangalore on the Bangalore-Tumkur road. Head quarters of the Nelamangala taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 730.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,687	1,679	3,366
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	330	320	650
Total.....						2,017	1,999	4,016

A fair on Friday, attended by 2,500 people.

On or near the site of Nelamangala formerly stood a large city to which tradition gives the name of Bhumandana. It is said to have been founded by Sumati, son of Hemachandra, king of Karnataka, whose capital was Yadupatna. Having succeeded in an expedition against a robber chief at Devaraydurga, he took up his residence at Bhumandana for the security of that part of his father's dominions. The subsequent history is not known, but it appears to have been transferred to the Mysore Rajas along with Tyamagondal at the time when Bangalore was purchased from the Mogal general Khasim Khan. This was in 1687.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	457 2 0	370 8 4	494 10 8
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	361 2 0	333 2 2	397 6 6

Nellurpatna.—A ruined city 5 miles south-east of Devanahalli. It is stated to have been of great extent and ruled by a rich and powerful line of kings. In the time of the last of these, named Chauda Raya, the city was captured, after maintaining an obstinate defence for three years, during which the enemy was twice forced to raise the siege. Its fall was due to an act of treachery on the part of the king's daughter, who being married to a prince of the Vijayanagar (?) family had accompanied her husband to the war, and made known the existence of the subterranean passage by which the city was supplied with water from a distance. Chauda Raya is said to have blown up his palace containing his family and treasures while the enemy were scaling the walls.

Nijagal.—A hill in the north-west of the Nelamangala taluk, accessible only on the north and east. The fort which formerly occupied the summit owed its strength more to nature than to art and was the scene of many desperate encounters. The pête has been for many years almost deserted, the inhabitants having removed to Tyamagondal.

Pennar.—See Pinakini.

Pinakini.—The Southern or Dakshina Pinákini, a river flowing through the eastern parts of the District. It is better known to European geographers as the Southern Pennár. The continuous curve formed by the course of the N. and S. Pinakini, which both rise near the hill of Nandi, sacred to Siva, may probably account for their receiving the name of Pinákini, from *pináka*, the bow of Siva. This is the only designation by which the streams are known to the Kanarese people.*

The S. Pinakini rises in the Chenna Kesava hill, east of Nundydroog. Its course after entering the Bangalore District is southwards through the Devanhalli and Hoskote taluks, where it forms the Jangamkote and Hoskote tanks, the latter one of the largest sheets of water in the country. Continuing south, it leaves the Mysore a little to the east of the town of Sarjapur and enters the Bagalur estate. Thence, turning eastwards, it makes its way through the Eastern Ghats near the town of Krishnagiri and after traversing the Salem and South Arcot Districts of Madras, falls into the Bay of Bengal a few miles north of Cuddalore. The length of its entire course is more than 200 miles, of which about 50 miles from the source are in the Mysore. It is estimated that 85·60 per cent of the water of this portion is stored for agricultural purposes.

Ramgiri.—A picturesque hill, at one time fortified, on the left bank of the Arkavati, in the Closepet taluk, 3 miles north of Closepet. It formerly gave its name to the taluk, the town of Ramgiri being at its base. The place was captured by the British in 1791. On the foundation of Closepet the residents removed to the new settlement.

Sarjapur.—A town in the Anekal taluk, 12 miles north-east of the kasba, and a municipality. Till 1873 it was the head-quarters of a taluk of the same name.

Number of houses 577.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325	1,351	2,676
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	193	177	375
Total.....						1,523	1,528	3,051

* It is also the ancient name in Tamil works, as appears from a stanza of the poetess Avaiyar in which the *Pináka* is given as the southern boundary of Tondamandalam. Quoted by ELLIS in *Mirási Rights*.

A small fair is held on Sunday, visited by 100 people.

Cotton cloths, carpets and tape are made here in considerable quantities. Formerly it appears that muslins of fine quality were woven.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73	1873—74	1874—75
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	353 5 1	354 14 1	183 8 8
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	811 4 2	811 6 6	275 12 4

Savandurga.—A mountain in the Magadi taluk, 7 miles south-east of the kasba and familiarly called the Magadi hill. It is an enormous mass of granite rising to 4,024 feet above the level of the sea and standing on a base eight miles in circumference. The summit consists of two peaks separated by a chasm, each being independent of the other and abundantly supplied with water. One is called the Kari or black peak, the other the Bili or white peak.

The hill appears to have been first fortified in 1543 by Sámanta Ráya, the officer appointed to the charge of the Magadi district by Achyuta Ráya, the king of Vijayanagar. Taking advantage of the feebleness of the government, and relying no doubt on the natural strength of his position, he made himself independent, and took up his residence on the droog with a force of 8,000 men officered by 8 gurikars. He died in 1571 and was succeeded by his son Sampaja Ráya. He ruled for 17 years, and was followed by his son Chikka Ráya, who, after a rule of 16 years, threw himself in a fit of madness into the chasm and was drowned, leaving no issue. Ganga, the *talári* or watchman of Gadamarnhalli, seized the place and began plundering in order to enrich himself. But Immaði Kempe Gauda of Bangalore put him to death, secured the stronghold for his own family, and changed its name from *Sámanta-durga* to *Sávana-durga*. He soon had need of the retreat, being driven out of Bangalore by the Bijapur army. His descendants held Sávandurga till 1728, when Deva Raja, Dalavai of Mysore, obtained possession and carried Mummaði Kempe Gauda, the chief, prisoner to Seringapatam, where he ended his days the last of his line. The name of Krishnarája-giri then given to the droog has not survived. The memorable capture of Sávandurga in 1791 by the British troops under Lord Cornwallis is thus described by Wilks.

“Colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the place on the 10th of December, and immediately commenced the arduous labour of cutting a gun-

road through the rugged forest to the foot of the rock, a work which, added to the difficulties of dragging iron twenty-four pounders over precipices nearly perpendicular, called for a degree of incessant exertion and fatigue which could scarcely have been exceeded.

The batteries opened on the 17th, and the breach in what was named the lower wall of the rock, although at least fifteen hundred feet higher than its base, was deemed practicable on the 20th. Immediately overlooking it, at a precipitous height, and perfectly well situated for destroying, by the usual artillery of rocks and stones, everything that should attempt to ascend beyond the breach, was a range of ancient wall. Lord Cornwallis had come from the camp, distant seven miles, to witness the assault; the grenadiers were ordered to their stations, and the garrison was seen to be collecting behind this wall. This observation fortunately prevented the assault on that day; the experiment was made of pointing with sufficient elevation by receiving the trail of the gun carriage into an excavation behind the platform. The execution was not only perfect, but the wall was found to be so frail that a few discharges must dislodge its defenders. The arrangements for the ensuing day, were founded on the fact thus opportunely ascertained. The batteries were prepared for the purpose, and in the morning the requisite number of guns were directed against this wall with the most perfect success; every person behind it was dislodged, and the storming party, having been placed without observation, within twenty yards of the breach, the assault commenced by signal at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The defenders had been so unexpectedly dislodged from their appointed positions, that no new disposition had been made. The assailants accordingly ascended the rock without the slightest opposition, clambering up a precipice which, after the service was over, they were afraid to descend. The eastern citadel was completely carried; and the assailants, on reaching the summit of the rock, had the satisfaction to descry a heavy column of infantry, destined to reinforce the garrison, in full march to enter the place, which would have been effected if the assault had been postponed even for half an hour. A division of the assailants, after ascending considerably above the breach, had been directed to turn to the right along a path which had been observed to be practised by the garrison, leading along the side of the rock to the western citadel. The killedar of that citadel, observing the defenders of the eastern rock to be driven from their post above the breach, and the assailants to have begun climbing up, sallied with the view of taking them in flank, but was unexpectedly met among the rocks by the division described; and at the same instant, a few well-directed shot from the batteries, fell with great execution among his troops. He retreated in surprise and dismay, followed with great energy by the English

troops. At this instant the assailants, who had gained the highest eminence of the eastern rock, obtained a distinct view of the pursuit: they observed the killedar to fall just as he approached the gate of his citadel, and the pursuers to enter with the fugitives. Everything was carried within one hour from the commencement of the assault; and an enterprise which had been contemplated by Lord Cornwallis as the most doubtful operation of the war, was thus effected in twelve days from the first arrival of the troops, and five of open batteries, including the day of assault, with a moderate amount of casualties in the previous operations, and in the assault itself his Lordship had not to regret the loss of a single life".

Sivaganga.—A sacred hill in the north-west of the Nelamangala taluk, whose acute conical peak rises to a height of 4,559 feet above the level of the sea. On the east its outline is supposed to resemble a bull, on the west Ganesha, on the north a serpent, and on the south a linga. The number of steps leading to the top is said to equal the number of yojanas hence to Benares. The place is therefore called Dakshina Kási, and an ascent to the top is vicariously as meritorious as a pilgrimage to the holy city. The puránas give it the name of Kakudgiri. Coming down to historical times it is mentioned by its present name in the 12th century as one of the distant points to which the Lingayat faith recently established by Basava, the minister of Bijjala, king of Kalyána, had extended.

The northern face is occupied with numerous sacred buildings, many of which were erected at the expense of Kempe Gauda, the chief of Magadi. The two principal temples, dedicated to Gangádhara and Honna Devamma, are formed out of large natural caverns, the ascent to which is by an imposing flight of stone steps. There are eight springs or tirthas on the hill, one of which, contained in a deep and extremely narrow cleft of the rock, is named the Pátála Ganga or Ganges of the lower regions. The level of the water in this is said to rise several feet during the hot season and to sink during the rains, an effect due to natural causes but regarded as miraculous. On the eastern face is a Lingayat establishment called the Ráchoṭi maṭh. The remaining sides are covered with low jungle, in which and in the caves around bears and other wild animals may be met with. At the extreme summit are two pillars from beneath one of which about a quart of water oozes on the day of the winter solstice or *makara-saṅkrānti*. The attendant

priests receive the tiny stream in a vessel and devoting half to the god convey the other half to the Raja at Mysore.

The village of Sivaganga is at the northern base of the hill. Number of houses 153. Population 721. The houses are entirely of stone and form a single street through which the car is drawn at religious festivals. At the entrance to the village is a lofty towered gateway.

Sivan-giri.—A fortified hill in the Closepet taluk, on the right bank of the Arkavati, opposite to Ramgiri. It surrendered to the British in 1791 without much resistance.

Sukravarpete.—See Channapatna.

Tirumale.—A village 2 miles east of Magadi. Number of houses 412.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	1,041	2,022
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	55	87
Total..							1,013	1,096	2,109

A large festival (*parisha*) is held for eight days in April, in honour of Ranganathaswami, whose temple is the principal feature of the place. On this occasion 10,000 people assemble from the surrounding taluks.

Tyamagondal.—A mercantile town and municipality, 11 miles north-west of Nelamangala, with which it is connected by a branch road from Begur.

Number of houses 748.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,569	1,654	3,223
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	283	581
Total.....							1,867	1,937	3,804

The town increased to its present dimensions on the desertion of Nijagal, and contains a considerable number of merchants and traders in grain. Some large tanks have been formed in the vicinity by intercepting the waters of the Kumadvati.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	262 1 0	270 7 5	228 4 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	236 7 10	225 15 0	272 7 8

Vadagenhalli.—A mercantile town and municipality, 7 miles north-east of Devanhalli, on the Kolar-Nandi road.

Number of houses 566.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	2,109	4,093
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	112	91	203
Total.....						2,096	2,200	4,296

A fair held on Friday is attended by 300 people.

The principal trade of *Vadagenhalli* is in the hands of Lingayat merchants, and consists of the import and export of cotton.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	144 13 0	150 7 0	141 2 0
Expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	151 14 0	178 0 0

Vasantapur.—A village 5 miles south of Bangalore. Number of houses 36. Population 194.

It is no way remarkable but for an old temple of Vallabharāya-swami, which is a favourite resort for wedding parties from Bangalore.

Yelahanka.—A town 10 miles north of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Chikballapur road, and a municipality. Till 1871 it was the head quarters of a taluk of the same name.

Number of houses 359.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	1,221	2,391
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	71	59	130
Total.....						1,241	1,280	2,521

Yelahanka is historically interesting as being the first possession of Jaya Gaṇḍa, the progenitor of the Kempe Gaṇḍa line of chiefs, who founded Bangalore and subsequently became identified with Magadi and

Savandurga, Jaya Gauda obtained the title of Yelahanka Nad Prabhu in about 1420 and the place remained in possession of his family for 230 years when it was captured by the Mysore Raja.

A car festival held for 10 days from Chaitra suddha Sth in honor of Venugopala is attended by 2,000 people.

Municipal Funds,					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	195 0 6	254 15 0	180 8 6
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	525 15 7	186 4 6	163 11 5

KOLAR DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—A District forming the eastern portion of the Nundydroog Division ; situated between $12^{\circ} 48'$ and $13^{\circ} 57'$ north latitude and $77^{\circ} 26'$ and $78^{\circ} 39'$ east longitude. Its greatest length is from north to south, about 85 miles, but from east to west an equal distance may be measured between the furthest points.

Area.—The area is 2577 square miles ; of which 977 square miles 532 acres are under cultivation, 333 square miles 82 acres culturable, 1266 square miles 26 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—The Bangalore and Tánkúr Districts of the Nundydroog Division bound it on the west. On all other sides it is surrounded by Districts of the Madras Presidency, having Bellary on the north, Kadapa and North Arcot on the east, and Salem on the south.

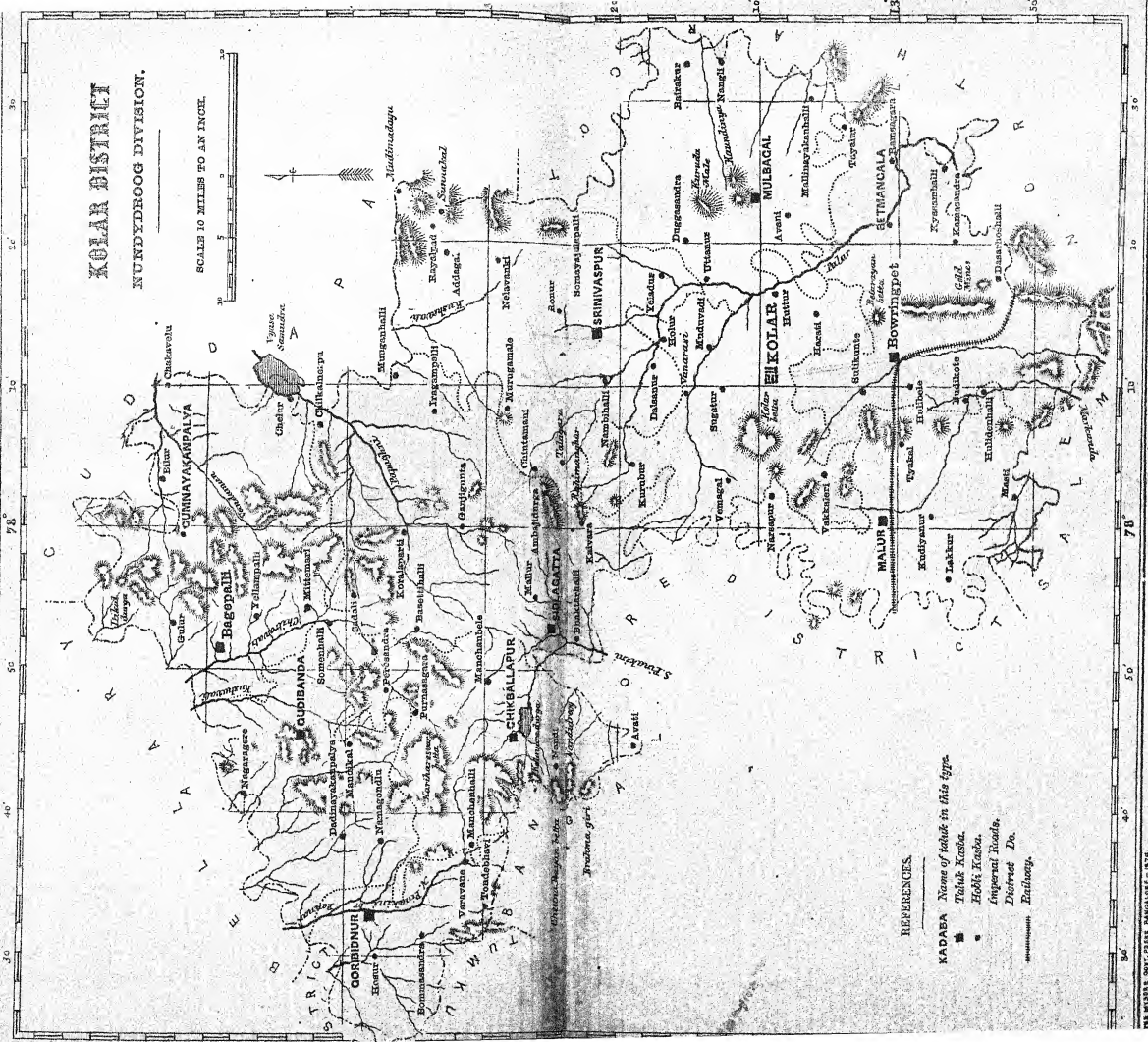
Sub-Divisions.—It is sub-divided into the following taluks:—

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Betmangala ...	260	9	373	68,283
2	Chikballapur ...	379	7	275	69,177
3	Goribidnur ...	150	5	72	36,501
4	Guditalunda ...	220	6	214	44,283
5	Gummayakanpalya ...	342	8	276	48,600
6	Kolar ...	*337	9	298	71,796
7	Malur ...	154	7	328	58,581
8	Mulbagal ...	241	7	252	58,051
9	Sidlagatta ...	*163	12	425	91,849
10	Shrinivasapur ...	*331	11	398	78,933
	Total.....	2,577	81	2,011	618,954

Physical Features.—The District occupies that portion of the Mysore table land immediately bordering on the Eastern Ghats. But the frontier touches the ghats only in the north-east and south : between those points it recedes from the range to a mean distance of 15 miles.

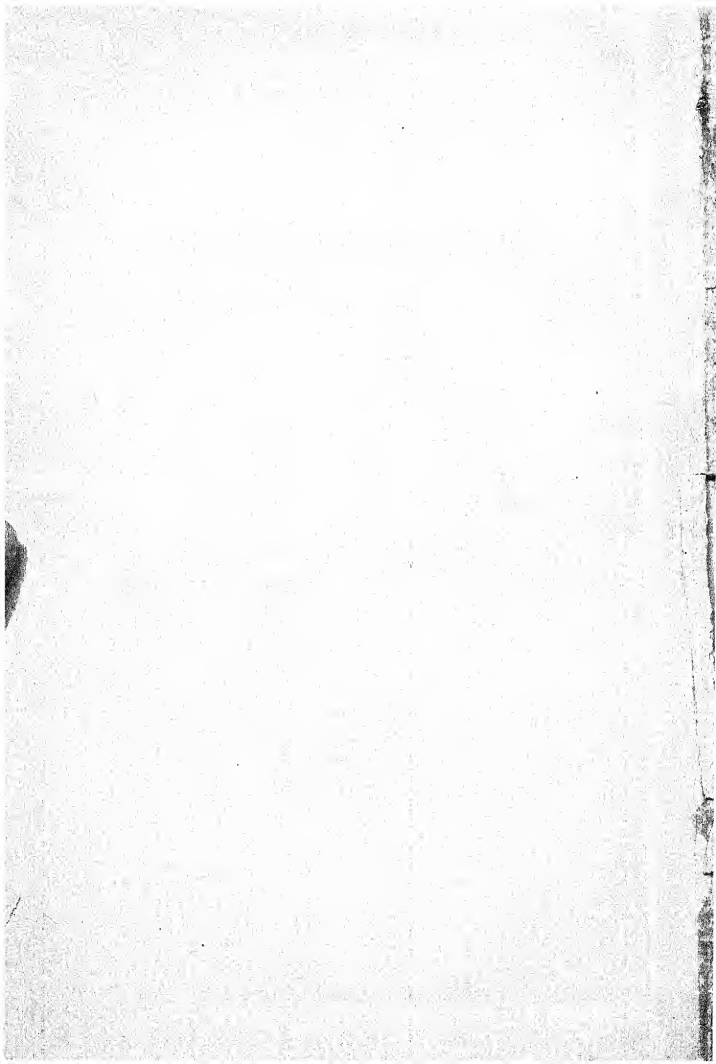
The chief watershed lies in the north-west, in and around Nundydroog, the height of which is 4810 feet above the sea. The streams which spring from this elevated region, said to be the birthplace of seven

* The areas marked * are approximate only.



KADABA Name of taluk in this type.

- Taiuk Kasba.
Hobli Kasba.
Imperial Roads.
District Do.
Railway.



rivers, radiate in all directions, receiving the drainage of the intermediate tracts of country. The Arkávati and Northern Pinákini (or Pennár), rising on the west of Nundydroog, flow one to the south and the other to the north: the Chitrávati and Pápaghni rise in the north and have a north-easterly course: the Pálár and Southern Pinákini (or Pennár), springing from the eastern side, run eastward and southward respectively. Of these several streams the Arkávati and most of the S. Pinákini belong to the Bangalore District. The main part of the Kolar District comprises the head of the Palar river system on the south and that of the N. Pinákini on the north, separated by an imaginary line from Chikballapur to Shrinivaspur.

The principal chain of mountains runs north from Nundydroog, the highest point, through Gudihanda, as far as Penakonda and Dharmavararam in the Bellary District. More or less parallel with the Nundydroog range, and from 30 to 40 miles to the east of it, is a line of hills entering the District due north of Gumnayakanpalya and separating the valleys of the Chitrávati and Pápaghni. At the frontier the range is known as the Dongala or Dokkala-konda. After a considerable interval it reappears in the isolated peaks of Murugamale, Ambájidurga (4399 ft.) and Rahmandurga (4227 ft.). Thence forming the chain of hills to the west of the town of Kolar (highest point 4026 ft.), it is continued in the Vakkaleri and Tyakal hills to the south.

A third line of low hills, represented in places merely by mounds or rising ground, commences near Shrinivaspur and, preserving the same general direction as the former, passes to the east of Kolar and extends through the southernmost parts of the Betmangala taluk to Kanguudi Kuppam and the ghats.

The hills still more to the east incline in some places to a circular arrangement, enclosing elevated valleys which are occupied by villages. This configuration appears at Mudimadaga and Sunmakallu.

The central and eastern parts of the District, forming the valley of the Palar, are undulating and well cultivated, the general level varying between 2786 feet at Kolar, 2970 feet at Malur, and 2989 feet at the foot of Ambájidurga. A considerable depression occurs in the valley of the N. Pinákini towards Goribidnur, the height of Hindupura just beyond the boundary being only 2068 feet and of Penakonda 1677. The outlying districts along the northern frontier mark with alternate rise and fall

the descent to the level of the Bellary country. On the east, the Mugli and Naikaneri passes to the plains of the so called Carnatic are some distance beyond the boundary.

Tanks.—In no District has the tank system been more fully developed, as none offered equal facilities for the purpose. The entire water of the Palar is intercepted for purposes of irrigation, while of the N. Pinákiní and its affluents upwards of 85 per cent of the drainage is similarly utilized. The series of tanks form a marked feature in the landscape when surveyed from a height, as from Nundydroog, whence 400 can be readily counted. The total number for the District is 5497, covering an area of upwards of 120,000 acres.

The Palar chain of tanks consists of the Somámbudhi, Jannagatta, Mudvadi, Chillapalli, Manigatta, Holali, Betmangala, and Rámságar tanks, which are at a mean distance of 4 or 5 miles from each other, extending through the Kolar and Betmangala taluks. The Kolar, Nangali and Kurbur tanks are also connected with the same system. The largest of the above and in the whole District is the Ramsagar. The particular

Name of tank.	Embankment.				No. of Sluices.	No. of acres irrigated.
	Length.	Height.	Depth.			
			at base.	at top.		
Ramsagar	... ft. 1,500	45	150	18	4	1,500
Betmangala	... 5,100	30	105	9	4	580
Somambudhi	... 6,000	30	45	12	...	600
Kolar	... 6,000	18	90	9	4	600
Nangali	... ..	...	...	...	3	450
Kurubar	... 5,100	15	36	9	...	300

margin shew the capacity and dimensions of the principal tanks of the Palar system.

To these may

be added the tanks of the Shrinivasapur taluk, namely, the Bagavadu, irrigating 320 acres, the Ronur 280, the Kolatur 240 and the Lakshman-sagar 226.

The head waters of the S. Pinákiní form the Kandavara and Gopal-krishna tanks at Chikballapur irrigating 490 acres each, and Katama-chanhalli tank, lower down in the same taluk, irrigating 540 acres. The surplus waters of the Gopalkrishna tank feed the Ammankere and Bellú-tikere, two large tanks at Sidlagatta, irrigating 350 acres each.

The N. Pinákiní and its affluents, especially the Chitrávati, supply many important tanks. Of these the Bairasagar at Gudibanda is the

Name of tank.	Embankment.				No. of Sluices.	No. of acres irrigated.
	Length.	Height.	Depth.			
			at base.	at top.		
Bairisgar ...	ft. 6,000	45	120	21	5	1,000
Vatalaheshalli ...	3,000	39	105	12	...	650
Hudugur, eastern ...	5,200	189	90	12	4	600
" southern...	...	...	...	...	...	450

largest but one in the District. Others are the Vatadaheshalli, a very deep tank north-

west of Gudibanda, formed by embanking a gorge between two chains of hills; two tanks at Hudugur, one at Nagaragere irrigating 560 acres, and one at Namagondlu irrigating 330 acres, all in the same taluk. South-west of Goribidnur is the Purnambudhi tank, irrigating 500 acres. The tank at Periasandra formed by the Chitravati irrigates 300 acres.

Channels.—In addition to the numerous tanks of the District a few small channels are drawn from the N. Pinakini in Goribidnur taluk, and from the Chitravati near Bagepalli in Gumnayakanpalya taluk. Some anicuts built across streams and large water courses in the Chikbalapur, Gudibanda, Gumnayakanpalya, and Sidlagatta taluks, also supply water for a good deal of cultivation.

Rocks.—The rocks of the District are for the most part similar to those of the adjoining District of Bangalore, being composed of sienite but with a smaller admixture of mica and a paler felspar. The low hills previously referred to, which cross the course of the Palar and run south through the Betmangala taluk, are composed of a soft ferruginous clay slate. They are flat at their tops and mostly barren, with a soil about them of fine argillaceous red earth. Gold is found near these hills in small quantities, either mixed with the soil or interspersed in quartz stones.

Soils.—The soil on the high grounds is red and gravelly, with very often rocks of sienite or granite, of little cohesion, appearing on its surface. The lower parts of these high grounds are intersected by nullahs or deep ravines, torn up by the torrents of water precipitated from the heights in the rainy season. The tops of the ridges are usually very barren, producing nothing but a small jungle. The soil in the valleys is a good and loamy mixture, formed of the finer particles of the decomposed rocks washed down and deposited during the rains. On the first ascent from

the valley the soil is of a middling quality, suited for dry grains, and is a mixture of loam, sand and oxide of iron, with a portion of vegetable and animal matter. Higher up, towards the top of the ridge, a silicious sand prevails in the soil, which is on that account adapted only for horse-gram. Below the superficial soil there is commonly a bed of gravel, which immediately covers a sienitic or granitic rock, very often in a state of disintegration considerably advanced.

Climate.—The climate does not differ materially from that of the Bangalore District. So far as reliance can be placed on the register of observations, the mean temperature at Kolar is about the same, or 76 degrees of Fahrenheit. The average rainfall, on the other hand, is considerably less, being only from 29 to 30 inches. This is doubtless due to the influence of the mountain ranges running through the west of this and the Bangalore District, which intercept much of the rain brought by the monsoon from the south-west quarter. The description given in the preceding paragraphs will shew, however, the abundance of the water supply with which the District is, notwithstanding, enriched.

It is generally a healthy country, remarkably so in the neighbourhoods of Chikballapur and Sidlagatta, which are probably not surpassed in that respect by any other parts of the Province. Kolar and the towns east and south of it were formerly much visited with cholera and other epidemics, originating among the crowds of travellers continually passing through the Ghats to and from Madras and the large towns of the Carnatic, more especially among bands of pilgrims to the shrine of Tripati. The diversion of this passenger traffic to the railway, and the successful carrying out of sanatory operations by the municipal boards, have almost freed that portion of the District from the scourge of diseases for the prevalence of which it was at one time notorious.

Temperature.—From the accompanying table, compiled as well as

	Max.	Min.
January ...	75	59
February ...	81	57
March ...	83	59
April ...	94	65
May ...	95	70
June ...	83	69
July ...	88	73
August ...	86	73
September ...	83	70
October ...	79	69
November ...	78	75
December ...	74	67

the data allowed from observations taken at Kolar in 1873 and 1874, it appears that a maximum heat of 94 and 95 was experienced in April and May respectively. The minimum temperature was 57, registered in February; during January and March it reached 59. The extreme annual range of the thermometer was 38 degrees. The means of maximum and minimum temperature were 83.08 and 67.16, giving a general average of 75.12.

Rainfall.—The rainfall, so far as records are available, shows an annual average of 29·17 inches, based

	In. c.	1874	In. c.	
1868	47·65	May	...	9·47
1869	32	June	...	3·57
1870	18·64	July	...	3·14
1871	22·45	August	...	1·15
1872	26·48	September	...	8·25
1873	21·25	October	...	8·95
1874	35·73	November	...	1·17

upon the observations given in the margin for the past seven years. The register for 1874 is also given by months. No rain fell in the months omitted. The fall in May was exceptional, being due to a cyclone.

Vegetation.—The only forest containing trees of large growth is in the neighbourhood of Nundydroog. On several of the hills in the District the soil is a shallow blackish vegetable mould lying on rock, and though trees and bushes grow abundantly they never attain any size. In the northern taluks of Gumnayakanpalya and Gudibanda the hills are very barren, and produce only stunted bushes of handrike, tangadi, dodonaea, barleria, small devadari (*sethia indica*), beppale (*wrightia tinctoria*), and a few bushes of *butea frondosa* and *cassia fistula*. In portions of these taluks wild tamarinds are abundant, and in the plains are topes of mango, mohwah or hippe, and tamarinds.

The hills in the south-east corner of the Betnangala taluk are covered with a profuse but small growth of various common fuel trees, among which tamarinds are not uncommon. In the Chikballapur taluk the bábúl and tópál (*acacia leucophlea*) grow freely, and near Nundydroog there is much jálári (lac tree), chiefly in the west and south-west of the hill. The vegetation up to the fort-walls is frequently dense, but of no size. Within the enclosure are several fine champakas, and the growth of all trees is better. Acacias are also common in groves in Kolar, Mulbagal, Sidlagatta and Shrinivasapur. In this last named taluk is a jungle, covering in all perhaps some 12 square miles, on the Ráyalpád hills on the Kadapa boundary. At the bases and on the lower slopes of these hills the scrub is of a superior description, several bushes of *cassia auriculata* running up to six and seven feet in height. The trees hereabouts average 20 feet; they consist chiefly of pachári, cheninge, navaládi, small dévadári, huluvé, yenne maddi, ralé, wild tamarind, jálári, a few shisham, and a few káráchi, while high up on the Mudimadagu hill is some bad teak. Near the top of this hill, and all round and about the large Sunnakal hill, bamboos are abundant.

In the Máluru taluk there are fewer trees, and the uncultivated plains are covered with the ordinary scrub, mixed with euphorbias, which are also common in the Kolar taluk. Many villages in parts of this district are surrounded with stout and high hedges, in which banyans and bhair (*sisyphus jujuba*) trees are common and well grown. Cocoa-nut trees are cultivated in gardens in the Shrinivasapur and Kolar taluks. In the Mudavádi hobli of Kolar, there is a good fuel tract of about 3 square miles in extent, which supplies the town of Kolar with fire-wood. The sandal is scarce and very rarely seen in the District.

A *State Forest* has been reserved at Nundydroog covering an area of 7 square miles, and fuel plantations formed in Betmangala taluk. The planting of avenues along the public roads and of village topes has been successfully carried out. Up to the 31st of March 1873 there were 76,474 trees put down in avenues, and 5,473 acres occupied with groves containing 293,814 trees, of which 55,372 had been planted in the year previous, all by the ryots.

Agricultural Produce.—The cultivated products are similar to those of the Bangalore District, but owing to the large number of tanks there is a greater proportion of wet and garden cultivation. Potatoes and the poppy are extensively cultivated in the rich valleys of Chik-Ballapur and Sidlaghat taluks. A little coffee is grown at Nundydroog.

The number of acres cultivated with rice is 61756, wheat 207, other food grains 371,459, oil seeds 14971, sugar-cane 8590, cotton 55, opium 386, indigo 1, fibres 63, tobacco 586, coffee 99, vegetables 3280, mulberry 1048.

The kinds of rice grown in the District are *doḍḍa baira*, *giḍḍa baira*, *doḍḍa kembatti*, *saṇṇa kembatti*, *arsina kembatti*, *gutti saṇṇa*, *bili saṇṇa*, *sukadās*, *puṇagarāj*, *yālakki bhatta*, *puṭṭa bhatta*, *tōka nelli*, *kari tōka nelli*, and *gandhasale*.

The following list shews the quantity and value of each article produce raised in the District, and the quantity and value exported :—

Names.			Produced.		Exported.	
Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	To what place.
VEGETABLES.						
Arishina	Caruana longa ...	Turneric	Kand's. 14,610	Rupies. 73,090	Kand's. 10,600	Madras, Salem, Bangalore.
Badhili	Allium sativum ...	Garlic	M. 27,664	47,359	53,000	Madras, Bangalore.
Jivige	Canthium chinum ...	Canthin seed	...	80	20,534	...
Kottimbari bije	...	...	...	1,357	...	...
Masina kalyi	Cystium monum ...	Chilly	K. 12,238	20,085	1,353	Salem, Tripattur, &c.
Meniya	Trigonella fenun gycum...	Mustard	...	4,840	710	Bangalore.
Nirulli	Allium cepa ...	Onion	K. 1,554	1,554	400	Do
Saive	Stimpis dichotoma ...	Mustard	M. 75	1,500	...	...
Surti	Ammonum dushier ...	Dry ginger	M. 23	140	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Allico	Alea catechu ...	Area nut	...	1,832	9	H. M's Territories.
Ashi kalyi	Terminalia chelula ...	Gall nut	...	233	179	Bangalore.
Bane	Cesripium indicum ...	Cotton	...	73	...	...
Garia	Musa espietum ...	Plantain	N. 207,600	624	108,930	Bangalore.
Gavase	Canalis sativa ...	Common hemp	M. 16	49	18	Do
Gero bije	...	Poppy seeds	M. 120	2,400	60	Madras.
Hage soppa	...	Harding nut	K. 15	120	10	Bangalore.
Hunasa	Nicotiana glauca ...	Tobacco	K. 8,997	18,985	...	...
Kalle kalyi	Taraxacum officinale ...	Ground nut	M. 8,997	32,410	45,000	Salem.
Sage kalyi	Arachis hypogea ...	Ground nut	K. 18,378	18,085	14,778	Bangalore.
Tengina kalyi	Mimosa altagrus ...	Sop nut	M. 18,378	18,085	14,778	Salem.
Viletele	Cocos nucifera ...	Cocanut	N. 50,362	9,921	18,752	Palmmet.
	Piper betel ...	Betel leaf...	Bl. 41,000	123,000	18,823	Bangalore.

Wild Animals.—Owing to the absence of large forests there is not much cover for wild beasts. A few bears are met with in the Mekalnaikanpalya and Budikota jungles; cheetahs and wild boar in the Nundydroog, Mudimadagu, Sunnakal and Dokkal-konda hill ranges. Unfrequented parts of the District, where there is shelter, are the resorts of hyenas, jackals, antelopes, porcupines, and hares. The mungoose and other small animals find protection in the thick hedges around villages.

Birds.—The wild birds are similar to those of the Bangalore District. A large kind of vulture takes shelter and breeds on the almost inaccessible top of Worlakonda, a large hill between Peresandra and Gudibanda.

Fish are stated to be not so plentiful as the number of streams and tanks would lead one to expect. The information under this head is defective.

Domestic Animals.—The indigenous bulls of the District are of a diminutive breed. Large sized ones are imported by ryots from the woodlands and jungles on the Madras frontier, and reared either for local use or for sale at places below the ghats.

Buffaloes are generally met with throughout the District as well as sheep and goats. Gumnayakanpalya is noted for a superior breed of sheep, sold at moderate prices.

Large *cattle fairs* are held at Nandi, Vanarasi, and Avani, as well as at the Ghāṭī Subrahmanya festival on the Goribidnur-Dodballapur border, mentioned in connection with the Bangalore District. The fair at Nandi is held for 9 days from Shivarātri, on the occasion of the Unámaheshvara festival. It is attended by 50,000 people and 10,000 bullocks are brought for sale. The Vánarāsi fair is held for 9 days in April, in honour of Iralappa, and is visited by 25,000 people. No less than 60,000 bullocks are brought to the market. The fair at Avani is in honour of Rámalinga. It lasts for 15 days from Shivarātri, and attracts a concourse of 40,000 people with 15,000 bullocks.

The *cattle shows* instituted by Government were, until last year, held at Nandi, in connection with the festival above mentioned, at which bulls and bullocks from the whole of the surrounding country are brought together and thousands of animals change owners.

Colonel Pearse describing the show of 1872 says, 'I rode over the whole of the ground where the cattle were picketted, and the lowest com-

putation was that quite 10,000 head were assembled, many of them remarkable for power, symmetry and good hard condition, with the fine bold spirited look of the old Amrit Mahal breed specially apparent; and as on this occasion no false and mischievous rumours were spread tending to alarm the ryots and lead to a misunderstanding regarding the intentions of Government, the very cream of these cattle was produced at the show ground on the evening of the 12th of March. The bulls were very fine, and some of the bullocks were truly magnificent animals. Selection was not only a work of time but a really difficult task. Quite 500 pairs were brought into the enclosure, and the value placed on some by the owners was very high, the asking price for one pair being Rs. 800. The spirit of competition was most gratifying, and no owners in any part of the world could have been more eager to attract attention than the ryots at the Nandi Cattle Show. This show was exclusively composed of cattle from the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

Poultry.—The town of Kolar and the villages adjacent to it are noted for turkeys, which are reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore, Bellary, and other places.

HISTORY.

On tracing back the history of the District the usual legends are encountered. These are associated principally with Avani in the Mulbagal taluk, which is identified with Avántika-kshetra, one of the ten chief sacred places in India. Here Valmiki, the author of the Ramayana, it is said, lived, and here Rama remained for some time on his way back to Ayodhya after the conquest of Lanka. Hither too Sita retired on being rejected by her husband, and, under the protection of the sage Valmiki, gave birth to her twin sons Kusa and Lava, to whom he became the preceptor.

The hills to the west of Kolar, called the Satasinga parvata or hundred peaked mountains, are also made the scene of the story of Renuka and Parasu Rama, and there the latter is said to have revenged upon Kártaviryárjuna the murder of his father Jamadagni, committed in order to obtain possession of Kámadhenu, the cow of plenty. The *Koláhala* or 'shouting' consequent on this feat is represented to have given the town its name, since shortened into Kolar.

At both places the Pandavas are stated to have lived in the course of their wanderings, and Sádali is said to have been founded by Sahadeva,

the youngest of the brothers. At Kúdamale the gods are said to have mustered their forces previous to assaulting the mythical city of Tripura.

Pallava.—The earliest authentic account ascribes the foundation of Kolar to a Chola king bearing the title of Uttama Chola. But from inscriptions it seems probable that an earlier dynasty, that of the *Pallavas*, held sway over portions of the District, especially north of the Palar, as far as the western hills. Their country was Vengi, comprehending the deltas of the Krishna and Godavari, but their dominion extended to Mámallepura, or Mahábalipur, the site of the Seven Pagodas, near the mouth of the Palar,* and they were also possessors of Kánci on the same river. In fact the course of the Palar seems to have directed the inroads of conquest into the District whether by Pallava or Chola kings.

The evidence of Pallava dominion is based upon two inscriptions near Srinivaspur, of the time of *Mahávali Bínarasa*, † one at Nandi of the time of *Nolambádhí Raja* of the Pallava line, and a Pallava inscription near Goribidnūr. Though not dated, the form no less than the size of the characters are an evidence of the antiquity of these stones, the two first of which have been well preserved by accidental burial in the ground. On the site where these were discovered tradition places a great city, of which there are traces around, though little reliance can be placed on the name of Arkoṭar ‡ ascribed to it. Inscriptions in the same character exist at Betmangala, betokening a settled government with the Palar as its southern boundary.

Chola.—The account of the foundation of Kolar is to the following effect. A herdsman named Kola discovered a hidden treasure, which the king *Uttama Chola* hearing of, sent for him to Kanchi the capital, and being warned in a vision by Renuka in the form of Koláhalamma, erected a temple in her honour §, founded the city of Koláhala, and invested Kola with the government. The name is with equal probability derived from *Kola hala*, Kola's plough, the implement which turned up the treasure. Be this as it may, the hoblis of Yerkalve, Mulbagal, Mur-

* Inscriptions at Seven Pagodas, in papers collected by Major Carr.

† Assumed to be Pallava from the mention of Mahávali.

‡ Properly *Ari-Jenṭhāva*, an axe to the fore. This is the old name of Channaraynagar, still preserved in a part of that town.

§ This is the existing Koláramma temple, an ancient structure, standing several feet lower than the surrounding ground, and covered with inscriptions in an old Grantha character. A pit under the entrance is said to be full of scorpions, which, on listening, can be heard to hiss and are regarded as sacred.

gamala, and Betmangala were annexed to the new settlement, in the enjoyment of which Kola and his descendants continued under the Chola dynasty. Of that line *Vira Chola*, *Vikrama Chola*, and *Raja Narendra Chola* are stated to have erected shásanas at Siti betta, Avani, Mulbagal and other places in the vicinity. Kolálapura is frequently mentioned in the inscriptions of Mysore as a place of importance.

Ballala.—The *Hoysala Ballála* kings subsequently ruled over the District. An inscription dated A. D. 1117, after stating how *Vishnu Varadhana* 'having gained possession of Kolálapura, had passed beyond Valluru (Vellore), and resided in Kanchipur,' names the lower ghat at Nangale as the boundary of his kingdom on the east.*

Vijayanagar.—On the overthrow of the Ballala power, in the early part of the 14th century, the *Vijayanagara* sovereignty was established, which embraced all the countries south of the Krishna. The Kolar District appears to have been administered in its name by officers whose seat of government was at Mulbagal. In two inscriptions† of A. D. 1431 *Akhana* ‡ *Danáyak* and *Madamma Danáyak* who were brothers, appear as the Heggade Devas or chiefs in command.

Timme Gauda.—The history of the Bangalore District has already introduced us to the story of Baire Gauda and the band of refugees of the Morasu Wokkal tribe, who, escaping from Kanchi, settled at Avati in the Chikballapur taluk. On their agreeing to separate, *Timme Gauda*, one of the seven, took up his abode at Sugatur, near Jaugamkote. This was about the year 1418. Another Sugatur near Kolar lays claim to be the place, but apparently without foundation.

Soon afterwards Timme Gauda repaired to the Vijayanagar court, and having ingratiated himself with the authorities returned with the title of Náḍ Prabhu, or Lord of the Sugatur Nad. In course of time he discovered a hidden treasure, which, as it was in a tract claimed by Yerra Ganga and Challava Ganga, two men of the Yerralu tribe §, he did not disturb, but resorted again to court, where he received the command of a small body of men. While thus employed he had an opportunity of

* *Mys. Ins.* T. S. 16.

† *Mys. Ins.* S. S. 116; T. S. 15.

‡ In some accounts this name appears as *Lokana*.

§ A wandering tribe identical with or closely related to the Korachars. They are known in Coorg as Yeruvus. For a full account, quoted from Mr. Stokes, see *Nellore Manual* under Yerukalas, p. 154.

rendering signal service by rescuing some members of the royal family who had fallen into the hands of the Moguls.* For this gallant act he was rewarded with the title of *Chikka Ráyal* and soon after returned with royal permission to appropriate the treasure he had discovered and with extended authority. He accordingly repaired the fort of Kolar, built Hoskote (the new fort), and possessed himself of Mulbagal, Punganur and the adjacent parts, turning out the descendants of Akhana and Madanna. To Kolar he added the hoblis of Vemgal, Bail Sugatur, Kaivara, Buradagunte, and Budikote. At this period some Lingayet traders, headed by Chikkanna Shetti and Kalasanna Shetti, leaving the Bijapur country on account of troubles there, placed themselves under the protection of *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauda*, who with wise policy appointed the former as Patna Shetti of Kolar and the latter of Hoskote, thus attracting merchants and settlers to these two towns. He further favoured the same sect by erecting Jangamkote for their *jangama* or priest.

Immaḍi (or the second) *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauda* succeeded. On his death he divided the territory between his two sons. To *Mummaḍi* (or the third) *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauda* he granted Hoskote, and Kolar to Timme Gauda. The latter ruled for 5 years under the name of *Sugatur Timme Gauda*, and was succeeded by his son *Timme Gauda*, who in turn was followed by his son *Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauda*.

Shahji.—In the middle of the 16th century the District appears to have been in a disturbed state owing to the incursions of some robber chiefs, until it was subdued by the Bijapur army, and placed under the governorship of *Shahji* in 1639. The latter bestowed the Punganur district upon Chikka Ráyal Timme Gauda in place of Kolar, the charge of which he committed to his own son Sambhaji. On the death of whom, his son Soorut Singh managed Kolar, and subsequently it formed part of the territories of Venkoji or Eccoji.

During his government the Mogul army under Khasim Khan conquered this part of the District, which was thenceforward attached to the province of Sira for 70 years, during part of which time Fatte Muhammad, father of Haidar Ali, was Foujdar, with Budikote as his jaghir. It next passed into the hands of the Mahrattas, of the nawab of Kadapa,

* Another account says of the Palegar of Chingleput.

and then of Basalat Jang, chief of Adoni and brother of the Nizam. Kolar and Hoskote were ceded by the last named in 1761 to Haidar Ali, who regarded Kolar with peculiar interest as being the country of his birth place and connected with his family. The Mahrattas again seized the District for a short time, but it was recovered by Haidar. On the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 it was incorporated with the State of Mysore.

Malla Baire Gauda.—The history of the north-western part of the District carries us back again to the band of exiles at Avati. Their leader Baire Gauda had three sons, the youngest of whom, Malla Baire Gauda, we have seen, in connection with the Bangalore District, providing for his eldest brother Sanna Baire Gauda by founding Devanhalli, and for the second brother Havali Baire Gauda by founding Dodballapura.

Having accomplished these undertakings, *Malla Baire Gauda*, about the year 1478, when on a visit to the ancient temple of Varadarajaswami at Kandavara, went out hunting northwards along the tank bank with his son Mare Gauda. As they approached Kodi Manchanhalli, the site of the present Chikballapur, they were surprised to see a hare turn upon the hounds. As this indicated heroic virtue in the soil, it was resolved to erect there a fort and petta, for which the consent of the Vijayanagar sovereign was obtained. Chikballapur was accordingly founded, and long remained in the possession of *Mare Gauda* and his descendants, who extended the territory by the purchase of Sidlaghatta and strengthened themselves by fortifying Nundydroog, Kalavaradroog, Gudibanda and Itikaldroog. The annals of this house will be given elsewhere.

Chikballapur which was assisted by Murári Rao, the chief of Gutti, was exposed to the rival contests of the Mahrattas and the Mysoreans until taken in 1762 by Haidar Ali, who carried the chief as a captive to Bangalore, and subsequently removed him to Coimbatore. The family were kept prisoners there until released by the British army and reinstated by Lord Cornwallis, but on peace being made with Tippu Sultan they were again forced into exile, and on the death of that ruler the district was included in the territory of Mysore.

POPULATION.

Number.—The population of the District consists of 618,954 persons, of whom 309,685 are males, and 309,269 females.

Density.—There are thus 240·2 persons to a square mile. The taluk most thickly peopled is Sidlagatta, with 586 to the square mile, a considerably higher rate than in any other taluk in the country. Next follows Ambajidurga, now absorbed into Sidlagatta and Shrinivasapur, with the high rate of 502. As previously remarked, these are in the healthiest part of Mysore. Malur and Betmangala, which come next, have 367 and 262 to the square mile respectively.

By religion.—Classified according to religious belief the following are the numbers and percentage under each head :—

Class.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per-centage.
Hindus	197,654	197,290	98,429	99,279	592,652	55·75
Muhammadians	8,120	7,691	4,803	4,424	25,038	4·04
Jains	241	198	100	112	651	·10
Christians	217	172	121	103	613	·09
Total.....	206,232	205,351	103,453	103,918	618,954	

Distribution.—The following particulars shew how the population is distributed between the various taluks :—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muham- madians.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Betmangala	65,561	2,638	...	34	68,233
Chikballapur	66,996	1,942	17	222	69,177
Goribidnur	34,978	1,087	436	...	36,501
Gadibanda	42,827	1,236	178	2	44,233
Gannayakampalya	47,012	1,590	...	8	48,610
Kolar	67,170	4,474	15	187	71,796
Malur	53,969	2,587	4	21	56,581
Mulbagal	55,563	2,405	...	83	58,051
Sidlagatta... ..	89,097	2,656	...	96	91,849
Shrinivasapur	69,479	4,443	1	10	73,933
Total.....	592,652	25,038	651	613	618,954

Increase.—The *Khuneshundri* returns for 1853—4 give the num-

bers for each taluk at that period as stated in the margin. It is thus ascertained that the population increased by 156,975 between 1853 and 1871, yielding a percentage of 33·97 as the rate of progression for the 18 years, or a shade higher than in the Bangalore District during the same interval.

Taluk.	
Ambajidurga	55,077
Betmangala	45,480
Chikballapur	60,942
Goribidnur	26,087
Gadibanda	31,362
Gannayakampalya	30,224
Kolar	47,264
Malur	38,845
Mulbagal	44,686
Sidlagatta	47,839
Shrinivasapur	34,253
Total.....	461,979

Hindus.—The Hindus may be thus divided between the two comprehensive forms of faith, as followers of Vishnu or followers of Siva :—

Hindus.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	195,782	194,778	390,560
Saiva	...	...	...	...	...	100,921	101,796	202,717
Total.....						296,083	296,569	592,652

The four orders.—The sub-divisions of the four orthodox orders, namely, the Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra, include the following :—

Brahmans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Smarta	...	...	...	...	...	7,635	7,607	15,242
Madhva	...	...	...	...	...	3,551	3,632	7,213
Srivaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	1,222	2,473
Total.....						12,437	12,461	24,928

Kshatriyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Mahrattas	...	...	...	...	...	2,046	2,065	4,141
Rachevans	...	...	...	...	...	514	477	991
Rajputs	...	...	...	...	...	645	656	1,301
Total.....						3,205	3,228	6,433

Vaisyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Konatti	...	...	...	...	...	4,139	3,992	8,131
Ladar	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	30
Nagarta	...	...	...	...	...	1,685	1,640	3,325
Total.....						5,837	5,649	11,486

Sudras.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Agasa	...	...	washermen	...	...	5,332	5,573	10,705
Banziga	...	...	traders	...	...	19,048	19,109	38,157
Bedar	...	...	hunters	...	...	28,524	28,248	56,772
Bestar	...	...	fishermen	...	...	2,466	2,476	4,942
Darji	...	...	tailors	...	...	184	176	360
Ganiga	...	...	oilpressers	...	...	2,870	2,867	5,837
Golla	...	...	dairymen	...	...	11,284	11,289	22,583
Goniga	...	...	sackmakers	...	...	101	100	201
Hajam	...	...	barbers	...	...	4,663	4,662	9,325
Idiga	...	...	toddydrawers	...	...	937	996	1,933
Kunkara	...	...	potters	...	...	1,782	1,729	3,511
Kuruba	...	...	shepherds	...	...	19,203	19,760	38,963
Mochi	...	...	cobblers	...	...	10	5	15

Sadras.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Modali	...	...	...	...	...	142	153	295
Natva	...	...	public dancers	...	...	380	626	1,016
Noige	...	...	weavers	...	...	4,537	4,400	8,937
Sadar	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	1,601	3,329
Tiglar	...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	2,386	2,813	5,700
Uppar	...	...	salt makers	...	...	1,335	1,240	2,584
Waddar	...	...	masons	...	...	10,774	10,436	21,210
Wokliga	...	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	84,795	85,604	170,399
Total.....						203,001	203,782	406,783

Other orders.—The figures under this head of the census returns are as given below :—

Other orders.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	341	310	651
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	4,685	4,669	9,354
Mārka	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	4,678	4,321	9,499
Out-casts	...	...	...	...	...	55,883	55,594	111,487
Panchals	...	...	...	...	...	4,164	4,119	8,283
Wandering tribes	...	...	...	...	...	2,080	2,138	4,218
Wild tribes	...	...	...	...	...	88	74	172
Total.....						71,944	71,729	143,673

Muhammadans.—The number of adherents belonging to each of the three sects of Muhammadans is as follows :—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah	...	...	...	...	...	774	657	1,431
Suni	...	...	...	...	...	12,145	11,456	23,601
Wahabi	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Total.....						12,638	11,947	25,038

Percentage.—Muhammadans are most numerous in the Kolar and Shrinivaspur taluks, and in the old Ambajidurga taluk, now joined to those two and to Sidlagatta. They bear to the population of Kolar taluk the ratio of 6·5 per cent, to that of Shrinivaspur 5·8 and to that of Ambajidurga 5 per cent.

Classes.—They are also divisible into the following classes :—

Dekhani	...	...	...	...	...	12,870	12,108	24,978
Labbe or Mapile	...	...	...	...	...	43	3	46
Pindari or Kākār	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
Total.....						12,923	12,115	25,038

Christians.—Of the 613 Christians in the District, 14 are Europeans, 31 Eurasians, and 568 natives. The following is the number of adults and children of either sex :—

Christians.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	9	2	2	1	14
Eurasians	...	...	...	18	4	4	5	31
Natives	...	...	...	129	119	176	44	568
Total.....				156	125	182	150	613

By creed.—The adherents of the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches are respectively as given in the subjoined table :—

Christians.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	...	...	...	...	52	23	75
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	286	252	538
				Total.....	338	275	613

Occupations.—Classifying the people according to the main heads of occupation the following results are obtained :—

Occupation.				Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Government service	...	...	...	11,927	999	58	12,882
Professional	...	...	...	6,266	220	4	6,490
Personal service	...	...	...	9,582	303	22	9,907
Agriculture	...	...	...	133,101	3,157	100	136,358
Labourers...	...	...	...	25,443	1,576	6	27,025
Trade	...	...	...	3,256	285	7	3,548
Manufacture and arts	...	...	...	26,218	1,194	16	27,423
All others, including children	...	...	...	377,510	17,404	402	395,316

Details.—Of *agriculturists* 42·6 per cent are Wokligas, 12·7 Outcasts, 10·7 Bedars, 7·3 Banajigas, 7·1 Kurubas, 5·3 Gollas, and 1·3 Pallis or Tiglars. *Labourers* form 4·4 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus distributed : weavers of cotton or silk 6,083, woollen weavers 2,185, pot-makers 913, oil-mongers 600, rearers of silk-worms 150, bangle makers 100, sack weavers 58, makers of earth-salt 55, sugar manufacturers 35, toddy and jaggory makers 2, others 350. Of *artisans* workers in metal number 2,367, workers in leather 800, mat and basket makers 488, cotton spinners 370, wool spinners 279, bangle sellers 105, tailors 95, cotton cleaners 60, net makers 49, shoe and saddle makers 4, others 1,304.

Stock.—The *agricultural stock* includes 30,015 carts and 69,592 ploughs: the *manufacturing stock* consists of 6,960 looms, namely, 4,743 for cloths, 2,137 for cumblies, 26 for girdles, and 54 for goni. The number of oil-mills is 379, of which 267 are of stone and 112 wooden.

Dwellings.—Houses of the better sort number 292, occupied by 2,924 tenants, and those of the inferior sort 165,600, with 616,030 inhabitants. Houses of the first class are most numerous in the Chikballapur and Sidlagatta taluks, and after these in the Kolar taluk.

Towns and Villages.—There are 2,892 primary populated villages and towns in the District, of which 4 (Kolar, Sidlagatta, Chikballapur and Hosur) have from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, 2 from 3,000 to 5,000, 4 from 2,000 to 3,000, 39 from 1,000 to 2,000, 147 from 500 to 1,000, 750 from 200 to 500, 1,965 less than 200. There are also 642 depopulated primary villages, besides 1,188 populated and 802 depopulated secondary villages.

By taluks.—Their distribution by taluks is as given below:—

Taluks.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.
Belmangala ...	373	39	137	55	510	94
Chikballapur ...	275	52	127	119	402	171
Gorihinur ...	72	7	86	104	158	111
Godibanda ...	195	15	149	99	344	114
Gumayakampalya ...	276	83	122	73	398	156
Kolar ...	298	45	83	57	381	102
Malur ...	328	92	13	57	341	149
Mulbagal ...	252	38	195	30	447	68
Sidlagatta ...	425	123	112	136	537	259
Shrinivasapur ...	308	148	214	72	612	220
Total...	2,892	642	1,188	802	4,080	1,444

Great Festivals.—The following religious festivals are the most numerous attended in the District.

At *Nandi*, Chikballapur taluk, on the occasion of the *Umamahesvara rahotsava*, held for 9 days from Magha bahula 14th, which attracts 50,000 people.

At *Avani*, Mulbagal taluk, where 40,000 people attend the festival of *Ramalinga*, lasting for 15 days from the same date.

At *Vānarāsi*, Kolar taluk, 25,000 people assemble at the festival of *Ivalappa*, held for 9 days from the 6th of April. No disease has arisen

at the first two, but from scarcity of water occasionally makes its appearance at the third of these gatherings.

At *Srinivasa-samudra*, Betmangala taluk, 5,000 people keep the festival of *Gangamma* for 5 days from full moon in Vaishakha.

Near the hill of *Ullerhalli*, Malur taluk, the same number of people collect at the *Bhūpatamma parishe*, held for 7 days from new moon in Phalguna.

The *Yeldur jātre*, Shrinivaspur taluk, lasts 8 days from full moon in Chaitra and attracts 4,000 people.

At *Ronakurte*, Sidlagatta taluk, an equal number come to the *Venkatramanasawmī rathotsava*, held for 8 days from full moon in Ashādhā.

Fairs.—The following is a list of the largest weekly fairs :—

Place.	Taluk.	Day.	No. of Visitors.
Nelkondi ...	Shrinivaspur ...	Sunday ...	1,500
Nambikalhi ...	Do ...	Monday ...	1,000
Bagepalli ...	Gumayakampalya ...	Thursday ...	1,000
Kolar ...	Kolar ...	Do ...	1,000
Salepalya ...	Gumayakampalya ...	Friday ...	1,000
Bowringpet ...	Betmangala ...	Do ...	1,000
Chikballapur ...	Chikballapur ...	Saturday ...	1,000

Vital Statistics.—*Births.*—The total number of births registered in the District in 1872 was 7,667, being 3,996 of males, and 3,671 of females.

Deaths.—The number of deaths in the same year was 7,620, of which 3,984 were of males and 3,636 of females. According to classes of the population, 4 deaths occurred among Christians, 284 among Muhammadans, 6,863 among Hindus, and 469 among others. According to age: born dead 161; under 1 year 1,182; from 1 to 5 years 654; 6 to 12 years 428; 12 to 20 years 495; 21 to 30 years 747; 31 to 40 years 701; 41 to 50 years 705; 51 to 60 years 782; over 60 years 1,765.

The causes of death were: from *diseases*—cholera 19, small-pox 584, fevers 3,167, bowel complaints 730; from *injuries*—suicide 20, wounding 13, accidents 146, snake bite or killed by wild beasts 37; from all other causes 2,904.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the District for the past ten years is exhibited in the following table :—

Items.	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Land Revenue	1,141,758	1,350,445	1,092,656	1,251,580	1,143,394
Sáyar (customs)	21,842	10,296	9,115	8,723	7,077
Forests	3,831	5,466	2,911	5,027	2,603
Abkárí	56,894	44,006	84,918	68,331	67,313
Mohatarín (assessed taxes)	38,492	38,240	44,919	45,418	50,970
Salt	1,620	2,671	2,368	2,622	1,412
Stamps	29,078	26,678	28,651	37,230	30,834
Post Office	2,328	2,917	2,826	2,882	2,660
Law and Justice	6,387	4,944	6,030	4,863	5,118
Police	970	823	266	170	207
Education ... ..	...	895	990	992	1,101
Miscellaneous	4,327	1,678	3,854	2,453	2,605
Public Works	7,173	6,363	586	290	5,343
Total Rs...	1,315,100	1,495,682	1,280,090	1,429,585	1,320,637

Items.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Land Revenue	805,861	786,197	963,315	1,026,524	974,700
Sáyar (customs)	6,768	10,727	15,572	15,052	12,648
Forests ... ..	...	...	9,533	...	...
Abkárí	79,380	70,272	88,575	90,002	99,962
Mohatarín (assessed taxes)	23,164	23,424	31,580	37,052	34,728
Salt	476	1,173	1,247	1,963	2,025
Stamps	56,093	25,475	20,482	20,238	21,375
Post Office	2,809	3,312	3,321	3,825	3,462
Law and Justice	6,165	22,827	34,830	42,127	42,835
Police	194	204	2,195	97	125
Education	1,184	1,137	1,133	...	...
Miscellaneous	2,592	1,892	2,210	2,267	2,599
Public Works	4,293	9,880	...	...	...
Total Rs...	968,979	965,520	1,173,993	1,238,947	1,194,459

The following statement shews the number of estates upon the rent roll of the District, with the total land revenue paid, and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government, as obtained from the Deputy Commissioner in the form prescribed by the Director General of Statistics for such periods as available :—

Particulars.	1860—61.	1870—71.
Number of estates	678	678
Number of registered proprietors or co-parceners	52,404	78,247
Total land revenue paid Rs.	873,525—12—7	970,514—5—2
Average land revenue paid by each estate	59—9—4	59—9—4
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or co-parcener	16—10—8	12—6—5

TRADE.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacture of the District arises out of the extensive cultivation of sugar cane, and consists of jaggory, molasses, and sugar.

Cotton cloths, and coarse woollen blankets are made in various parts, as well as the ordinary pottery of the country.

The rearing of silkworms and production of raw silk, an industry pursued by the Muhammadans, has suffered decline, as in the Bangalore District, from continued mortality among the insects.

Exports.—The following list of exports will serve to illustrate the articles produced in the District :—

Articles.		Quantity.	Average value.	To what place.
			Rs.	
Cotton cloths	...	No. 11,162	84,806	Bangalore, Mysore.
Raw-silk	...	Mds. 28,300	448,000	Bangalore.
Blankets	...	No. 3,617	7,234	H.M.'s territories.
Castor-oil	...	Mds. 250	1,250	Chittur &c.
Honge seed	...	" 5,795	9,417	Bangalore.
Sugar	...	" 55,400	249,300	Bangalore, Bellari.
Sugar candy	...	" 580	4,060	Bangalore.
Jaggery	...	" 25,700	308,550	Bellari, Karnul, Haidarabad.
Molasses	...	" 5,780	5,780	Bangalore.
Bangles	...	" 2,040	3,060	Bangalore, Bellari.
Butter and ghee	...	" 3,210	32,100	Bangalore.
Opium	...	" 290	34,800	Madras.
Plantain leaves	...	Bundles 12,000	6,000	Bangalore.
Earth salt	...	Mds. 600	3,300	Devanahalli, Hoskote.
Sealing-wax	...	" 50	250	Bangalore.
Snuff	...	" 260	6,500	Do

Imports.—The imports are thus returned :—

Articles.		Quantity.	Average value.	From what place.
			Rs.	
Cotton cloths	...	No. 124,404	14,668,073	Salem, Bangalore, Madure, Gudiatam, Arni, &c.
Cotton-thread	...	Mds. 1,500	15,000	Madras.
Silk-cloths	...	No. 450	6,750	Guti, &c.
Blankets	...	" 1,960	2,960	H. M.'s territories
Carpets	...	" 1,596	6,384	Bangalore, Bellari.
Castor-oil	...	Mds. 180	900	Bangalore.
Gingelly-oil	...	" 447	2,335	Salem, &c.
Jaggery	...	" 18,000	27,000	Devanahalli, &c.
Agricultural implements	...	No. 8,500	10,625	Madras, &c.
Cooking utensils	...	" 1,500	30,000	Dharwar, &c.
Bangles	...	" 685	1,028	Bangalore District.
Baskets	...	" 1,750	86	Tripatur and Vaniembady.
Brass	...	Mds. 60	1,200	Madras, Bangalore, Bellari.
Butter and Ghee	...	" 2,315	23,150	H. M.'s territories.
Quir-rope	...	" 18,000	2,225	Tripatur, &c.
Goni	...	" 2,304	2,304	Bangalore.
Tuller's earth	...	" 1,320	2,640	Madras.
Indigo	...	" 75	4,050	Do
Mats	...	No. 12,485	1,605	Vaniembady.
Paper	...	Mds. 4,504	9,008	Madras, Coa.
Sea salt,	...	" 7,156	57,246	Madras.
Earth salt	...	" 480	2,740	H. M.'s territories.
Stone-pots	...	No. 1,000	500	Tripati.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railway.—The Bangalore Branch Railway runs through the south of the District. Ascending the Ghats near Kuppam in a north-west direction, it enters the Betmangala taluk, and keeps that course to the Kolar Road station at Bowringpet, 41 miles from Bangalore, 10 from Kolar. Thence it continues due west through Málur, where there is also a station, 24 miles from Bangalore.

Roads.—The length of *Imperial roads* is 158 miles, maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 16,106. Of *District roads* there are 270 miles, costing for upkeep Rs. 9,785 a year. The particulars regarding each class are given below:—

<i>Imperial Roads.</i>				Miles.	Cost.
Bangalore-Bellary, from Devanhalli to the frontier	...	...	...	39	4,095
Madras Road from Hoskote to Palamner	...	...	...	54	5,870
Kolar to Sompur	...	...	...	32	3,024
Kadapa road from Hoskote to Rayalpad	...	...	...	19	1,995
Railway feeder from Kolar to Kolar Road Station	...	...	...	14	1,322
<i>District Roads.</i>				Total 158	Rs. 16,106
Kolar to Shrinivaspur...	...	...	...	15½	465
Do Betmangala	...	...	...	18	540
Shrinivaspur to Chintamani	...	...	...	11	330
Do to Tadguli	...	...	...	6½	195
Chintamani to Sidlagatta	...	...	...	12½	375
Sidlagatta to Chikballapur	...	...	...	10	300
Do towards Jangankote	...	...	...	4½	135
Top of Nandi hill towards Devanhalli	...	...	...	10	300
Nandi village towards Doddballapur	...	...	...	5	150
Chikballapura to Goribidnur	...	...	...	20	600
Do to Nandi village	...	...	...	5	150
Peresandra to Gudibanki	...	...	...	8	240
Bowringpet to Budikote	...	...	...	8	240
Betmangala to Mulbagal	...	...	...	14	420
Bowringpet to Betmangala	...	...	...	10	300
Málur towards Hoskote	...	...	...	5	150
Do to Sampangeri	...	...	...	6	180
Goribidnur towards Doddballapur	...	...	...	15½	465
Chintamani to Bagepalli	...	...	...	32	1,600
Kadapa road	...	...	...	36	2,160
Málur to Masti	...	...	...	14	420
Goribidnur to Madras frontier	...	...	...	3½	70
				Total 270	Rs. 9,785

Accommodation for Travellers.—*Dak Bungalows* or rest-houses for European officials and travellers are situated at the stations named in the accompanying list, where the class is shewn to which each belongs.

Second Class.—Kolar, Chikballapur, Málur.

Third Class.—Bagepalli, Mulbagal, Narsapur, Peresandra, Rayalpad, Tadguli, Vémgal.

Chatrams for the accommodation of native travellers are kept up by Government at Kolar, Bowringpet, Mulbagal, and Málur.

GAZETTEER.

Ambajidurga.—A detached hill in the Shrinivasapur taluk, 3 miles west-south-west of Chintamani-pet. The summit, which is 4399 feet above the level of the sea, was fortified by Tippu Sultan. Until 1873 the surrounding hoblis formed a taluk called after this hill, with head-quarters at Chintamani-pet.

Avani.—A village and hill in the Mulbagal taluk, 8 miles south-west of the kasba. Number of houses 319. Population, 190.

The region is said to be the *Avántika-kshetra*, one of the ten places of greatest sanctity in India. The hill is related to have been the residence of the poet Valmiki, author of the Ramayana, and thence to have been called *Válmiki-parvata*. Rama is said to have encamped there for some time on his return from the expedition against Lanka or Ceylon, and hither Sita, when subsequently banished by her husband, is stated to have come and given birth to her twin sons, finding in Valmiki a protector for herself and a preceptor for her children. The temples at Avani were repaired in modern times by Yalavanji Raya and Vasudeva Raya, who came, together with a merchant named Navakoti * Narayan Shetti, from Kumbhakona. A guru of the Smartha sect resides here. To the great annual festival, held for 15 days from Magha bahula 14th, in honour of Ramalingam (the linga set up by Rama), 40,000 people resort and 15,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Avati.—Properly *Ahuti*, a village in the Chikballapur taluk, 7 miles south of the kasba on the Bangalore road. Number of houses 333.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	597	1,269
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	18	45
Total.....							699	615	1,314

It is historically interesting as being the original settlement of the seven enterprising farmers from Kanchi whose story holds so prominent a place in the annals of the Bangalore, Kolar and Tunkúr Districts. The three sons of Baire Ganda, the leader, it will there be seen, established

* The title *Nava-koti*, or nine crores, indicates a millionaire possessed of wealth to that amount, reckoned in pagodas.

themselves as chiefs of Devanhalli, Dodballapur and Chikballapur respectively. Timme Gauda became lord of Sugatur Nad, obtained the title of Chikka Ráyal, restored Kolar and founded Hoskote; while his descendants became the chiefs of Punganur and Anekal. Sanna Bairo Gauda settled at Holuvanahalli and founded Kortagiri. Jaya Gauda became lord of Yelahanka Nad and founder of Bangalore, his descendants being the chiefs of Magadi.

Bagepalli or Bagenhalli.—A small frontier town on the right bank of the Chitravati, about 60 miles north-west of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Head-quarters of the Gunmayakanpalya taluk and a municipality. Number of houses 415.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	608	638	1,247
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	126	68	194
Total.....						735	706	1,441

The place derives all its importance from being the taluk head-quarters. An attempt was made some years ago to remove it to the left bank of the river for the sake of communication with the high road, but without success, as the people could not be induced to move and rebuild their houses on the new site.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	244 14 0	213 0 0	227 11 7
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 0 0	416 0 0

Betmangala.—A taluk in the south-east. Area 260 square miles. Head-quarters at Bowringpet. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population :—

No.	Hollis.	Villages.		Population.			Total.
		Primary.	Seco-ndary.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Chris-tians.	
1	Betmangala ...	37	22	6,147	363	...	6,510
2	Búdikóte ...	58	44	8,766	212	...	8,978
3	Dásarahosahalli ...	38	31	8,587	53	...	8,620
4	Hulibela ...	49	2	6,306	196	...	6,502
5	Kámasandra ...	44	27	5,861	210	...	6,071
6	Kyasamballi ...	51	32	7,612	223	15	7,850
7	Rámaságara ...	38	11	5,065	182	...	5,247
8	Sálikunte ...	48	9	9,252	559	19	9,830
9	Tayalur ...	49	14	8,288	640	...	8,928
Total.....		412	192	65,864	2,638	84	68,536

Principal places, with population.—Betmangala, 1419 ; Uriga 1410 ; Búdíkóte, 1370 ; Táyalur, 1301 ; Bowringpete, 1227.

The river Palar runs through the taluk from north-west to south-east and forms here the large Ramasagar tank. The west of the taluk is crossed from north to south by an auriferous tract, generally uncultivated and marked by low flat hills, which run by Béta Rayan hill and close to Uriga. Near the village of Markupam are the gold mines, of which an account will be found elsewhere. The southern borders of the taluk abut upon the Eastern Ghats and are rugged and jungly.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	95	104	25	406	120	513
Culturable	...	...	...	2	37	26	100	23	137
Unculturable	...	...	...	22	163	83	487	110	630
Total.....				119	304	140	336	260	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 95,394—1—6, and from local cesses Rs. 3,940-5-9. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 1—4—7 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists form 23·7 per cent of the population.

The railway enters the taluk on the south and after reaching Bowringpet turns west to Málur. From Bowringpet there are roads to Kolar, to Mulbagal through Betmangala, and to Budikote. There is also an old road from Betmangala to Kolar.

Betmangala.—An old town on the right bank of the Palar, said to have been founded in the time of the Chola kings. It is 18 miles south-east of Kolar, with which it is connected by road. A road from Bowringpet to Mulbagal also passes through it.

Number of houses 476.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	595	575	1,170
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	115	134	249
Total.....						710	709	1,419

A small fair held on Friday is attended by 400 people.

The town lost its importance on the opening of the railway, which

diverted the former large passenger traffic, and the removal, owing to increasing unhealthiness, of the taluk head-quarters to the newly formed town of Bowringpet at the Kolar Road railway station.

Bowringpet.—A new town, situated at the Kolar Road station of the Bangalore Branch Railway, to which it owes its origin. It includes the formerly existing villages of Maramatlu and Hosingere, and was established in 1864 on the opening of the railway, being named after Mr. Bowring, then Chief Commissioner. It lies 10 miles south of Kolar, with which it is connected by a road. Head-quarters of the Betmangala taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 281.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	499	529	1,028
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	114	66	180
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19
Total.....						624	603	1,227

A fair held on Friday is attended by 1,000 people.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	171 7 3	212 0 0	357 14 0
Expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	282 0 0	794 10 1

Brahma-giri or Varg-konda.—A hill of the Nundidroog range, and reputed source of the Arkavati. It stands to the south-west of Nundidroog, being connected with it by a saddle. The trees on the hill form part of the reserved plantations of the Forest Department.

Budikote.—A large village in the Betmangala taluk, 8 miles south-west of the kasba, situated between the two branches of the Markauda near their point of junction. Number of houses 437.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	605	637	1,242
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	65	63	128
Total.....						670	700	1,370

A small fair held on Monday is visited by 100 people. *Būdi-kōṭe*,

fort of ashes, is said to derive its name from the immense holocausts performed there at some remote period. It was the birth place of Haidar Ali, and formed the jaghir of his father Fatte Muhammad Khan on his receiving the appointment of Foujdar of Kolar under the Nawab of Sira.

Channakeshava-betta.—One of the Nundidroog hills and the reputed source of the Northern and Southern Pinakini or Pennar. It is 5 miles west of Chikballapur and contiguous to Nundidroog on the north-west.

Chikballapur.—A taluk in the west. Area 379 square miles. Head-quarters at Chikballapur.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Avati	35	19	8,217	164	...	77	8,458
2	Chikballapur	34	26	16,900	746	...	76	17,722
3	Manchanabele	54	21	8,088	147	...	28	8,263
4	Manchenahalli	49	35	10,668	181	17	19	10,883
5	Nandi	35	20	9,300	436	...	8	9,744
6	Peresandra	37	62	5,799	161	...	8	5,963
7	Purnasagara	63	63	8,026	107	...	11	8,144
Total.....		327	246	66,996	1,942	17	223	69,177

Principal places, with population.—Chikballapur, 9882; Nundi, 1948; Manchenahalli, 1586; Avati, 1314; Sampura, 1045; Manchanabele, 1033.

The taluk, composed as it is of a lofty range of mountains, with rivers rising on either side, besides detached clusters of hills, presents a great variety of soil and aspect. The Nundidroog range runs north and south through the western side, the hills of Dibbagiri, Brahmagiri or Vargkonda, Channakeshava-betta, Harihareshvara-betta, and Kalavara-durga being included in the taluk, besides the lofty peak of Nundidroog itself. The valley between this mountain and Brahmagiri encloses the principal forest in the District, in a part of which coffee is cultivated. Of the passes through the chain, the Manchenahalli ghat, through which a road is being constructed between Chikballapur and Goribidnur, is the chief. A road connecting the two Ballapurs runs through a pass to the north of Nundidroog.

Around this spot and within a few miles of Chikballapur the S. Pinákiní rises on the east of the range, flows through the tanks of the town, and bends southwards to Jangamkote. The Chitrávatí rises in the north-east and continues that direction past Peresandra. The N. Pinákiní rises on the west and flows north west near Manchenhalli into Goribidnūr. The Arkávatí rising near the same spot takes a south west course to Dod-Ballapur.

The soil on the table land about Chikballapur and Nandi, and to the west of the range, is of great fertility and extremely favourable for the cultivation of the sugar cane. Much of the Peresandra hobli, on the other hand, is unfavourable to husbandry, abounding with deep ravines and broken ground, through which the streams from the mountains and high lands westward fall into the low country about Sadali.

Besides the fortifications of Nundidroog and Kalavaradroog there are several buildings in the taluk deserving of mention, among others the temple of Umámaheshvara at Nandi, decorated with some delicate stone carving, and of Rangaswami at the *ranga sthala* 2 miles west of Chikballapur.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	65	308	22	599	88	267
Culturable	...	...	...	52	8	520	8	572
Unculturable	...	...	29	330	257	111	286	441
Total.....			95	50	283	590	379	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 92,886—13—0, and from local cesses Rs. 3,277—11—7. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 1—11—2 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 11 pie. Agriculturists form 20·8 per cent of the population.

The old Bangalore-Bellary road crosses the taluk from north to south through Chikballapur, whence there is a road to Sidlagatta, and one to Nandi. A road from Jangamkote to Dodballapur passes through Nandi. A short branch connects the south-eastern foot of Nundidroog with the high road near Devanhalli.

Chikballapur.—A large town 36 miles north west of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Bellary road. Head-quarters of the taluk bearing the same name, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1921.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,576	4,581	9,157
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	293	649
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	36	76
Total.....							4,972	4,910	9,882

It was founded about 1479 by *Malla Baire Gauda*, youngest son of Baire Gauda, the leader of the refugees who settled at Avati. The village which originally occupied the site was called Kodi Manchanahalli, in the vicinity of which Malla Baire Gauda, while hunting, observed a hare turn upon the hounds, and was led by this indication of *gandu bhumi*, or male soil, to make proposals for the erection of a fort and petta there to Baiche Gauda and Baire Gauda, the joint patels. But permission of the Vijayanagar sovereign being necessary, Mari Gauda, the chief's son, was despatched thither and returned with a favourable reply. The moment determined on by the Brahmans as the most lucky for laying the foundation of the fort was to be proclaimed when Malla Baire Gauda and the workmen were on the spot, by the sound of a conch such as is carried by beggars. But unluckily one of that fraternity passing at the time sounded his shell, which being taken for the signal agreed on, the work was commenced half an hour too soon, in consequence of which it was foretold that the government should continue in that family only 300 years.

On its completion, *Mari Gauda* was appointed governor of the new state and ruled for 24 years. His son *Dodda Baire Gauda* succeeded. He reigned only 3 years and was followed by his son *Rangappa Gauda*, who held the government for 42 years. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother *Jogi Baire Gauda*, who ruled for 30 years, and was followed by his son *Dodda Baire Gauda* for 46 years. The latter left no issue, but his wife *Venkaamma* carried on the government with the aid of confidential officers for 15 years longer, and at her death appointed *Mari Gauda*, a grandson of Jogi Baire Gauda's whom she had brought up from an infant, to succeed her.* After a reign of 45 years, through some defect or imbecility in his management, he was deposed, and succeeded by his eldest brother *Anni Gauda*, he being only the fifth son. The new ruler during a reign of 18 years purchased Sidlagatta for 100,000

* Another account says he was a son of the Devanahalli chief and adopted by her.

pagodas, annexed it to his territory and died after amassing a fortune of 20 lakhs of pagodas. The brother who had been deposed appears to have been put in possession of Sadali and Itikaldurga as a jaghir. Anni Gauda's son *Havali Baire Gauda* succeeded, but after 4 months was deposed, on account of his tyranny and oppression, being succeeded by his nephew *Baiche Gauda*, who ruled 16 years.

During his time the Mysore army under Kanthirava, the Dalavayi, attempted to reduce the fort. But the Mahrattas, to whom Baiche Gauda applied, forced him to raise the siege, and in a severe battle near Kotikonda, defeated and slew him, cutting off his head. Baiche Gauda soon after purchased and annexed Burdagunta. At his death he was succeeded by his son *Dodda Baire Gauda*, who during a reign of 2 years re-conquered those parts of the dominion which had submitted to Kanthirava during the siege of the capital. He was succeeded by his brother *Venkata Narayan Gauda*, who ruled 35 years, and was followed by his son *Baiche Gauda*. The latter after 9 months was deposed, and his uncle *Chikkappa Gauda* took the government.

Three years after his accession Haidar Ali appeared before the town, and after a siege of three months, during which many attempts were made to carry the fort by storm and mining, which from the pallegar's knowledge of counter-mining was unsuccessful, a treaty was concluded by which the Mysore army was to withdraw on condition of the chief's paying 500,000 pagodas and a golden head in the room of Kanthirava's, particularly insisted on by Haidar. Part of the sum was paid on the spot and a confidential officer left to receive the balance. But no sooner had Haidar removed to Devanhalli than Chikkappa Gauda communicated with Murari Rao, the chief of Gutti, who at once sent a reinforcement. Putting these troops in possession of the fort, the Gauda with his family took refuge on Nundydroog. Haidar immediately on hearing of it retook the fort, severely punishing the defenders by mutilation, and shortly after sent a force to reduce Nundydroog, Kalavaradroog, Gudibanda, Itikaldroog and Kotikonda. The pallegar and his family were kept close prisoners in Bangalore, where Chikkappa Gauda died, without issue. A report being circulated that a rescue would be attempted, the other prisoners were removed to Coimbatore.

When Haidar visited Coimbatore some time after and desired them to be brought before him, they all attended except Baiche Gauda,

the one that had been deposed, whose pride was averse to saluting the conqueror. Unwilling to hurt the old man's sensibility, Haidar ordered that he should be admitted through a low door, intending to accept the bending down with his head forward in passing through it as a salute and return the compliment. But the obstinate Gauda, to prevent Haidar having even that gratification, presented one of his feet first, on which he was put into irons and close confinement.

A younger member of the family, named Narayan Gauda, was afterwards re-instated by Lord Cornwallis and put in possession of Chikballapur, which Haidar's troops had evacuated in order to defend Nundydroog. He declined assistance, preferring to rely on his own resources, which Haidar hearing of, made a sudden attack upon the fort, took and demolished it after a feeble resistance. On the capture of Nundydroog by the British in 1791, the chief was again in possession for a short time, but on the conclusion of peace with Tippu could no longer retain his power.

Municipal Funds.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	1,916 15 7	1,783 4 0	865 0 0	1,319 12 0
Expenditure...	895 11 16	496 8 10	3,089 0 0	1,215 8 1

Chintamani-pet.—An important commercial town in the Shrinivasapur taluk, 25 miles north-north-west of Kolar, on the Shrinivasapur-Chikballapur road. Till 1873 it was the head-quarters of the Ambajidurga taluk and is still a municipality. Number of houses 939.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,769	1,958	3,727
Mulhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	243	294	477
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total.....						2,014	2,194	4,208

The town is named after its founder Chintamani Rao, a Mahratta chief, and is the seat of the Komatis or banking class. Considerable trade is carried on in gold, silver, and precious stones, besides other merchandise. Pomegranates grow here to a large size. A low hill commanding the town on the north-west was formerly fortified.

Municipal Funds.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	291 0 0	576 0 0	178 9 10
Expenditure	240 0 0	486 0 0	596 0 6

Chitravati.—An affluent of the N. Pinakini. It rises in the Hariharesvara hill, north of Nundydroog, and flowing north-east between the Worlakonda hill and Bagepalli, leaves Mysore a few miles north of the latter. Thence entering the Bellary District it runs north past Kodikonda, after which, turning north-east again, it supplies the Bukkapatna and Dharmávaram tanks, and ends its course near Gaudalur of the Kadapa District, where it unites with the N. Pinakini or Pennar. The stream is dammed near Bagepalli in several places, from which channels are led off which irrigate a considerable extent of paddy land in the Gummayakanpalya taluk.

Dibbagiri.—The terminal hill southwards of the Nundydroog range.

Dokkala-konda or Dongala konda.—The Robber hills, (Tolugu), so named from their affording a shelter to the banditti who used to plunder the neighbouring country. The hills are on the Mysore frontier in the north of the Gummayakanpalya taluk.

Goribidnur.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 150 square miles. Head-quarters at Goribidnur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hobli.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Total.
1	Bommasandra ...	16	28	5,889	188	77	6,154
2	Goribidnur ...	22	35	9,633	332	69	10,054
3	Hosur ...	7	35	8,178	224	216	8,618
4	Tondebhlavi ...	16	34	5,471	248	58	5,777
5	Varavani ...	18	53	5,807	75	16	5,898
Total.....		79	190	34,978	1,037	436	36,501

Principal places, with population.—Hosur, 5751; Goribidnur, 1454; Gangasandra, 1390; Tondebhlavi, 1317; Varavani, 1317; Bommasandra, 1249; Mudagere, 1135.

The taluk is composed of the basin of the N. Pinakini, which river runs through it from south-east to north, being confined between the Nundydroog range of mountains on the east and a chain of hills from Málalidurga on the west. The Kumadvati or Kundar, a tributary of the N. Pinakini, rising on the west of Makalidurga in Tánikúr District, flows

through the Hosur hobli and re-enters that District on the north-west of Goribidnur. A small stream from the east of Makalidurga waters the Tondelbhavi hobli and joins the N. Pinakini a little to the east of Bommasandra.

The level of the taluk is considerably lower than that of the neighbouring parts of the District, the descent being marked on the south by the Nagralpille kanave on the Dodballapur frontier, and by the Manchenhalli ghat on the east. The soil is loose and fertile, especially in the neighbourhood of the chief town, where water is easily procurable almost at the surface, not only from channels from the river but from shallow wells of never failing water, the sides of which are protected with wicker baskets to prevent their falling in. Coconut, areca-nut, sugar-cane, paddy and turmeric are extensively cultivated. The wild custard-apple grows abundantly on the hills, where also iron ore is plentiful.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	46	589	14	358	61	307
Culturable	6	268	14	344	20	612
Unculturable	28	506	38	495	67	861
Total.....	82	83	67	557	150	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 50,809—2—1 and from local cesses Rs. 1762—11—4. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—5—2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists form 21·2 per cent of the population.

Goribidnur.—A town on the left bank of the N. Pinakini 56 miles north-west of Kolar, on the Dodballapur-Hindupur road. Head-quarters of the Goribidnur taluk and a municipality. Number of houses 243.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	652	618	1,270
Muhammadians ... ..	...	...	...	...	95	89	184
Total.....					747	707	1,454

It is stated to have been in ancient times the residence of Vidura, an uncle of the Pandavas, and thence called *Vidurūr*. A peepul tree of

great age, said to have been planted by him, is still an object of worship under the name of the Vidur-asvattha. In modern times the town became a possession of the chief of Dādināyakanpālya, 8 miles to the east, who gave it as a dowry to his daughter, and after her name it was called *Gauri Vidurār*. The Muhammadans corrupted it into *Gori Būmār*, a form to which some *goris* or tombs erected by them near the town seem to give countenance.

The place lies low and differs from all other parts of the District, bearing a resemblance, it is said, in some of its features to Conjeveram. The climate is hot, the soil loose and fertile, water abundant and easily procurable almost at the surface. A direct road from Chikballapur is in course of construction through the Manchenhalli ghat.

Municipal Funds.				1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	190 3 0	436 0 0	263 6 4
Expenditure	...	...	...	132 0 0	370 0 0	378 3 1

Gudibanda.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 220 square miles. Head-quarters at Gudibanda. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- makans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Dādināyakanpālya	24	28	7,352	189	59	...	7,800
2	Gudibanda	45	43	8,119	508	38	...	8,665
3	Mandikallu	54	77	8,003	194	44	2	8,246
4	Nagaragere	22	20	5,762	122	...	...	5,884
5	Nāmagondlu	29	36	7,003	83	37	...	7,128
6	Sōmēnahalli	36	44	6,580	130	...	...	6,710
Total.....		210	248	42,827	1,226	178	2	44,233

Principal places, with population.—Gudibanda, 2809 ; Nāmagondlu, 1549 ; Nagaragere, 1510 ; Huttagerē, 1509 ; Dādināyakanpālya, 1461.

The taluk lies immediately upon the Nundhydroog range of mountains, being composed of the slopes east and west between the N. Pina-kini and the Chitravati. The eastern portion is traversed from south to north by an affluent of the Chitravati named the Kushayati, which forms the large Bairasagara tank at the foot of the Gudibanda hill. On the western side are the Watadahoshalli, Nagaragere and other large tanks.

The hilly portions are wild and rugged, being covered with low jungle.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	48	227	21	176	69	403
Culturable	4	161	33	258	37	419
Unculturable	25	32	87	426	112	458
Total.....	77	420	142	220	220	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 68,636--0--7, and from local cesses Rs. 2507—14—1. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—9—7 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 11 pie. Agriculturists form 20·2 per cent of the population.

Gudibanda.—A town in the Nundydroog range of hills, 55 miles north-west of Kolar. Head-quarters of the Gudibanda taluk and a municipality. Number of houses 692.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	1,238	2,418
Mohammedans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	229	225	454
Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	37
Total.....						1,430	1,479	2,909

It is situated at the southern foot of a *banda* or rock, of domelike shape, surmounted by a *gudi* or temple, whence the name. The hill forms one of the range running north from Nundydroog. The only road to the town is one from the east, branching off from the old Bangalore-Bellary road near Peresandra.

Gudibanda with the jungly tract in its vicinity, was given to *Havali Baire Gauda*, on the capture of Dodballapur by Khasim Khan. It was then the haunt of freebooters and little or no improvements were made in cultivation till sometime after, when he had address enough to conciliate them, and they became useful husbandmen.

He first built the fortifications on the rock called Old Gudibanda, and some time after fortified the present rock, and dying without issue was succeeded by his wife's brother *Rama Gauda*. This gave umbrage to Baiche Gauda of Chikballapur, the line of succession of his family being thereby interrupted, which he endeavoured to recover by proposing a

marriage between his son and Rama Gauda's daughter, and requested Rama Gauda to pay him a visit at Chikballapur to settle the terms. But this he declined, agreeing however to meet him halfway between their respective capitals. They accordingly had an interview near Mandikal, attended by their forces. After several apparently friendly conversations, one of Rama Gauda's servants, whom Baiche Gauda had gained over, on a signal given, stabbed his master in the back. Gudibanda was thereby annexed to Chikballapur, perhaps about the year 1689.

Municipal Funds.				1872—73.	1873—74.	1974—75.
Income	...	...	...	382 1 11	392 0 0	484 9 8
Expenditure	...	...	...	132 0 0	644 0 0	412 0 0

Gumnayakanpalya.—A taluk in the north. Area 342 square miles. Head-quarters at Bagepalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.			Villages.		Population.			
				Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Bagepalli	...	...	41	14	6,058	291	8	6,357
2	Bilhar	...	...	30	23	4,082	122	...	4,204
3	Chakavelu	...	...	53	32	6,080	172	...	6,252
4	Chakur	...	...	53	18	5,891	203	...	5,594
5	Gulur	...	...	49	18	6,967	361	...	7,328
6	Mittamari	...	...	55	27	6,604	138	...	6,742
7	Palya	...	...	33	31	6,225	225	...	6,450
8	Yellampalli	...	...	38	32	5,605	68	...	5,673
Total.....				359	195	47,012	1,580	8	48,600

Principal places, with population.—Bagepalli 1441; Mittamari, 1,294; Yellampalli, 1235; Chakavelu, 1185.

A rugged and hilly taluk, the centre of which is crossed from north to south by the Dongala-konda hills. The south-eastern portion is watered by the Papagani, which receives a considerable stream named the Vandaman, rising near Patpalya. On the frontier, near Chelur, the Papagani forms a very large tank, called the Vyasa samudra, after Vyasa Raya-swami, a guru of the Madhva Brahmans, by whom it is said to have been constructed. Through the western side of the taluk flows the Chitravati, which near Bagepalli is dammed by anicuts and supplies some

small channels for irrigation. In the open country east and west of the hills there are many good tanks. The most productive part is probably the north-eastern. But much of the surface of the country is broken and irregular and unfit for cultivation. The neighbourhood of the hills, except where there are fruitful valleys, is covered with low jungle. Iron ore is found and manufactured in great quantities. The taluk produces a good breed of sheep.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.
Cultivated	...	...	50	262	12	524	63
Culturable	...	...	1	262	10	248	11
Unculturable	...	...	62	388	204	236	266
Total.....			114	272	227	368	342

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 64,847—13—7, and from local cesses Rs. 2132—12—6. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—10—6 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists form 23·3 per cent of the population.

Gumnayakanpalva.—A village in the taluk to which it gives a name, and formerly the head-quarters. It is 10 miles east of Bagepalli, the present kasba.

Number of houses 76. Population 239.

Gumma-náyakana-pálva is a small fortified circular rock in the midst of jungle, rising about 150 feet above the surrounding hilly tract, and to the eastward of the range. It appears to have been originally dependent on Pátpálva, the residence of a Bédar named Pápa Náyak. A settlement was subsequently made there by *Gumma Náyak* and *Lakka Náyak*, two brothers from Devarajhalli, who discovered a hidden treasure and induced some neighbours to join them. Asylum was also given to a band of freebooters from Kadapa on condition of receiving half the plunder they might obtain. For their protection Lakka Náyak, about the year 1364, built a line of defence round the rock, naming the place after his brother, now dead. On a visit he paid to a neighbouring fair he was impressed with the state and retinue maintained by other pallegars and became desirous of increasing his consequence. He accordingly encouraged immigrants from the neighbouring

districts to join his standard on condition of enjoying three-fourths of the produce of their lands and added to his forces. On his death, in 1372, he was succeeded by his son *Masal Nayak*, who, taking advantage of Pápa Nayak's death, subdued Patpalya and other places. He was succeeded in 1412 by his son *Kadrappa Nayak*, to whose honour it is related that he introduced many wise regulations and appointed village accountants to superintend and encourage cultivation. The withdrawal of the robbers protected by the former rulers was the consequence of these politic measures. The estimable Kadrappa Nayak died in 1472. Of his six sons, *Narsimha Nayak*, the eldest, ruled 3 years, *Kadrappa Nayak*, the second son, 7 years. *Masal Nayak* the next son then succeeded. During his tenure of power he gained possession, by force or stratagem, of some neighbouring palyams and died in 1500 of a mortification in his back. His brother *Vira Nayak* succeeded and pursuing the same policy died in 1532, 'little esteemed or regretted.' His son *Vasanta Nayak* after a quiet rule of 5 years was followed by *Lakka Nayak*, son of the latter. He was shortly summoned to pay tribute to the Pennakonda sovereign, to which he consented. At the same time he strengthened the fortifications of Gumnayakanpalya, constructed a large tank to the west and improved the town.

Nothing of interest is related of the succeeding rulers, during whose time various conquests were made, until the accession of *Narsimha Nayak*. He is described as a weak prince, on which account a *dalaváyi* was appointed named Sani Narsimaia. He was a man of ambitious views and by his successful conquests, including that of Itikaldarga, gained such an ascendancy in the state that Rámakka, the Nayak's wife, regarded with apprehension his growing power. When therefore the Mah-ratta army under Murári Rao appeared before the capital, she opened negotiations with the view of getting rid of the minister. He however coming to know this, offered them battle and broke up their camp. Rámakka's situation now became daily more critical, as she had gone too far to withdraw and was entirely in the *dalaváyi*'s power. She therefore secretly offered to all the neighbouring chiefs from whom conquests had been made an unconditional surrender of the places they had lost provided they would combine against the minister. The latter opposed the confederate forces with his usual bravery. But they gaining intelligence that his resources were nearly at an end, cut the bank of the

tank and forced him to capitulate. He requested permission to retire with his family and private property. This the allies refused, but through the advice of Rámakka the terms were ultimately agreed to, and Sani Narsimaia retired to Chikballapur, where he died of a broken heart. The pályam was soon after reduced by the army of Haidar Ali, and Narsimaia Náyak with his wife Rámakka taken prisoners, first to Guramkonda and then to Seringapatam. The chief died on his way, his reign having lasted 64 years.

Hariharesvara-betta.—A hill north of Nandidroog and one of the same range. It is the reputed source of the Chitrávati.

Hosur.—A large town in the Goribidnur taluk, 6 miles south-west of the kasba. Number of houses 984.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	2,865	2,677	5,542
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	96	75	171
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	38
Total.....						2,981	2,770	5,751

A fair held on Saturday is attended by 300 people.

Kalavara-durga or Skandagiri.—The most prominent height to the north of Nandidroog, from which it is 5 miles distant, forming part of the same range. The summit is fortified and directly commands the town of Chikballapur. The Pápaghni is said to have its source in this hill.

Kaundinya.—An affluent of the Pálár. It rises in the Kurudumale hill near Mulbagal. Taking an easterly course, after feeding some smaller tanks, it falls into the large one at Nangali. Thence crossing the frontier near the village of Potenagavara, it turns south-east near Palamner, and flows into the Pálár near Gudiyatam.

Kumadvati or Kundar.—A tributary of the N. Pinákini. It rises in the Tumkur District, west of Mákalidurga, and in its course northwards flows through the Hosur hobli of Goribidnur taluk, whence it again enters the Tumkur District in Madgiri taluk.

Kolar.—A taluk in the centre towards the south. Area 337 square

miles. Head-quarters at Kolar. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hobli.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- makans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Harati ...	38	13	6,967	251	...	...	7,218
2	Holūru ...	34	10	6,341	242	...	...	6,583
3	Hutturu ...	30	7	7,076	33	...	...	7,109
4	Kolar ...	32	12	12,650	2,529	...	132	15,311
5	Kurubūru ...	44	2	5,993	225	...	...	6,218
6	Mudavādi ...	20	5	3,932	112	...	...	4,044
7	Sagatūru ...	33	10	6,077	258	...	...	6,335
8	Vakkalēri ...	56	21	8,879	500	15	...	9,394
9	Venagallu ...	56	10	8,952	304	...	5	9,261
Total.....		343	90	66,867	4,474	15	137	71,493

Principal places, with population.—Kolar, 9924 ; Vakkalēri 1,260 ; Dévarāyasandra, 1182.

The Palar runs through the northern and eastern parts of the taluk : the western side is occupied with the ranges of the Kolar and Vakkalēri hills. It is generally well cultivated, including even the table land on the Kolar hills. The large tanks, such as those of Kolar and Muduvadi, irrigate a large extent of paddy cultivation. The mulberry is also much grown.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.		Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
		Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	96	19	26	616	122	635
Culturable	...	10	257	104	338	114	595
Unculturable	...	12	277	71	413	84	50
Total.....		118	553	203	87	322	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 90,545—10—11, and from local cesses Rs. 3,598—5—2. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 1—3—2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·6 per cent of the population.

The old Bangalore-Madras road passes through Kolar, running from Hoskote to Mulbagal. From Kolar there are cross roads north to Srinivasapur, north-west to Nandi, south to Bowringpet and south-west to Betmangala.

Kolar.—The chief town of the District, situated in 13°6 N. lat. and 78°7 E. long, 43 miles east-north-east of Bangalore by road, but connected with it by rail from the Kolar Road station at Bowringpet, 10 miles to the south.

Number of houses 2,109.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,728	3,792	7,520
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	1,066	2,272
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	88	44	132
Total.....						5,022	4,902	9,924

The history of the town has already been given at length in connection with that of the District. The tomb of Haidar Ali's father, Fatte Muhammed Khan, who was Foudjar of Kolar under the Subadar of Sira, is one of the principal buildings and is still maintained with an endowment. The town contains the usual District offices for Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, School, Dispensary, Barracks, Jail, &c.

The old roads by the Mugli and Naikaneri passes from Bangalore to Madras and the districts east of the Ghats united at Kolar and, before superseded by the railway, brought a continual influx of travellers and pilgrims to the town from both sides. The result was frequent outbreaks of cholera, as a hot bed for which fell disease Kolar was long notorious. The diversion of the heterogeneous stream of humanity, no less than superior sanatory arrangements, have entirely freed it of that scourge. Scorpions abound whose sting is unusually venomous and often fatal. The mulberry is cultivated for the rearing of silkworms. Turkeys are also reared in large numbers for export to Bangalore, Bellary and other places. Cumblies or coarse blankets are also manufactured. A large fair takes place on Thursday, attended by 1,000 people.

To the north-west of the town is a range of low hills designated the Satasringa, whence issues the Antara Ganga. The spring water from the hills is collected in a tank at the foot and conducted by means of pipes to dip wells in the street.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	2,209 0 0	5,480 7 7	4,737 0 0	4,376 13 5
Expenditure	...	...	...	2,496 0 0	2,420 5 0	3,403 0 0	5,527 9 10

Kolar-betta or hills, also bear the name of Satasringa parvata, the hundred peaked hills. The range extends along the north-west of the town of Kolar, the highest point being 4026 feet above the sea. The hills present a barren and rocky appearance on all sides, but on the top is an extensive plateau occupied by villages and irrigated fields. A perennial spring on the east side, named the Antara Ganga or subterranean Ganges, is esteemed sacred.

The legends connected with these hills have been referred to in the historical summary. Two centuries ago they were fortified, and here the Mogal general Khasim Khan, the first Subadar of Sira, for some time resided. The fort was destroyed by the Mahrattas.

Kuruda-male.—Or more correctly Kúdu-male, is the hill 4 miles north-west of Mulabagal, at the foot of which are the ruins of several large temples, with sculpture attributed to Jakanachari, but apparently restored by Yalavanji Raya and his companions from the south, mentioned in the account of Avani. The principal are those of Somesvara and Ganesha. The elevation of the hill is 3312 feet above the level of the sea. The gods it is said on going to make war on Tripura, mustered their forces at this place, whence the name *Kúdu-male* or hill of assembly. The Kaundinya, a tributary of the Palar, has its source here, which is said to have been the site of the hermitage of Kaundinya rishi.

Kushavati.—There are two streams in the District of this name, one a tributary of the Pápaghni, and the other of the Chitrávati. The former rises from the Vali Isvara hill near the boundary of the Punganúr zamindari, and after forming the Yerakálave tank in this District, crosses the frontier north westwards near Mursanpalli. It then goes to Tippasandra tank of Madanpalli in the Kadapa District, and ultimately falls into the Pápaghni.

The other Kushávati rises from Avalu-konda, or cow hill, to the north of Nandidroog; and, after forming the Bairsagara tank before the town of Gudibanda, runs in a northerly direction, almost parallel to the Bangalore-Bellary high road, and falls into the Chitravati some miles beyond the frontier.

Malur.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 154 square miles. Head-quarters at Málur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Huladénahalli ...	71	6	4,900	254	...	...	5,154
2	Kudiyamūru ...	41	10	5,052	59	...	...	5,111
3	Lakkūru ...	31	9	6,173	174	...	...	6,347
4	Mālūru ...	90	12	12,430	628	4	20	13,152
5	Māsti... ..	62	13	9,349	530	...	...	9,879
6	Narsāpura ...	44	3	6,995	490	...	1	7,486
7	Tyākallu ...	81	17	9,020	452	...	...	9,472
Total.....		420	70	53,969	2,587	4	21	56,581

Principal places, with population.—Mālūru, 2981 ; Māsti, 2423 ; Lakkūru, 1587 ; Narsāpur, 1466.

The taluk lies along the watershed separating the valleys of the Pālār and S. Pinākini. The elevated tracts are bare or covered with low jungle. The most fertile part extends along the eastern side from Narsāpura down to Māsti, through which flow streams which are tributary to the S. Pinākini. One of these, rising south-west of the Vakkaleri hills, is named the Mārkaṇḍa. The taluk is crossed from east to west by the Bangalore Branch Railway, which has a station at Mālur. Hence there are roads to Hoskote, to Masti, and to Hosur in the Salem District.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	90	240	21	267	111	507
Culturable	...	...	9	357	9	116	18	473
Unculturable	...	...	12	116	11	184	23	300
Total.....			112	73	41	567	154	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 83,694—1—3 and from local cesses Rs. 3,336—7—4. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 1—3—6 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists form 22·3 per cent of the population.

Malur.—A town 18 miles south-west of Kolar, on the Bangalore Branch Railway. Head-quarters of the Malur taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 655.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	1,415	2,738
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	113	108	219
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20
Total.....						1,452	1,529	2,981

A fair held on Thursday, is attended by 150 people.

It is said to have originally borne the name of *Maliká-pura* or jashmin town, from being surrounded with the gardens which supplied garlands to the Márkandésvara temple on the Vakkaleri hill, the village forming part of the endowments of the temple. In the 16th century it was one of the possessions of Timme Gauda, the chief of Hoskote. From him it was captured by the Bijapur army and held as a jaghir by several mansubdars. Subsequently it was farmed from the Mahrattas by Hrida Ram Singh, a Rajput zamindar, who enlarged it and gave it the name of *Mádur*. His descendants continued in possession until the subjection of the country by Haidar Ali. It contains besides the taluk offices, a railway station and travellers' bungalow. By road it is connected with Hoskote on the north west, and with Hosur in the Salem District on the south.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	376 5 4	271 0 0	935 0 4
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	132 0 0	731 0 0	313 1 8

Manchenhalli.—A village in the Chikballapur taluk, on the right bank of the N. Pinakini, 12 miles west of the kasba, on the new Chikballapur-Goribidnur road, now under construction.

Number of houses 343.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	744	756	1,500
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	41	26	67
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
Total.....						793	793	1,586

The car festival of Venkatramanaswami, held for 2 days from full moon in Phalguna, is attended by 2,000 people.

Markanda.—A tributary of the S. Pinakini, is formed by two branches, one rising from the south-west of the Vakkaleri hills, and the other from the Tyakal hills. Both unite on the south-east of the town of Budikote in the Betmangala taluk. The stream then strikes towards the south, and soon after leaves the district, descending the Ghats towards the east of Ankusgiri, where it joins the Vrishabhavati.

Masti.—A village in the Malur taluk, 9 miles south of the kasba, with which it is connected by road. Number of houses 612.

Population.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	1,085	1,052	2,137
Muhammadians	...	...	...	184	202	386
Total.....				1,269	1,254	2,523

A fair held on Wednesday, is attended by 250 people.

Másti appears to have been founded in the 16th century by *Choka Babati*, a petty chief from the neighbourhood of Conjeveram, who fled to save his daughter from disgrace by the ruler of that country. He was summoned to Vijayanagar, where having rendered some important military service, he was confirmed by Achyuta Raya in the possession of a territory yielding a revenue of 20,000 pagodas, and made Masti his capital. His successors subsequently acquired Ankusgiri, with which the family became identified. On the capture of Kolar by the Mahrattas, Masti was united to Hoskote and shared in the after fortunes of the district until annexed to Mysore by the conquests of Haider Ali.

Mulbagal.—A taluk in the east. Area 241 square miles. Headquarters at Mulbagal. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Christians.	Total.
1	Avani	58	26	9,210	267	...	9,477
2	Bairakuru	37	32	7,398	109	...	7,507
3	Duggasandra	31	48	8,725	217	80	9,022
4	Mallinayakanahalli	62	30	6,384	194	...	6,578
5	Mulbagal	47	46	12,125	1,411	3	13,539
6	Nangli	28	20	6,153	153	...	6,306
7	Uttanuru	32	23	5,568	54	...	5,622
Total.....		280	225	55,563	2,405	83	58,051

Principal places, with population.—Mulbagal, 4,706; Nangali, 1,461; Agara, 1,142.

The taluk is drained on the west by the Pálar, the streams on the east also running into that stream below the Ghats in the North Arcot District after an easterly and southerly course. Excepting the range of hills extending north from Mulbagal, the taluk is well cultivated, especially eastwards towards Nangali.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	70	160	37	561	108	81
Culturable	...	...	...	164	37	124	37	288
Unculturable	...	...	54	68	41	203	95	271
Total.....			124	392	116	245	241	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 92,135-5-11 ; and from local cesses Rs. 3,643-8-5. The average incidence of rent is R. 1-6-2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists form 23·5 per cent of the population.

Mulbagal—or more properly *Mūḍla-bāḡalu*, eastern gate, so called from being situated at the eastern pass from the table-land of Mysore to the temple of Tripati. It is an important town, 18 miles east-north-east of Kolar, on the old Bangalore-Madras road by the Mugli pass. Head quarters of the Mulbagal taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 1,394.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	1,712	1,815	3,527
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	633	543	1,176
Christians	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Total.....					2,346	2,360	4,706

Some ancient temples exist near the town, and the tomb of a saint named Haidar Wali attracts great numbers of Muhammadans to the place on the celebration of his anniversary. Pilgrims to Tripati from all the western countries pass through Mulbagal, where they go through the preliminary ceremony of purification by shaving their heads and bathing in a pond named Narsimha tirtha. Sugar cane and fine paddy are cultivated in the neighbourhood, Mulbagal sugar and Mulbagal rice being esteemed the best in the District.

It was the seat of government for the Kolar country when first brought under the sway of the Vijayanagar kings, who were represented by two officers named Akhana (or Lakana) Danáyak and Madana Danáyak. It subsequently came under the control of Timme Gauda of Hoskote, and shared in the fortunes of the District as elsewhere related.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	533 9 0	900 0 0	917 4 2
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	278 12 10	1,283 0 0	903 2 5

Nandi—A village in the Chikballapur taluk at the north-eastern base of Nandidroog. Number of houses 543 :—

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	788	770	1,558
Muhammadians	..	...	...	...	205	182	387
Christians	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Total.....					991	957	1,948

It contains a large temple dedicated to Bhoga Nandisvara, which is surrounded with inscriptions in the Grantha character. The foundation of the village is attributed to Baire Gauda of Avati, but the temple is probably much older. A Pallava and several Chola inscriptions are in the court yard. The village was for some years a military station, till the troops were removed in 1825. A large annual fair takes place at the Sivaratri festival, attended by 50,000 people. The best bullocks reared in the country are brought for sale then, and as much as Rs. 1,000 is said to have been offered for a pair of draught bullocks. A cattle show was held by Government at this season for several years and prizes distributed, but in 1874 the show was transferred to Bangalore.

Nandidroog—A famous fortified hill in the Chikballapur taluk, 31 miles north of Bangalore, at the termination of a range of mountains, of which it is the highest point, running north to Pennakonda and the Bellary District. There is an extensive plateau at the top, sloping to the west, in the centre of which is a large hollow, containing a wood and a well-constructed tank called the *Anrila-sarovara* or lake of nectar, fed by perennial springs. The hill was first fortified by the Chikballapur chiefs, but the extensive fortifications whose ruins now surround the summit

were erected by Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan. A precipitous cliff at the south-west angle is pointed out as Tippu's Drop, being the place over which prisoners are said to have been hurled by the orders of that ruler.

This formidable stronghold was captured by the British army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791. The siege and assault are thus described by Wilks.

'Every fortified place the English had hitherto seen in Mysore exhibited evidence of the extraordinary attention paid by Tippu Sultan to the repair and improvement of this important branch of national defence, but the works of Nandidroog, a granite rock of tremendous height, seemed to have engrossed in a peculiar degree his design of rendering it impregnable; and its defence was committed to Laff Ali Beg, an officer who had always merited the highest distinction both from Haidar and Tippu. There was no choice with regard to the face to be attacked, because except on the west the precipice was inaccessible. That point had been strengthened by a double line of ramparts; and the foundation was laid for a third, which ultimately aided the assailants in forming their last lodgement. The defence was highly respectable, the ammunition of the cannon was well reserved, and the jinfals, or wall-pieces, were served with peculiar steadiness and skill; the labour was excessive of working regularly up the face of a steep and craggy mountain to breaching distance, and dragging cannon to the batteries; but in twenty-one days two breaches were effected; one in the exterior rampart, and the other in an out-work, and it was resolved to give the assault and form a lodgement for the farther operations against the interior works. The assailants received, however, a particular direction for endeavouring to enter with the fugitives, while the division allotted to forming the lodgement, should be employed in providing cover: and in order that every possible impression might be made on the minds of the garrison, Lord Cornwallis moved the army to the immediate vicinity: some additional flank companies were ordered in to lead the assault, and General Medows, with the usual spirit which animated him on such occasions, desired to take the immediate direction of the service.*

The assault was given by clear moonlight on the morning of the 19th of October; the arrangements of defence were excellent, and particularly the masses of granite reserved till this period to be rolled down the rock with tremendous effect, but the lodgement was within one hundred yards of the breach, and although the garrison was perfectly alert, the ardour and rapidity of the assailants surmounted every obstacle, and they pressed the fugitives so

*Shortly before the assault, while all were waiting the signal in silence, one of the soldiers inadvertently whispered something about a mine. "To be sure there is," said General Medows, "and it is a mine of gold;" a smothered laugh ran along the ranks and produced the proper impression."

closely as to prevent their effectually barricading the gate of the inner rampart. It was forced after a sharp conflict, and the place was carried with the loss in the assault of only thirty killed and wounded, chiefly by the stones tumbled down the rock, and in the whole siege one hundred and twenty.'

The salubrity of the spot led to its subsequently becoming a resort in the hot season for European officials from Bangalore, and the large house at the summit was long the favourite retreat of the late Sir Mark Cubbon. The temperature, especially at nights, is on the average ten degrees cooler than that of the plain 1800 feet below. Except on the west, where it is united to a certain height with the adjoining range, Nandidroog presents an almost perpendicular rocky face. The name is derived from *Nandi*, the sacred bull of Siva, and *durga*, hill fort. The principal old ascent was by regularly formed steps on the north side, connecting the temple of Bhoga Nandisvara in the village below with the temple of Yoga Nandisvara at the top. A bridle path has since been carried from the bottom of the saddle on the south up the western face, the ascent by which is 4 miles long. A rude flight of steps on the same side, known as the coolie path, forms a short cut for pedestrians. There is also a very steep foot path from the north-east angle.

The summit, 4810 feet above the level of the sea, commands an extensive view over the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, the hundreds of shining tanks scattered over the country forming a marked feature in the scene. Kalavara-durga or Skandagiri is a conspicuous fortified height on the north. Brahma-giri or Varg-konda on the south-west, and Chenna Kesava or Chenna Rayan-betta on the north-west, are partially connected with Nandidroog. The following rivers radiating in all directions have their sources in the immediate neighbourhood. The Northern Pennár or Uttara Pinákini rises on the north-west in Chenna Kesava betta, and can be traced for a long distance through the Manchenhalli valley to Goribid-nur. The Arkávati rises on the west in Brahma-giri and flows south-west to Dodballapur. On the north-east the Pápaghni and Chitráyati may be discerned. The Pálar is said to rise in the well near the eastern summit. The Southern Pennár or Dakshina Pinákini rises in the Chenna Rayan hill and flows south through the large Jangamkote and Hoskote tanks.

On the first heavy fall of rain following upon a long period of dry weather, myriads of lights are seen at night along the valley of the Northern Pennár, and towards the north, resembling the lamps in the streets of a

great city, a phenomenon which has not been satisfactorily explained.* In a large cave on the south, almost inaccessible, black tourmaline is found in considerable quantities. The forest surrounding the mountain, as well as that on the neighbouring hills, is reserved by the State. It contains an occasional cheeta and numbers of wild pig.

Palar.—A river said to rise in a well near the summit of Nandidroog on the east, where the water of the little spring reputed as the immediate source used, till lately, to flow as in the natural way through a small stone bull, since mutilated. If however this be accepted as the source it follows that the stream must at some point cross the S. Pinákini, a difficulty which the natives easily set aside by the hypothesis, for which there is no evidence, that it runs underground at that place. The river more probably springs from the neighbourhood of Kaivara to the west of Ambajidurga and Rahmanghur. From Jangamkote it flows eastward, until ten miles beyond Kolar, at the village of Yenandahalli, it receives an important tributary and directs its course south-south-east. Flowing through the Betnangala taluk, where it forms the large Betmangala and Ramasagara tanks, it leaves the Mysore and enters North Arcot near the village of Gundlapalli in the Kangundi zamindari. Running southwards to the west of Kangundi, it bends to the north-east past Vaniambadi and flows through the North Arcot and Chingalpat Districts, passing Vellore, Arcot and Káanchivaram (or Conjeveram), and falls into the Bay of Bengal south of Sadras.

The name *Pál-ár*, which means milk river, is rendered in Sanskrit into Kshira-nadi, the designation of the stream in the puranas. Its length in the District is about 47 miles, the entire drainage of its catchment basin, or 1,036 square miles, being utilised for cultivation.

Papaghni.—An affluent of the N. Pinakini. It rises in Kalavara-durga or Skandagiri, north of Nandidroog, and taking a north-easterly course flows through the Gumnayakanpalya taluk into the Kadapa District, where after forming the Vyasa-samudram and other large tanks, it unites with the N. Pinakini near Kamalapur. The name *Pápa-ghni*, signi-

* By some they are called *corpse candles*. Others consider them to be the lights of the villagers used in the capture of the winged ants, which issue from the ground at such times in countless profusion and are cooked and eaten by the lower orders as a great delicacy. Large coops of open wicker work are placed around the holes, surmounted by torches formed of the stem of an inferior kind of sugar cane. The insects, attracted by the light, fall in thousands into the hollows scooped below, where, as their wings drop off, they remain heaped together till gathered up.

Mr. Wallhouse has suggested that the effect may be due to the mole cricket (*gryllotalpa vulgaris*), which emits a light that is often confounded with the *ignis fatuus*. *Ibid.* Ant. IV, 47.

fiying sin-destroyer in Sanskrit, denotes the purifying efficacy of its waters. A dam is carried across the stream near Burudukunte, whereby irrigation is provided for 180 acres of land. The famous large tank of Vyasa-samudram is a few miles below this point on the Kadapa frontier and is said to have been constructed by Vyasa Rayaswami, the guru of the Madhava Brahmans. The discharge of the stream in maximum flood has been gauged as 5,244 cubic feet per second.

Pinakini*.—The Northern or Uttara Pinákini, the Northern Pennar of European geographers, rises in the Chenna Kesava hill, north-west of Nandidroog, and flowing north-west past the town of Goribidnur enters the Pennakonda taluk of the Bellary District. Thence crossing a projecting angle of Pavagada taluk, it re-enters the Bellary District and turning eastward passes through the Kadapa and Nellur Districts, finally discharging its waters into the Bay of Bengal near the town of Nellur.

Its principal tributaries from this District are the Pápaghni and the Chitrávati. The total length of the main river and its chief affluents within the Province has been estimated at 167 miles, with a catchment basin of 2,280 square miles, of the drainage of which 85·35 per cent has been intercepted for purposes of cultivation.

Rahman Ghur.—A conspicuous hill to the south of Ambáji-durga, rising to 4,227 feet above the level of the sea. A large boulder on the western side near Kaivara, is crossed by belts of a brown colour, and from a crevice in the side a liquid resembling blood is said to issue in January, which kites and crows eagerly eat. The story is that Bhima, one of the Pandu brothers, imprisoned a giant under the mountain, who yearly turns upon his side and causes his wounds to bleed afresh. Tippu Sultan, mortified at the capture by the British of Nandidroog which he had deemed impregnable, proposed to abandon it and fortify Rahman-ghur instead, but the design was not carried out.

Sadali.—A village in the Sidlagatta taluk, 18 miles north of the kasba. Number of houses 378. Population 1397.

A great antiquity is attributed to this village. It is said to have been founded Sahadeva, the youngest of the Pandu brothers, and thence called Sahadeva-patna, since abbreviated into Sádahalli or Sádali.

* For S. Pinákini see Bangalore District.

The spot was selected by Saka rishi whom he had come to visit, and with whom he had an interview where Gumnayakanpalya now stands. The village changed hands several times until annexed to the Sira suba and bestowed as a jaghir on two Muhammadan chiefs, who, to prevent its falling a conquest to the Kadapa navab, privately disposed of it, about 1459, to Dodda Baiche Gauda of Chik-Ballapur.

Sidlagatta.—A taluk in the centre towards the north. Area 163 square miles. Head-quarters at Sidlagatta. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhamedans.	Christians.	Total.
1	Arabajidurga	47	41	7,513	493	...	8,011
2	Besettihalli	54	14	5,724	125	...	5,849
3	Baktarahalli	25	6	5,579	83	...	5,662
4	Chilakalnérpu	41	17	6,980	245	...	7,175
5	Ganjigunte	55	10	5,916	68	...	5,982
6	Iragampalli	42	73	8,224	146	...	8,370
7	Kaivára	38	7	7,607	389	1	7,997
8	Koralaparti	50	14	5,097	41	...	5,108
9	Mallúru	52	12	7,483	48	95	7,626
10	Mungánahalli	33	33	6,747	53	...	6,800
11	Sádali	67	16	8,908	110	...	9,013
12	Sidlaghatta	44	5	13,404	852	...	14,256
Total.....		548	248	89,097	2,656	96	91,849

Principal places, with population.—Sidlaghatta, 7,009; Kaivára, 1,806; Sádali, 1,397; Buradagunte, 1,150; Chilakalnérpu, 1,150; Malemáchanahalli, 1,025; Yegavakote, 1,662.

The taluk forms the valley of the Pápaghni, which river crosses it in a north-easterly direction. The S. Pinákini drains the south-west angle and forms two large tanks at the kasba. Those parts of the taluk marking the continuation of the Dongala-konda hills are stony and rugged. The remaining parts are fertile and well cultivated.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.		Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
		Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	62	360	14	509	77	229
Culturable	...	8	291	13	219	21	510
Unculturable	...	...	...	15	541	15	541
Total.....		71	11	43	629	115	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 101,868—5—4, and from local cesses Rs. 3,794—1—7. The average incidence

of rent was Rs. 2—2—2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 1 anna 3 pie. Agriculturists formed 19·8 per cent of the population.

Sidlagatta.—A large town, 30 miles north-west of Kolar, on the Srinivaspur-Chikballapur road. Head-quarters of the Sidlagatta taluk and a municipality. Number of houses 1473 :—

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,048	3,159	6,207
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	398	404	802
Total.....						3,446	3,563	7,009

Sidlagatta is said to have been founded about 1524 by Shivangi Gauda. His father named Kempe Gauda appears to have been an outlaw from Ujanipatna, who, with a band of freebooters, settled at Abalod, north of Sidlagatta. The gang were captured during some depredations near Vellore and put to death. Shivangi Gauda extended his power on all sides from Sidlagatta by conquest, and his family held possession for 87 years. The Mahrattas then subdued and held it for 45 years, when it was taken by the Moguls. It afterwards again became subject to the Mahrattas, who sold it to Anni Gauda, the chief of Chikballapur.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	736 13 2	688 0 0	675 5 10
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	286 9 11	883 0 0	1096 15 8

Srinivaspur.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 331 square miles. Head quarters at Srinivaspur.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Adagallu ...	83	70	7,431	218	...	1	7,650
2	Chintamani ...	41	20	10,103	906	...	4	11,013
3	Dalasandra ...	17	5	2,989	261	...	...	3,170
4	Muragamale ...	52	57	7,283	309	...	...	7,592
5	Nambihalli ...	40	6	6,731	135	...	...	6,866
6	Nalavanki ...	66	22	7,579	377	...	...	7,956
7	Ráyalpádu ...	80	43	5,894	170	...	...	6,064
8	Rónúru ...	38	27	4,674	494	...	...	5,168
9	Sómáyájukapalli ...	61	19	7,079	195	...	...	7,274
10	Srinivasapura ...	34	9	4,898	947	...	5	5,850
11	Yeladúru ...	34	8	4,838	491	1	...	5,330
Total.....		546	286	69,479	4,443	1	10	73,933

Principal places, with population.—Chintamani, 4208; Shrinivasapur 2848; Muragamale, 1366; Yeladúru, 1165; Digavakóte, 1470.

It is bounded on the north and north-east by ranges of hills connected with the Eastern Ghats, among which are situated the two clusters of hills enclosing the elevated picturesque valleys of Mudimadagu and Sunnakal. The former is a circular basin, inaccessible on all sides except at the north and south, where there are passes leading to the country around. The village of Mudimadagu is situated in the centre of the valley and some twenty villages in other parts of it. The group to the south also forms a circle in the middle of which stands the village of Sunnakal. The only outlet now used is towards the west. There are four villages in the valley, and the scenery here is described as more picturesque than at Mudimadagu. Both these groups of hills are covered with thick jungle, and have been the strongholds of palegars or petty chiefs, who held sway over the surrounding country. The remains of several forts are still to be seen on some of the hill tops.

From the neighbourhood of Yeldur commence the low flat hills which indicate the auriferous tract extending to the southernmost limits of the District. A branch of the Palar forms several large tanks north and west of the kasba, giving rise to much paddy and other wet cultivation.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.		Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
		Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	57	69	24	387	81	456
Culturable	...	5	429	50	50	85	479
Unculturable	...	58	66	120	279	178	345
Total.....		120	564	175	76	296	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 97,502-0-4; and from local cesses Rs. 3,293-3-4. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 1-14-10 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 anna. Agriculturists formed 21·2 per cent of the population.

Shrinivasapur.—A town 14 miles north-north-east of Kolar, with which it is connected by road. Head quarters of the Shrinivasapur taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 667 :—

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	1,106	2,110
Muhammedans	...	...	...	...	...	844	389	733
Total.....						1,348	1,495	2,843

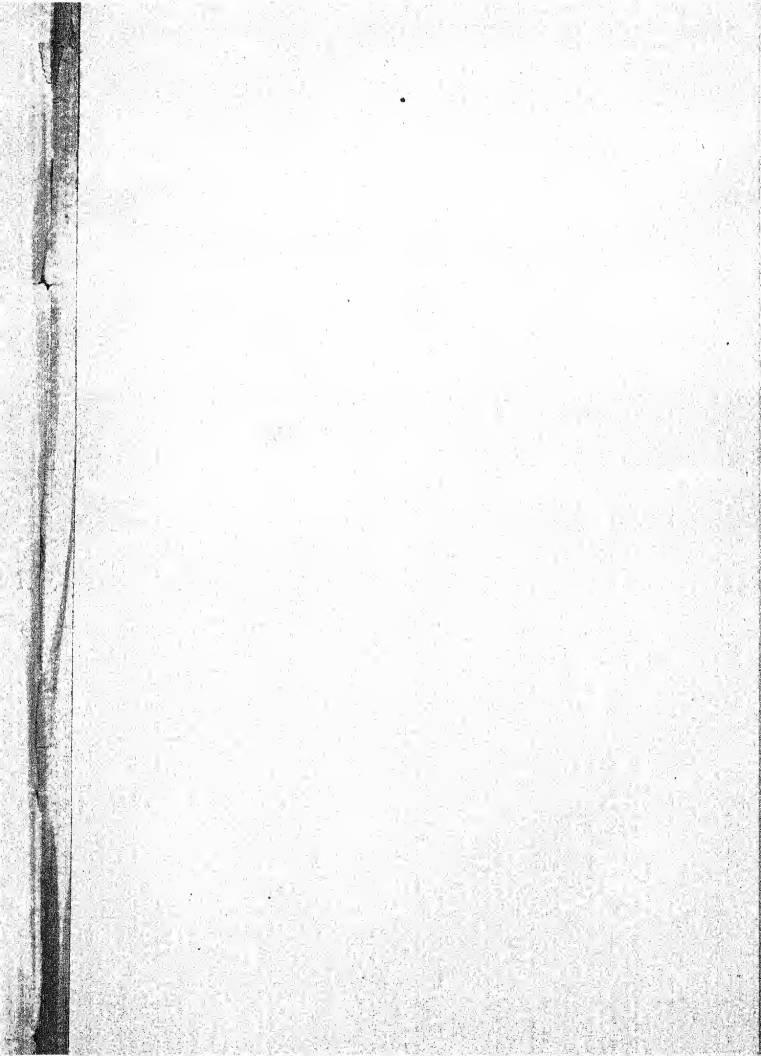
It is better known to the natives of the District by its old name of Pápanpalli. The Divan Párnaiya, when he visited the place on his return from a pilgrimage to Tripati, gave it the present name, calling it after his son Srinivasa Múrti. Rough bits for horses and other articles of iron are manufactured here. There is also an arrack distillery.

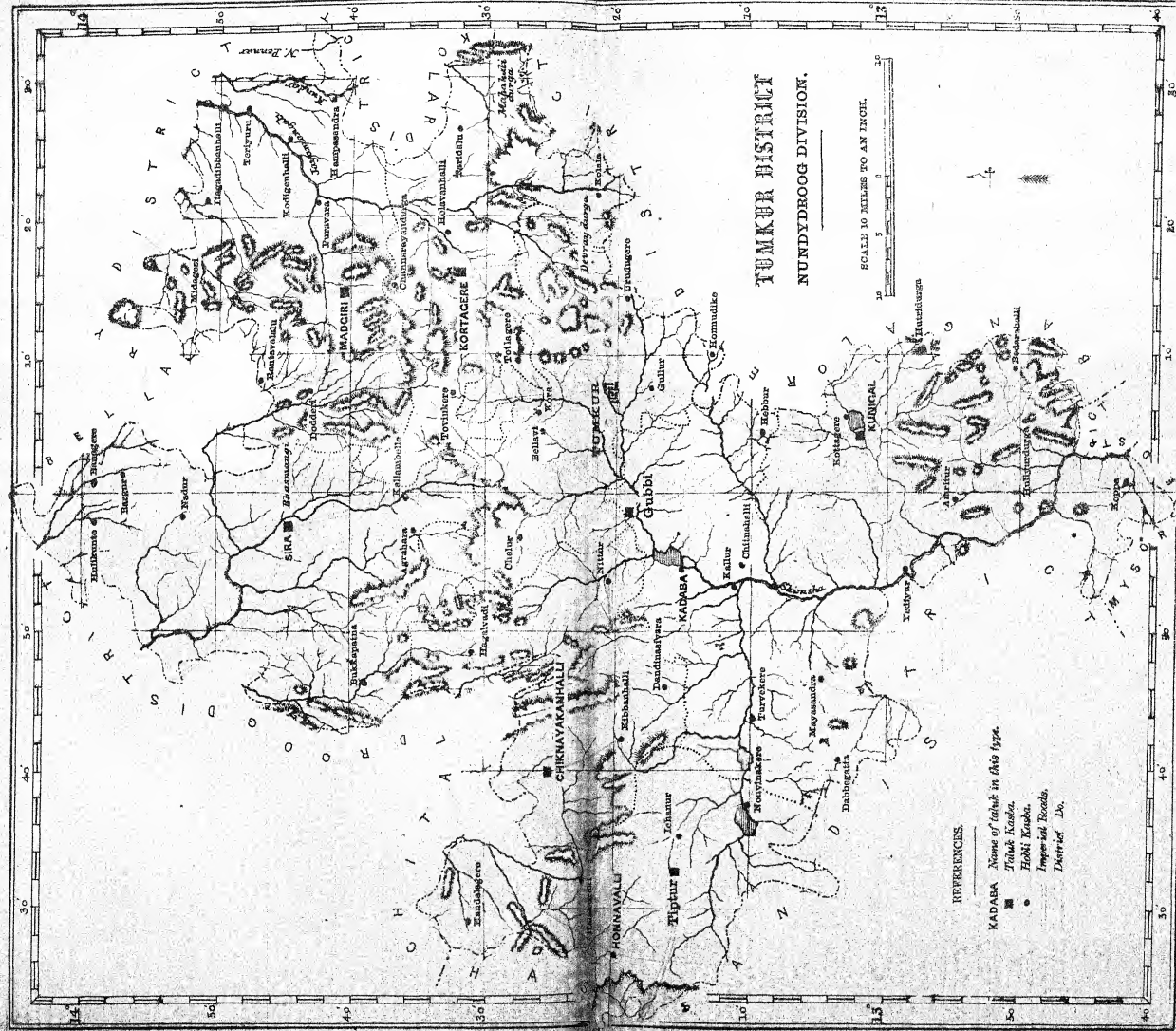
Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	453 0 11	902 0 0	618 12 1
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	420 0 0	611 9 10

Vanarasi.—A village in Kolar taluk, 7 miles north of Kolar. Number of houses 97. Population 306.

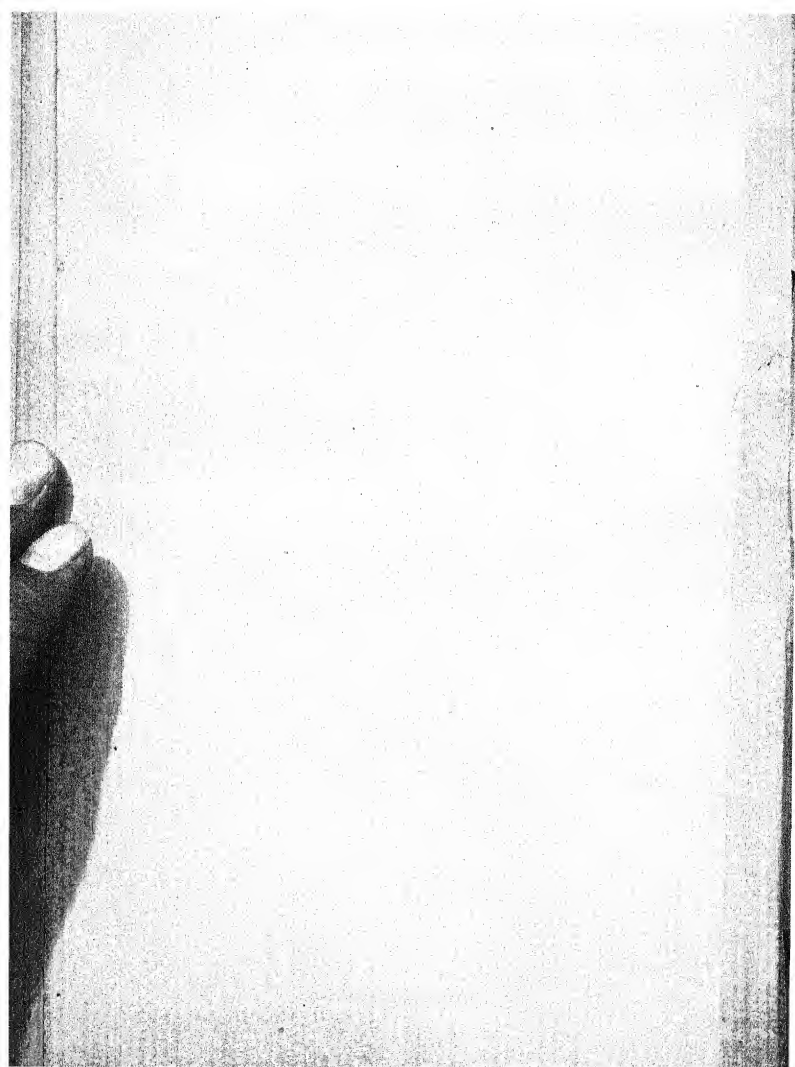
It is the seat of a large annual festival held for 9 days in April, in honor of Irálappa, when 25,000 people assemble and a cattle fair takes place, to which 60,000 bullocks are brought for sale.

Vrishabhavati.—A tributary of the S. Pinákini. It rises from the east of the Vakkaleri hills, passes by Sulikunte, and crosses the railway at the Kolar Road station. It then feeds the tank of Kuppam, and passing by Kendoti, leaves the District three miles beyond it. The stream descends into the plains by the Singarlappalli pass, receives the waters of the Markanda near Ankusgiri, and falls into the S. Pinákini near Krishnagiri.





TANKER DISTRICT
NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.



TUMKUR DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—A District in the west of the Nundydroog Division, situated between 12°40' and 14°5' north latitude and between 76°22' and 77°35' east longitude. Its extreme length is from north to south 90 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 66 miles.

Area.—The area is calculated at 3,606 square miles; of which 1,092 square miles 121 acres are under cultivation, 759 square miles 36 acres culturable, 1,754 square miles 483 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, on the east by the Kolar and Bangalore Districts, on the south by the Mysore District, and on the west by the Chitaldroog and Hassan Districts.

Sub-Divisions.—It is subdivided into the following taluks :—

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Chiknayakanhalli ...	455*	5	246	56,882
2	Honnavailli ...	522*	6	263	57,359
3	Kadaba ...	508*	8	457	97,963
4	Koratagere ...	292	7	331	73,933
5	Kunigal ...	328*	8	297	85,661
6	Madgiri ...	437	9	336	80,532
7	Sira ...	670	7	216	71,928
8	Támkúr ...	394	7	335	101,931
	Total.....	3,606	57	2481	632,239

Physical Features.—A considerable range of hills, forming the eastern boundary of the Krishna river system in Mysore, runs north and south through the eastern parts of the District. Entering its limits from Midagesi-durga (3,376 feet) in the north, the chain includes the prominent peaks of Madgiri-durga (3,935 feet), Chan-náráyan-durga, Koratagiri, Devaráy-durga (3,940 feet) Nijagal, Hutari-durga, and Huliyr-durga (3,086 feet). It is a part of the range running through the west of the Bangalore District represented by Sivaganga and Savandurga.

* Approximate only.

The streams issuing from these hills are of small size, the principal being the Jayamangali, which rises in Devaraydurga and flows north-east into the N. Pinákiní; and the Shimsha, which rises to the south of the same hill and flows southwards towards the Kaveri. The N. Pinákiní has a course of only two miles across the extreme north-east corner of the District.

West of the chain of hills above mentioned a low range, commencing near Kibbanhalli, runs north-west past Chiknayakanhalli and connects with the central belt of the Chitaldroog District. A detached group of hills lies around Mahákáli-durga (3,610 feet) on the east, on the frontier of the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, giving rise to the Kúmadvati or Kundar, an affluent of the N. Pinákiní.

The watershed separating the river system of the Krishna northwards from that of the Kaveri southwards may be defined by a line drawn east and west from Kortagere to Tiptur; while the main chain of mountains forms the western limit of the upper N. Pinákiní basin.

The open parts of the District maintain a generally even level above the sea. The height at Kunigal has been determined as 2,547 feet; at Kibbanhalli it is 2,734, at Madgiri 2,462, at foot of Mahákáli-durga 2,562. But the situation of Sira is much lower, being only 2,223 feet above the sea. This depression is evident to the eye from the neighbourhood of the Shibi temple.

The southern taluks, except around Huliurdurga, where the country is wooded and hilly, consist of undulating plains interspersed with clumps of tall and well grown trees, where stone is scarce, except on occasional ridges or hillocks. Cocconut and other palms are confined to the vicinity of tanks. Farther north large plantations of cocoanuts occupy even the dry lands, especially in Honnavalli and Chiknayakanhalli taluks. After crossing Tánkúr eastwards the park-like appearance of that taluk changes, north of Devaraydurga and Mahákáli-durga, to the scenery of a hill country intersected by cultivated valleys: the hills and their skirts being for the most part covered with shrubs interspersed with trees which remain verdant through the greater part of the year.

To the north-east extends a very fertile tract, irrigated from perennial springs reached at a depth of only a few feet below the surface. These springs, called *talpargis*, form a marked and peculiar feature of the Madgiri taluk, as well as of the adjoining taluks of the

Madras Presidency. The water obtained from the spring heads is either conducted directly by narrow channels to the fields, or a *kayile* well is constructed from which the water is raised by two or four bullocks. Where the soil is most sandy springs may be tapped at short distances from each other.

Rocks.—The majority of the rocks are similar in formation to those of the Bangalore District. But near Sira westwards the stratified hills make their appearance, running in straight lines in various directions. They are quite bare of trees, but in the wet season have a green appearance from the long hill grass (*anthistiria barbata*), which is almost the only vegetation that grows on them. These hills are mostly covered at top with a kind of magnetic iron-stone, which withstands the decomposing powers of the air and water much longer than the lower parts of the hills, which seem to be composed of ferruginous slate clay.

In the south-west, near Turuvekere, is a celebrated quarry, situated in Karekal-gudda, a ridge about half a mile long, a hundred yards wide, and from twenty to fifty feet in perpendicular height. This ridge runs nearly north and south in the common direction of the strata of the country, and is surrounded on all sides by the common gray granite which, as usual, is intersected in all directions by veins of quartz and felspar; but neither of these enter the quarry. The stone is called *karekallu* or black stone by the natives, who give the same appellation to the quartz impregnated with iron, and to the brown hæmatites; and in fact they all run very much into one another, and differ chiefly in the various proportions of the same component parts, but have a certain general similitude easily defined and are found in similar masses and strata. The black stone of this place is an amorphous hornblend, containing minute but distinct rhomboidal lamellar concretions of basaltine. It is probably the same stone as that which by the ancients was called Basaltes. The surface of the ridge is covered with irregular masses, which, where they have been long exposed to the air, in the natural process of decay lose their angles first. When these masses have thus become rounded, they decay in concentric lamellæ; but where the rock itself is exposed to the air, it separates into plates of various thicknesses nearly vertical and running north and south. In the sound stone there is not the smallest appearance of a slaty texture, and it splits in the wedges in all directions. The north end of the ridge is the lowest, and

has on its surface the largest masses, but the natives have always contented themselves with splitting detached blocks and have never ventured on quarrying the solid rock itself, where much finer pieces might be procured than have ever yet been obtained. The great *basava*, or bull, at Turivekere is the finest piece of the wrought rock to be seen, and is exquisitely polished. The pillars of Haider Ali's mausoleum at Seringapatam are said to have been obtained from here. Very handsome vases might be made of the stone polished.

In the same neighbourhood is a quarry of pot stone, which is formed into small vessels and pencils.

In the hills east of Chiknayakanhalli is found a hard whetstone or novaculite, used by natives for polishing diamonds and to compound medicines upon.

Metals and minerals.—Iron ore is largely obtained from the hill sides in Chiknayakanhalli, either upon or at a very small distance below the surface. The metal is also smelted from the black sand brought down by streams from the rocks in Madgiri and Kortagiri. The Chiknayakanhalli iron is esteemed the best, and is principally manufactured from the quarries of Dore gudga.

The hæmatite or limonite obtained in the same neighbourhood is much used by braziers for polishing the utensils made by them. As yellow ochre it furnishes a dye, and is also applied as a colour wash to walls of houses.

Gold is found in the sand of a stream called Honnu-halla, a mile to the west of Hulyurdurga, but in quantities too small to repay the labour of washing.

Corundum or emery stone is found in small quantities in Turivekere, and limestone or chunam in most of the taluks.

Soils.—Except the taluks of Madgiri, Chiknayakanhalli, and the eastern and northern parts of Sira and Kortagere respectively, the soil is described as generally hard and poor, requiring much labour and manure to render it productive. Acres on acres may be seen in some parts on which there is nothing but scattered stunted shrub, without even a blade of grass. This has no reference to the superior land irrigated by tanks, nallas and spring channels, as these soils of the taluks above referred to are exceptionally remarkable for their fertility. Pasture

land is abundant, but poor, except in the Amrit Mahal kávals throughout the District.

The southern and western taluks may be described as most abundant in the red soil and contain large tanks. The eastern taluks abound in sandy soil, the northern contain some black.

Climate.—The District generally enjoys the reputation of having an even, pleasant and healthy climate, agreeing alike with natives and Europeans. In the south and south-west the climate greatly resembles that of Bangalore; the high elevation, the red soil, and the greenness of the surface among the hills contributing to moderate the temperature. From Sira northwards the lower level of the country and the prevalence of black soil raise the temperature more to that of the adjoining Bellary District. The eastern side of every range of hills is said to be perceptibly warmer than the western.

Temperature.—The following averages are given from observations

Months.	1873.		1874.	
	9.30 A. M.	3.30 P. M.	9.30 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
January ...	68	71	73	75
February ...	75	79	80	82
March ...	79	84	84	86
April ...	79	84	87	88
May ...	81	84	78	81
June ...	76	80	75½	76½
July ...	73½	77	73	74½
August ...	72	77½	73	74½
September ...	72½	78	71½	73
October ...	73	75	72½	74½
November ...	74	78	72	74
December ...	72	74	69	71

at Tumkur of the dry bulb thermometer at 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. during each month of 1873 and 1874. The temperature is thus seen to be tolerably equable. For nine months in the year it is never very unpleasantly hot; the nights in the hottest months are com-

paratively cool. The hot season is from the middle of February to the middle of May. The average range of the thermometer throughout the year in the observatory at Tumkur is from 74° to 83° at noon.

Rainfall.—The average annual rainfall is calculated on the amount registered in each year at Túngúr from 1837, as given on the next page, to be 32.7 inches, falling on from 40 to 50 days. In 1852 the fall reached a maximum of 57.4. In 1846, 1852, and 1858 it was much in excess of the average, indicating a six yearly period of abundant rain. But this

	In. c.		In. c.		In. c.
1837	26	1850	36.3	1863	28.8
1838	19.8	1851	31.3	1864	41.8
1839	31.2	1852	57.4	1865	85.8
1840	22.7	1853	21.1	1866	34.7
1841	29.2	1854	30	1867	34.23
1842	27.5	1855	22.5	1868	32.69
1843	42	1856	39.6	1869	26.11
1844	24.7	1857	22.1	1870	41.11
1845	26.5	1858	55.6	1871	34.55
1846	56.9	1859	28.4	1872	31.5
1847	31.5	1860	30	1873	21.78
1848	17.2	1861	37.8	1874	55.95
1849	31.6	1862	33.8		

rate was not so well maintained since, although the fall in 1864 and 1870 was so much higher than in the other years of the period as still to mark an exception in the rainfall of the sixth year. The minimum annual fall does not present a similarly uniform rule of arrangement, but either the year pre-

rate was not so well maintained since, although the fall in 1864 and 1870 was so much higher than in the other years of the period as still to mark an exception in the rainfall of the sixth year. The minimum annual fall does not present a similarly uniform rule of

arrangement, but either the year preceding or the one following the year of plenty, sometimes both, seem to have a deficient rainfall.

The quantity of rain which fell and was measured at Túngúr during

April	...	1873	230	1874	48	each month of the years 1873 and 1874
May	...		149		3.94	is as given in the margin, shewing that
June	...		382		3.60	the wettest months are September and
July	...		74		5.76	October. From January to March, as is
August	...		3.86		5.53	usually the case, there was no rain in
September	...		303		20.07	either year.
October	...		674		15.22	
November	...		...		1.32	
December	...		...		.03	

Vegetation.—The principal forest in the District is on the slopes of the Devaraydurga hills, extending over a tract of 18 square miles, reserved as a State forest. Farther north the hills around Kortagere are clothed with good fuel jungle. Near Madgiri the vegetation improves in appearance and variety, and with care a valuable addition might here be made to the forests of the District. On the western range of hills running north from Kibbanhalli, there is a forest of karachi (*hardwickia binata*), extending for about 8 miles from Bukkapatna northwards to Gangarapente.

The best wooded taluks are those which include the great eastern range of hills, namely, Túngúr, Kortagere, Madgiri, and the old Huliurdurga taluk. In these too sandal grows. The south-western taluks are well occupied with trees in topes, and such as have planted themselves in valleys and hedges. Cocoonut gardens are numerous, and in some parts the *bulca frondosa* grows abundantly in waste lands. The north and centre of the Sira taluk is badly supplied with wood, but the wild custard apple grows in profusion in the plains.

With the exceptions above noted the tree vegetation resembles that of the rest of the Nundydroog Division.

Cultivation.—A list will be given below of the principal crops raised in the District by dry cultivation, as well as of the garden produce of irrigated ground. Lands are generally manured to the extent of the annual collections of manure and refuse in the house or cattle yard of each landholder. Near large towns or where municipalities are established town refuse is freely bought and sells well.

Manure is conveyed to the fields on platform carts surmounted with large wicker baskets, or in gunny bags on buffaloes or on men's heads; and is chiefly composed, in addition to the village and town refuse, of ashes and silt, which are carefully collected in pits and used for the dry lands; while vegetable manure, especially leaves of the shrub karanj, and sheep's dung are used for wet lands.

Tanks.—The number of tanks in the District is 2,081. The largest is at Kunigal, which, when full, is 14 miles in circumference. The Maidalada, Kallamballa, Kadaba, Mallaghatta, and Dipambudhi tanks are all large reservoirs, the last named being about 30 feet deep at the lowest point.

Crops.—The following list contains the names of the chief crops:—

Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.
CEREALS.		
Baragu ...	... <i>Panicum nallinceum</i> ...	...
Bhatta or Nelli ...	... <i>Oryza sativa</i> ...	... Rice.
Godhi ...	... <i>Triticum aristatum</i> ...	... Wheat.
Huraka ...	... <i>Panicum semiverticillatum</i> ...	...
Jola ...	... <i>Holcus sorghum</i> ...	... Great millet.
Navane ...	... <i>Panicum italicum</i> ...	... Italian millet.
Ragi ...	... <i>Cynodorus coccineus</i> ...	... Ragi.
Same ...	... <i>Panicum frumentaceum</i> ...	... Little millet
PULSES.		
Alassandi ...	... <i>Dolichos cutiang</i> ...	...
Avare ...	... <i>Dolichos lablab</i> ...	... Cow gram.
Hesaru ...	... <i>Phaseolus mungo</i> ...	... Green gram.
Hurali ...	... <i>Dolichos uniflorus</i> ...	... Horse gram.
Kadale ...	... <i>Cicer arietinum</i> ...	... Bengal gram.
Togari ...	... <i>Cajanus indicus</i> ...	... Pigeon pea, dall.
Uddu ...	... <i>Phaseolus minimus</i> ...	... Black gram.
OIL SEEDS.		
Haralu ...	... <i>Richius communis</i> ...	... Castor oil.
Huehchellu ...	... <i>Guizotia oleifera</i> ...	... Wild gingelli.

Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Adike ...	... <i>Areca catechu</i> ...	... Areca nut.
Hoge soppu ...	... <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> ...	... Tobacco.
Kabbu ...	... <i>Saccharum officinale</i> ...	... Sugar cane.
Kalle kayi ...	... <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> ...	... Ground nut.
Mensina kayi ...	... <i>Capsicum annuum</i> ...	... Chilly.
Tengina kayi ...	... <i>Cocos nucifera</i> ...	... Coconut.
Uppu Nêre ...	... <i>Morus</i> ...	... Mulberry.
Viledele ...	... <i>Piper betel</i> ...	... Betel vine.

Garden produce.—The names of vegetables and fruit raised in the District exhibit the variety of garden produce. Under the former may be mentioned brinjals, cucumbers, pumpkins, onions, garlies, potatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, ginger : the latter includes mangoes, oranges, figs, grapes, apples, peaches, strawberries, gooseberries, loquats, pomegranates, plantains, limes, citron, guavas, &c.

Acreage under principal crops.—The number of acres under rice cultivation is 42,256, wheat 17, other food grains 545,567 ; oil seeds 13,056, sugar cane 386, cotton 1,037, fibres 15, tobacco 2,754, vegetables 8,096, cocoa-nut and areca-nut 19,000, mulberry 2,073.

Wild Animals.—The larger game is very scarce, and pretty nearly confined to the reserved forest tracts around Devaraydurga, where tiger, panther, bear, and wild hog may be met with. In the jungly parts of Sira taluk, deer may sometimes be found and occasional cheetahs.

Birds of prey are stated to be very numerous.

Domestic Animals.—Among bullocks those of Madgiri, Turuvekere, and parts of Kadaba are highly esteemed on account of their breed, but the cattle generally resemble those of the other Districts of the Nundydroog Division. Buffaloes are commonly used both for agricultural and dairy purposes. Swine are numerous in certain localities. Cows are plentiful, but poor in size, breed, and yield of milk. Sheep are not of the highest quality, but a good breed is met with in Chiknayakanhalli and the taluks to the south and west. Those of Madgiri, Midagesi and that side are considered less valuable. The live stock of the District is thus returned :—cows and bullocks 291,989, horses 734, ponies 4,270, donkeys 5,051, sheep and goats 353,385, pigs 7,159.

HISTORY.

Omitting the legends that the Kadaba tank was constructed by the orders of Rama, when encamped in the neighbourhood; that the emperor Nriga was cured of leprosy by bathing in the Nagini, the stream that forms the Kunigal tank; and that Salivahana was born at Hale Tanduga near Turuvekere : the place in this District claiming the highest antiquity is the village of Sampige in Kadaba taluk. It is said to be the site of Champaka-nagara, the capital of Sudhanva, son of a king named Hamsa Dhvaja (the swan flag). In later times the village of Kaidala near Tûmkûr is said to have been a large city named Kridâ-pura, and the birth place of the famous sculptor and architect Jakana-chari. The legend regarding Devaraydurga and its capture from a robber chief, named Andhaka or Lingaka, by Sumati, son of Hemachandra, king of Karnataka, and the subsequent foundation of a city by Sumati near Nelamangala have already been related in connection with the Bangalore District.

That the Tûmkûr country was from an early period in possession of the western *Chalukyas* appears from an inscription of the 5th century* making a grant of a village in the south of the Kadaba taluk. Subsequently, in the 11th century, it was part of the *Hoysala Ballala* dominions, as attested by inscriptions at Turuvekere and other places in that part of the District. The ruined temples at Naglapur and Kaidala are undoubtedly of the Ballala period. From Turuvekere one of the Ballala kings, Narasimha, appears to have obtained his wife Lokamma or Lokâmbika, whose name is perpetuated in that of the neighbouring village of Lokammanhalli, granted by her as an endowment to a temple.

Under the *Vijayanagar* sovereignty, which dates from early in the 14th century, several small feudatory states arose of local interest. That of Holuvanhalli or Korampur, in the east, was founded by Baire Gauda or Vira Gauda, one of the band of refugees that settled in the 15th century at Avati, Chikballapur taluk, and whose history is so prominent in connection with the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. The newly acquired territory of Holuvanhalli does not seem to have been long enjoyed by this family when it was conquered by the chief of Magadi, who gave it to his own brother Ankana Gauda. The Baire Gauda then ruling, with his eldest son Dodda Baiche Gauda, repaired to the Musalman court at Sira and was not only well received but invested with an

* In Chief Commissioner's Office.

important command. Meanwhile the younger son, Sanna Baiche Gauda, apparently preferring his own people, sought protection from the chief of Dodballapur, who after a time sending a force reduced Holuvanhalli. Sanna Baiche Gauda was placed in the government and Ankana Gauda with his family imprisoned at Hulikal. But within two years the Sira army attacked Dodballapur and captured it. Baire Gauda fell in the siege, and in recognition of his services the eldest son, Dodda Baiche Gauda, was invested with the government of Holuvanhalli, with an increase of territory. Subsequent members of the family fortified Kortagere, subdued the neighbouring hoblis belonging to Devaraydurga, Makalidurga and Chan-nārāyan-durga, and waged war successfully with the chief of Madgiri. The successes of the Mysore army soon reduced these possessions, which were finally annexed by Haidar Ali.

The Madgiri line of chiefs arose in a similar manner, and extended their possessions over the north of the District, fortifying Madgiri, Chan-nārāyan-durga and other points. In 1678 the joint rulers Rama Gauda and Timma Gauda, on the capture of their capital by Deva Raja the dalavai of Mysore, were taken prisoners and conveyed to Seringapatam. They were afterwards released and granted Midagesi as an estate.

The Hagalvadi chiefs appear to have had their origin from a *talāvi* of Yerrakatta, afterwards known as Sāl Nāyak, who on the overthrow of the Vijayanagar government became the leader of a band of freebooters, and succeeded in capturing Kandikere and Shettikere. He afterwards assisted the Pennakonda army with a force on condition of being confirmed in his conquests, and when that army was defeated escaped to his own country with such plunder as he could secure, including, it is said, twelve elephants. Chiknayakanhalli, the seat of government, had been founded and named after his brother, when Honnavalli, Turuvekere, and Nonavinkere were added to their possessions. It was on the completion of these enterprises that he is said to have taken the name of Sāl Nāyak, from the idea that his conquests extended in a *sālu* or line. The Chiknayakanhalli country changed hands several times, being held alternately by the Muhammadans and the Mahrattas, until reduced by the Mysore army in the time of Chikka Deva Raja.

At Hebbur a small zamindari was formed under Hale Gauda and Timma Gauda, which being seized for a time by Kempe Gauda of Magadi, who owned the southern parts of the District, and then by the Hagalvadi chief, was finally united to Mysore.

The overthrow of the Vijayanagar empire on the field of Talikota in 1564 opened the way for many invaders. The Bijapur army under Ran-dulha Khan overran all the north of the District in 1638, and Sira, with D. Ballapur, Bangalore, Hoskote, and Kolar, forming what was called Carnatic Bijapur, were placed under the government of Shahji. On the capture of Golconda and Bijapur by Aurangzib in 1687, and the conquest of these territories by the Mogal army, Sira was made the capital of the new province,—consisting of the seven parganas of Basvapatna, Budihal, Sira, Pennakonda, Dodballapur, Hoskote, and Kolar,—placed under Khasim Khan as Subadar or Foujdari of the Carnatic. This officer applied himself with energy and success to the task of regulating and improving the district. In 1698 he was killed at Doderi, and the distinguished general Zulfikar Khan succeeded. Another governor named Rustam Jang is said to have built the fort and petta, and by his wise administration of affairs to have obtained the title of Bahadur and the name of Kaifiyat Khan. In 1757 Sira was taken by the Mahrattas, and restored two years after on the conclusion of peace with Mysore. In 1761 it was taken by Haidar, in alliance with Basalat Jang, who had conferred upon him the title of Navab of Sira. In 1766 it fell again into the hands of the Mahrattas by the defection of Haidar's brother, and in 1774 was reconquered by Tippu. The Mahrattas once more occupied it for a short time in 1791 on marching to join the army of Lord Cornwallis.

At the beginning of the present century the District was embraced in the Madgiri Foujdari. After the British assumption in 1832 the Tunkúr District was formed, and with that of Chitaldroog constituted the Chitaldroog Division. At the reorganization of 1863 this Division was broken up, and Tunkúr became one of the Districts of the new Nundydroog Division.

POPULATION.

Number.—The population of the District is 632,239, consisting of 315,440 males and 316,799 females.

Density.—This gives 175.3 persons to the square mile. The most thickly peopled taluks at the time of the census were Haliyurdurga (since united with Kunigal), where the number was 262 to the square mile, Tunkúr and Kortagere, where the rate was 258 and 253 respectively.

By religion.—Dividing the population among the different religious classes and separating adults from children we get the following results:—

Class.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Per-centage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus	192,608	196,507	111,276	108,100	609,491	98.40
Mahammadans	6,421	6,536	3,864	3,614	20,535	3.25
Jains	514	497	282	231	1,504	.24
Christians	265	176	130	138	709	.11
Total.....	199,808	203,716	115,632	113,083	632,239	

Distribution.—The following statement shews the distribution of population in the several taluks:—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Chiknayakanhalli	55,969	701	197	15	56,882
Honnayalli	56,268	1,085	7	1	57,359
Kadaba	94,125	3,610	176	52	97,963
Kortagere... ..	71,680	1,765	488	...	73,933
Kunigal	81,166	4,418	83	44	85,681
Madgiri	84,376	1,894	256	6	86,532
Sira	69,660	1,989	28	231	71,928
Tumkūr	96,249	5,073	319	340	101,981
Total.....	609,491	20,535	1,504	709	632,239

Increase.—On reverting to the *khāneshumārī* returns for 1853—54,

we ascertain that the population of each taluk was then estimated according to the statement in the margin. Comparing the total of 396,420 with that of 632,239 obtained at the census of 1871, an increase apparently took place of 59.4 per cent in the 18 years. If these data are reliable they bear witness to a high degree of prosperity during the last quarter of a century, but the old figures were perhaps too low.

Hindus.—The numbers of Hindus following the worship of Vishnu and of Siva respectively are:—

Hindus.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Vishnuvites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	186,669	187,707	374,376
Sivites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	117,215	117,900	235,115
Total.....						303,884	305,607	609,491

Brahmans.—The Brahmans are thus returned under the three sects :—

Brahmans.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Smartas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,864	5,648	11,512
Madhyas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,939	1,804	3,743
Śrīvaiṣṇavas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	673	1,356
Total.....							8,486	8,225	16,711

Kṣatriyas.—This class is represented to the following extent :—

Kṣatriyas.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Mahrattas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505	1,847	3,152
Rāchevārs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	722	1,444
Rājābīde ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Rājputs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	473	925
Total.....							2,686	2,847	5,533

Vaiśyas.—The numbers of this caste are as shewn in the table below :—

Vaiśyas.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Komati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,191	1,886	4,077
Lādar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	89	190
Mārvādi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Nagarta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	66
Total.....							2,335	2,010	4,345

Sudras.—The strength of each sub-division of this class is as given in the subjoined statement :—

Sudras.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Agasā ...	...	...	washermen	...	...	...	5,631	5,592	11,223
Banājiga ...	...	...	traders	...	...	...	8,196	7,984	16,180
Bedar ...	...	...	hunters	...	...	...	24,029	24,058	48,087
Bestar ...	...	...	fishermen	...	...	...	2,424	2,564	4,988
Darji ...	...	...	tailors	...	...	...	304	281	585
Gāṅga ...	...	...	oil-pressers	...	...	...	1,778	1,794	3,572
Golla ...	...	...	dairymen	...	...	...	24,321	24,395	48,716
Gōniga ...	...	...	sackmakers	...	...	...	817	318	695
Hajam ...	...	...	barbers	...	...	...	2,377	2,281	4,658
Idiga ...	...	...	toddydrawers	...	...	...	2,398	2,861	5,259
Kumbāra ...	...	...	potters	...	...	...	1,612	1,625	3,137
Koruba ...	...	...	shepherds	...	...	...	21,482	21,395	42,877
Mōchi ...	...	...	cobblers	...	...	...	39	52	91
Mōdali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	136	285
Natva ...	...	...	public dancers	...	...	...	48	82	130
Navige ...	...	...	weavers	...	...	...	4,172	4,345	8,517
Sādar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,055	4,909	9,964
Tiglar ...	...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	...	8,769	8,268	17,037
Uppār ...	...	...	salt makers	...	...	...	5,522	5,501	11,023
Waddar ...	...	...	masons	...	...	...	8,257	8,047	16,304
Wokliga ...	...	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	...	24,455	26,710	49,165
Total.....							222,315	223,198	445,513

Other orders.—The following table gives the divisions of Hindus other than those included in the four orthodox divisions above mentioned :—

Other orders.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	728	1,504
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,270	15,839	32,109
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,858	4,722	9,580
Outcastes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,913	41,749	81,662
Pāṇchāla...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,702	4,638	9,340
Wandering tribes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,260	2,383	4,593
Wild tribes	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	46	105
Total.....							68,838	70,055	138,893

Muhammadans.—The total number of Muhammadans in the District is 20,535, of whom 10,385 are males and 10,150 females. The numbers belonging to each of the Shiah and Suni sects are as follow :—

Muhammadans.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,391	1,904	2,695
Suni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,994	8,848	17,840
Total.....							10,385	10,150	20,535

Percentage.—The taluks which contain the largest number of Musalmans are Kunigal and Tūmkūr, where they bear a ratio of 6·8 and 5·0 per cent respectively to the total population of the taluk.

Classification.—The classification of Muhammadans according to nationality is given below :—

Muhammadans.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Arabs, Persians and Afghans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Dakhni	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,814	9,382	19,196
Labbo or Māpilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Pindāri or Kakar	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	765	1,326
Total.....							10,385	10,150	20,535

Christians.—The Christian population of the District consists of 259 males and 268 females, making a total of 527 ; of whom 48 are Europeans, 67 Eurasians, and 412 Natives.

Details.—Separating adults from children, we get the following details :—

Christians.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	16	8	9	15	48
Eurasians	...	...	...	16	17	18	16	67
Natives	...	...	...	74	81	126	131	412
Total.....				106	106	153	163	527

By creed.—Protestants and Romanists are in the following proportion :—

Christians.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	...	...	...	142	183	325
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	117	85	202
Total.....				259	268	527

Occupations.—The subjoined statement shews the occupations of the people, and the number under each head :—

Occupation.				Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Government service	...	...	...	10,764	775	172	11,711
Professional	...	...	...	5,080	134	7	5,221
Personal service	...	...	...	10,184	317	71	10,572
Agriculture	...	...	...	133,797	2,800	9	136,606
Labourers...	...	...	...	25,806	1,490	12	27,308
Trade	...	...	...	2,391	227	2	2,620
Manufacture and arts	...	...	...	28,530	768	6	29,304
All others, including children	...	...	...	394,448	14,024	430	408,897

Details.—Of agriculturists 43·2 per cent are Wokligars, 10·1 Gollas, 8·0 Bedars, 7·0 Kurubas, 6·4 outcasts, 5·4 Lingayets, 3·6 Pallis or Tiglars, 2·6 Banajigas, and 2·4 Sádars. *Labourers* form 4·4 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus classified: weavers of cotton or silk 5,903, woollen weavers 3,198, potmakers 1,056, oilmongers 749, makers of earth-salt 547, sack weavers 153, toddy and jaggory makers 65, rearers of silkworms 60, banglemakers 54, others 284. Of *artisans*, workers in metal number 2,749, workers in leather 1,000, cotton spinners 879, mat and basket makers 439, wool spinners 379, tailors 207, cotton cleaners 121, bangle sellers 85, net makers 33, comb makers 24, shoe and saddle makers 21, others 988.

Stock.—The agricultural stock of the District consists of 5,600 carts and 88,804 ploughs.

Dwellings.—There are 999 houses of the better sort tenanted by 7,791 persons, and 123,864 of the inferior sort with 624,448 tenants. Next to the Tumkur taluk, the largest number of first class houses are in Sira and Kadaba.

Towns and Villages.—The total number of populated towns and villages in the District is 3,828, and of depopulated 1,168; being 2,481 primary (*asahi*) populated with 301 depopulated, and 1,347 secondary (*dálkhali*) populated with 867 depopulated. Of the 2,481 primary towns and villages 1 (Túmkúr) has from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, 5 from 3,000 to 5,000, 7 from 2,000 to 3,000, 49 from 1,000 to 2,000, 212 from 500 to 1,000, 738 from 200 to 500, 1,469 less than 200.

By taluks.—The following statement shews their distribution in the several taluks :—

Taluk.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.
Chiknáyakanhalli ...	246	37	124	59	370	96
Honnavalli ...	263	38	82	40	345	78
Kadaba ...	457	45	221	128	678	173
Kortigere ...	331	44	162	122	493	166
Kunigal ...	297	110	383	158	680	268
Madgiri ...	236	...	68	93	404	93
Sira ...	216	9	143	134	359	143
Tumkur ...	335	18	164	138	499	151
Total... ..	2,481	301	1,347	867	3,828	1,168

Great Festivals.—The principal concourse of people occurs at the following religious festivals.

At *Sibi* in Tumkur taluk, 10,000 people assemble during the *Narasimhaswámi rathotsava*, held for 15 days from full moon day of Mágha.

At *Yediyur*, Kunigal taluk, on the occasion of the *Siddhesvara játre*, lasting 5 days from Chaitra suddha 3rd, 10,000 people come together.

At *Ságasandra*, Chiknáyakanhalli taluk, 4,000 people collect together on full moon day of Chaitra, for the *Anmana játre*.

At *Devaraychurga*, Túmkúr taluk, at *Holalgunda*, Kunigal taluk, and at *Peddahalli*, Honnavalli taluk, respectively, the *Narasimhaswámi*

rathotsava, the *Umamahésvara rathotsava* and the *Ammana gátre* are held from full moon day in Phálguna, the first lasting 5 days, the second 3 days, and the third 1 day. Each attracts 3,000 people.

At *Tumkur*, 3,000 people celebrate the *Lakshwikánta* and *Gangá-dharésvara rathotsavas* held the former on the 7th and the latter on the 14th of Mígha suddha, for one day each.

Fairs.—The following are the largest weekly fairs :—

Place.	Taluk.	Day.	No. of Visitors.
Bellavi	Tumkur	Monday	3,000
Gubbi	Kadaba	Thursday	1,000
Tiptur	Honnavalli	Saturday and Sunday	10,000

Vital Statistics.—*Births.*—The total number of births registered in 1872 was 4,362, of which 2,191 were males, and 2,171 females.

Deaths.—The number of deaths for the same period was 6,306, being 3,311 males, and 2,995 females. Of the total number, 6 deaths occurred among Christians, 277 among Muhammadans, 5,685 among Hindus, and 338 among other classes. According to age: there were born dead 72, died under 1 year 665, from 1 to 5 years 546, from 6 to 12 years 406, from 12 to 20 years 526, from 21 to 30 years 824, from 31 to 40 years 752, from 41 to 50 years 723, from 51 to 60 years 732, over 60 years 1,055.

The causes of death were: from *diseases*,—cholera 3, small pox 430, fevers 3,577, bowel complaints 452; from *injuries*,—suicide 7, wounds 14, accidents 113, snake bite or wild beasts 19; all other causes 1,641.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the District for ten years from 1864—65 to 1873—74, is shewn in the statement below :—

Items	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Land Revenue	793,782	784,598	810,517	1,099,444	871,047
Sáyar (oustons)	110,089	77,620	60,634	61,009	64,696
Forests	8,758	9,959	9,751	11,341	7,494
Abkári	94,104	98,967	110,368	111,530	98,232
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	42,580	40,158	54,761	67,363	56,062
Salt	2,422	1,083	2,665	5,618	3,446
Stamps	17,748	17,279	23,143	25,463	29,558
Post Office	2,953	3,279	3,526	3,533	3,475
Law and Justice	3,651	4,035	4,358	4,933	6,474
Police	611	322	235	109	210
Education ... ..	...	580	1,121	898	869
Miscellaneous	5,290	2,715	1,746	2,224	2,372
Public Works	8,137	7,937	3,851	2,439	5,437
Total Rs.	1,090,725	1,046,617	1,101,669	1,390,441	1,144,672

Items.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Land Revenue	769,240	764,74	1,001,674	900,667	913,290
Sayer (customs)	59,139	55,99	55,333	62,577	74,047
Forests	2,308	2,34	7,813	...	...
Alkari	74,641	74,60	78,543	77,813	76,657
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	37,796	37,8	52,331	67,808	58,741
Salt	5,327	1,95	2,648	3,262	3,041
Stamps	32,403	24,16	15,770	14,830	15,952
Post Office	3,849	4,28	4,303	4,410	4,343
Law and Justice	5,938	17,8	23,843	31,139	29,002
Police	203	...	71	300	108
Education	1,191	1,715	2,913	...	...
Miscellaneous	4,173	3,580	2,25	3,775	3,361
Public Works	2,397	3,838	...	...	...
Total Rs...	1,018,665	992,057	1,247,387	1,166,090	1,178,542

The following was the number of estates upon the rent-roll of the District in 1870—71, with the total land revenue paid and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government :—

Particulars.	1870—71.
Number of estates	446
Number of registered proprietors or coparceners	5,400
Total land revenue paid	Rs. 19,909—2—7
Average land revenue paid by each estate	44—10—3
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or coparcener	3—11—0

TRADE.

The trade of the District, though followed by many other castes or classes, is principally in the hands of the Lingayats. Their chief emporium is at Gubbi, but there are also extensive marts at Bellari, Turvekere, Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli, to which the trade of the southern Mahratta country, and of the Bellari, Vellore, and Madras districts is attracted, as well as that of the Nagar and Ashtagram Divisions. The Lingayat merchants generally have either extensive connections or branch agencies at Dharwar and Nagar.

The articles of merchandise and course of trade may be gathered from the following statement :—

At Gubbi, areca nut, pepper and cardamoms are imported from Nagar and transmitted to Vellore and Wallaja; whence nutmegs, mace and European cloths are obtained in exchange and exported to Nagar. Sugar, sugar candy and silk, the produce of Bangalore, together with cocoa nuts raised on the spot, are sent to Dharwar; whence cotton and thread are received in return, part of which goes to Nagar.

At Chiknayakanhalli and Honnavalli, the cocoa nuts and food grains cultivated in these taluks are sent to Bangalore, in exchange for jaggory, sugar and sugar candy.

From Honnavalli, Turvekere and other marts, cocoa nuts, iron, steel, tobacco and silk are exported to Dharwar and the southern Mahratta country; and cotton, thread, kusumba and Persian dates received in exchange; much of which goes to Bangalore by way of Sira and Tunkūr.

At Bargur in Sira and Hampasandra in Madgiri, a trade is carried on between Bangalore and Bellari; sugar, sugar candy and European piece goods from the former being exchanged for cotton from the latter.

The value of articles imported and exported for one year is thus returned:—

Articles.	Exported value in Rupees.	Imported value in Rupees.	Articles.	Exported value in Rupees.	Imported value in Rupees.
<i>Cereals.</i>			<i>Drugs, dyes, &c.</i>		
Baragu	1,850	40	Alkala karé ... ..	...	3,030
Jola or javari	750	1,476	Assafetida ... ..	...	428
Paddy	89,552	83,266	Asvagandhi (<i>physalis flexuosa</i>) ... ..	...	23
Ragi	101,220	54,457	Bellium ... ..	...	10
Rice	22,967	209,103	Gall nuts... ..	10	451
Sáme or Sáve	2,500	...	Ganja ... ..	...	200
Wheat	80	32,006	Gum	15	1,629
<i>Pulses.</i>			Honey	45	330
Avare or ballar	18,128	10,413	Indigo ... ..	...	510
Togare or dál	702	3,456	Kachara (<i>zeodari zerumbet</i>)... ..	...	496
Bengal gram	4,256	14,000	Kapile rang	120	100
Horse gram	11,880	23,436	Kataka rohini ... ..	...	412
Green gram ... ..	...	13,434	Kosta ... ..	...	100
Black gram	1,000	6,280	Opitum ... ..	...	700
<i>Oil-seeds.</i>			Orris root	150	2,071
Castor oil	1,922	4,874	Patunga chakke	6	25
Gingelli	3,345	13,489	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Honge	40	1,800	Areca nut	59,963	325,963
<i>Vegetables.</i>			Bamboos	525	...
Chillies	60	28,542	Betel leaves	5,351	4,436
Coriander seed	300	7,924	Butter and ghee	3,467	6,510
Cumin seed ... ..	...	21,597	Cattle	7,300	12,530
Fennigreek ... ..	...	3,000	Cocoa nuts (dry)	684,866	4,666
Garlic	25	3,526	Cocoa nuts (fresh)... ..	20,159	45,974
Ginger (green and dry) ... ..	...	1,920	Coffee	14,625	9,150
Ground nuts	700	1,130	Cotton	70	42,031
Mustard ... ..	...	160	Dates (fresh and dry) ... ..	...	1,288
Onam ... ..	...	435	Earth salt	14,450	14,183
Onions	30	5,008	Firewood ... ..	...	800
Potatoes ... ..	...	60	Raggots	122	...
<i>Spices.</i>			Lemons ... ..	...	30
Cardamoms ... ..	...	2,613	Marking nuts	10	84
Cloves ... ..	...	4,504	Patravali yele (leaves used as platters) ... ..	...	1,053
Mace ... ..	...	395	Pencils in strings ... ..	...	14,090
Nutmeg ... ..	...	2,540	Plantains	370	1,520
Pepper ... ..	...	5,939	Poppy seed ... ..	...	603
			Soap-nut	605	1,713
			Tamarind	1,420	3,347
			Tolnaco	1,986	13,510
			Turmeric	4,642	8,325

Manufactures.—There are in the District 120 forges for the manufacture of iron and steel, 101 silk manufacturers, 583 earth-salt pans, 3,763 cotton and 1,855 woollen looms, 1 stone and 443 wooden oil-mills, and 34,801 cotton-thread spinning wheels.

The principal articles of manufacture are coarse cotton cloths, woollen blankets, both plain and black-and-white check, those prepared at Chiknayakanhalli being the best; rope made from cotton thread or the fibre of the cocoa nut or wild aloe, from hemp and munji grass; besides strong tape. Furniture, carts and palanquins; toys, instruments and tools for all trades, agricultural implements, cooking utensils, baskets, mill stones, brass, copper and stone idols or images, native musical instruments, iron and steel swords, daggers, and knives, silk, gold and, silver ornaments, glass bangles, oils, earth-salt, dyes, sealing wax tobacco, spirits and drugs are also largely manufactured or prepared.

The importation of English piece goods has destroyed the formerly thriving manufactures of chintz in Sira and Midigesi, the imported cloths being superior and cheaper.

Silk is chiefly produced in Kunigal, Kadaba, Kortagere and Sira; sparingly in Tûmkûr.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.—The length of *Imperial roads* is 155 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 31,233. *District roads* cover 328 miles, costing for upkeep Rs. 16,670 a year. The particulars regarding each class of roads are given below.

<i>Imperial Roads</i>				Miles.	Cost.
Tumkur-Bellary road including 9 miles of Bangalore road	...	...	...	53	13,013
Kunigal-Yedyur road	...	...	...	15	2,835
Tumkur-Shimoga road including Arsikere boundary	...	...	...	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,860
Tumkur-Kunigal road	...	...	...	25	2,625
Total.....				155 $\frac{3}{4}$	31,233

<i>District Roads.</i>				Miles.	Cost.
Yedyur to Tiptur	...	...	...	34	1,380
Turvelere to Kiblanhalli	...	...	...	10	400
Tumkur to Bellavi	...	...	...	8	320
Do to Devanayadurga	...	...	...	10	400
Bidarannan Gudi to Gandasi	...	...	...	22	880
Urdigere to Devanayadurga	...	...	...	3	120
Sira to Bukkapatna	...	...	...	17	680
Doddajjimallana Falya to Bellagumtha	...	...	...	3	120
Huliyar road in the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	...	...	...	11	440

	Miles.	Cost.
Urdigere to Kortigere	12	480
Sira to Madgiri	23	920
Madgiri to Doddaballapura	56	1,440
Tumkur to Madgiri frontier	44	1,760
Cross roads in the town of Tumkur	5	750
Gubbi to Hebbur	14	590
Kunigal to Hullyurdurga	14	560
Hullyurdurga to Madalur	5	200
Dadda to Tiptur	7	280
Mysore road	50	5,000
Total.....	328	16,670

Accommodation for Travellers.—*Dak Bungalows* or rest houses for European officials and travellers are kept up at the stations named in the accompanying list where the class is shewn to which each belongs.

First Class.—Tumkur.

Second Class.—Kibbanhalli, Kunigal, Nittur, Sira, Tiptur.

Third Class.—Ankassandra, Bichihalli, Kallumbella, Madgiri, Mayasandra, Midagesi, Nelhal, Turvekere, Yelityur.

Chatrams for the accommodation of native travellers are maintained at Kadaba, Sibi, Sira and Tunkur.

GAZETTEER.

Bellavi.—A town in Tunkur taluk, 9 miles north-west of Tunkur and a municipality. Number of houses 368.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	804	779	1,583
Muhammadians ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	32	29	61
Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Christians. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Total.....						847	816	1,663

The streets are wide with uniform shops on either side. All the surrounding places depend on the weekly fair held here on Monday, at which trade is carried on to the value of Rs. 20,000. It is a great mart especially for export products. The conservancy of the town is met from octroi dues. The well water is generally brackish, but a well of sweet water exists outside the town, where also there is a good tank.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	222 0 0	339 0 0	241 0 0
Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	188 0 0	366 0 0	730 0 0

Bhasmangi.—A fortified hill in the Madgiri taluk, 26 miles north of Tûmkûr, close to the frontier. On the summit is the temple of Bhasmangesvara. The original fortifications are said to have been erected by Budi Basavappa Nayak of mud and stone. But when Haidar Ali captured the place in 1768 he dismantled the old fort and erected a superior structure of stone and brick, with a mahal or palace. The hill has a perennial supply of water. Some Bedars live half way up and cultivate the fields below.

Chiknayakanhalli.—A taluk in the west. Area 455 square miles. Head quarters at Chiknayakanhalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Chiknayakanhalli	44	18	11,844	254	1	...	12,099
2	Dandinasivara	46	42	9,933	182	2	...	10,117
3	Hágalvádi	60	34	9,355	143	2	...	9,500
4	Kibbanhalli	56	32	10,768	31	22	...	10,821
5	Nittûru	77	57	14,069	91	170	15	14,345
Total.....		283	183	55,969	701	197	15	56,862

Principal places, with population.—Chiknayakanhalli 4,504 ; Hágalvádi 2,300 ; Settikere 1,438 ; Kóte 1,305 ; Agalagatta 1,072 ; Nittûru 1,050.

The taluk is crossed from Kibbanhalli northwards by a chain of low bare hills, and east of this the country is generally hilly and jungly. The land west and south of the hills is fertile and well cultivated. A stream runs south from near Kibbanhalli into the Turvekere tank. Another stream starting from the same point runs west near Settikere and thence into the Chitaldroog District. From the humidity of the fogs which form on the range of hills the crops are often preserved from failure in dry seasons. The principal export trade is confined to cocoa nut and areca nut.

The Tûmkûr-Shimoga high road passes through the taluk east and west, 7 miles south of the chief town ; and of the direct roads from Mysore to Chitaldroog and the northern districts, one passes through the town from Turvekere to Huliya and another through the east of the taluk from Mayasandra to Sira.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	57	550	2	477	60	387
Culturable	...	...	19	27	75	53	94	85
Unculturable	...	...	78	146	157	22	235	168
Total.....			155	83	234	557	390	0

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 86,505-11-7 and from local cesses Rs. 2,953-14-1. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 2-4-11 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 1 anna 3 pie. Agriculturists formed 21-0 per cent of the population.

Chiknayakanhalli.—A town situated in 13° 25' N. lat. 76° 41' E. long., 40 miles west-north-west of Tunkūr, on the Turvekere-Huliyar road. Head quarters of the taluk of the same name, and a municipality.

Number of houses 944.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	2,189	2,189	4,278
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	121	104	225
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total.....						2,260	2,244	4,504

It derives its name from Chikka Náyaka, one of the chiefs of the Hagalvadi house. The town was plundered and the fort destroyed by the Mahrattas under Parasu Ram Bhao, when marching to join the army of Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam. The residents, it is said, foreseeing the treatment the town would receive, had hidden their most valuable effects and retired to the neighbouring hills. But they were not destined thus to escape. For when the Mahratta army returned to Sira, the wealthy inhabitants were enticed to return by assurances of protection and by a daily distribution of charity to Brahmans. The leading men were then seized and forced by torture to disclose where their treasures were hid. Plunder to the value of Rs. 500,000 thus fell into the hands of the Mahrattas.

It is a prosperous town, surrounded on all sides by plantations of cocoa nut and areca palms. Their produce, together with the coarse cotton cloths, white and coloured, manufactured in the place, are largely sold at the weekly fair. Many of the inhabitants act as

carriers to the merchants of Nagar and Bangalore. Seven of the temples are endowed with land or money, the principal being one dedicated to Anjaneya. The town is dependent on the tank for fresh water.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	965 0 0	959 0 0	599 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	113 0 0	597 0 0	730 0 0

Chan-narayan-durga or *Channa-rāyan-durga*.—A conspicuous but deserted hill fort in the Kortagiri taluk, situated midway between Kortagiri and Madgiri. Formerly the head quarters of a taluk bearing the same name. It appears to have been originally fortified by Chikkappa Gauda of Madgiri, and named Allimensti-kallu. In his family it remained for a long period, when it was taken by the Mahrattas, and Rama Gauda, at that time the chief, took refuge in Madgiri. In two years however he retook it, but only to hold it for eight years longer. It was then captured by Komaraiya, general of the Mysore Raja, and Dodda Arasu placed in charge. Its name was also changed to Prasanna-giri. It was subsequently taken by Haidar, and after 6 years by the Mahrattas under Madhava Rao, and after a like period retaken by Tippu.

Devaraydurga.—A fortified hill 9 miles east of Tūmkūr, situated amidst wild and picturesque scenery, and a hot weather retreat for the European residents. It consists of three distinct terraces or elevations, and is well supplied with springs. Near the summit, which is 3,940 feet above the level of the sea, is a small temple connected with the principal one on the lower level dedicated to Durga Narasimha. On the intermediate terrace are three European houses. The fortifications are carried round the three elevations, and must in former days have been of considerable strength. Tradition relates that a robber chief named Andhaka or Lingaka had his stronghold here, and that he was subdued by Sumati, a prince whose father Hemachandra was king of Karnata and ruled in Yadupatna. On thus accomplishing the enterprise on which he had been sent, Sumati is related to have established the city of Bhuman-dana near the present Nelamangala (Bangalore District), and taken up his residence there for the protection of that part of his father's kingdom. The hill was in the possession of a chief named Jataka, and called Jata-

kanadurga, when it was captured in 1608 by Deva Raja of Mysore, by whom the present fortifications were erected and whose name it has since borne. The temples were built by Kanthirava Narasa Raja of Mysore, and are the scene of a great annual festival resorted to by 3,000 people. They contain jewelry and other property of the god to the value of Rs. 10,000 and are endowed with an annual grant of Rs. 848.

Dore-gudda.—A hill in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk of which there is a tradition that owing to extensive excavations for the extraction of iron ore it fell in, burying the miners of seven villages with all their cattle. It is still one of the principal sources whence the ore is obtained.

Garudachala.—A stream which rises on the frontier of the District, south-east of the Devaraydurga group of hills, and flowing north into Kortagere unites with the Jayamangali near Holuvanhalli or Korampur.

Gubbi.—An important trading place, situated in 12° 19' N. lat. 77° E. long., 13 miles west of Tunkûr, on the Bangalore-Shimoga road. Head quarters of the Kadaba taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 825.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	1,729	3,346
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	146	146	292
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	32	25	57
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	19
Total.....						1,808	1,906	3,714

It is the entrepot for the areca nut trade between the Nagar Malnad and Wallajapet in the North Arcot District, as well as for the wolâgra or internal trade of the neighbourhood. It is said to have been founded 400 years ago by the gauda of Hosahalli, two miles distant, and called Amaragonda-pura. He claimed to be a descendant of Honnappa Gauda, hereditary chief of the Nonaba Wokligars, who lived 700 years ago, and owned a district yielding a revenue of 3,000 pagodas. The family were first made tributary by the Mysore Rajas, to whom they paid 500 pagodas a year. Haidar increased the tribute to 2,500, leaving them little better than renters, and Tippu dispossessed them altogether. They are now in the position of ordinary cultivators, but their rank is acknowledged in their own tribe.

Gubbi has suffered much from the party spirit of the contending sects of Komatis and Banajigas or Lingayats, and was at one time in imminent danger of abandonment from this cause. During the administration of Purnaiya, the erection of a temple by the Komatis to a virgin, who had cast herself into the flames to avoid dishonour, excited the previous animosity of the opposite party to such a degree that the town was ordered to be divided by a wall in order to separate the quarters of the two factions. An Amildar was at length chosen from the party which appeared least in the wrong, and with the help of the Brahmans and peaceably disposed inhabitants order was gradually restored, although the extreme measure of slaughtering an ass in the main street was threatened, which would have compelled all Hindus to abandon the town.

At Gubbi is one of the chief annual fairs in the country, frequented by merchants from great distances. The neighbourhood produces coarse cotton cloths, both white and colored, blankets, sack-cloth, areca nut of the kind called wolágra (or neighbouring), cocoa nuts, jaggory, tamarind, capsicum, wheat, rice, ragi, and other grains; lac, steel, and iron; all of which here find a ready sale or exchange, as the imports are large, and it is an intermediate mart for all goods passing through the Peninsula in almost every direction. It is computed that at the weekly fair there are sold from 50 to 100 loads of areca nut produced in the neighbouring districts of Sira, Hagalvadi, Chiknayakanhalli, Budihal, Honnavalli and Gubbi; as well as from 20 to 40 loads of kopri or dry cocoa nut from the same districts. Taking the load at 8 maunds of 40 Sultani seers, there are thus sold annually at this mart alone 335 tons of areca nut, and 134 tons of cocoa nut, the produce of the neighbourhood, representing a money value of Rs. 2,18,400 and Rs. 33,280 respectively.

Of the coarse cloths made in the vicinity by the Dévángas, Togatas and Holeyas 100 pieces on the average are sold at each fair, representing an annual value of about 15,000 rupees. There are however many other fairs in the surrounding country where these products are also sold to a considerable extent.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	598 0 0	1502 0 0	1248 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	285 0 0	1400 0 0	801 0 0

Hagalvadi.—A town in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk, 10 miles north-east of the kasba.

Number of houses 486.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	1,075	2,166
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	69	63	132
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total.....						1,162	1,138	2,300

Lingayats and Kurubars are the prevailing classes in the town. The chief produce of the neighbourhood is areca nut, and inferior kamblis are manufactured in the place. It was the original possession of the line of chiefs named from it, who built Chiknayakanhalli and owned all the west of the District. When subdued by the Mysore Raja they gave up the rest of their territory in order to retain Hagalvadi free of tribute. Haidar Ali subsequently compelled them to pay for this also, and his son dispossessed them altogether.

Hebbur.—A large village in the Kadaba taluk, 15 miles south of Tûmkûr, on the Tûmkûr-Kunigal road.

Number of houses 480.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	983	1,074	2,057
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	53	62	115
Total.....						1,036	1,136	2,172

The place is said to have been founded by two brothers named Hale Gauda and Timme Gauda. It was at first called Heb-huli (great or royal tiger) from the circumstance that a bullock attacked by a tiger had driven it off and pursued it with the other cattle and their owners until it was killed. The courage of the cattle was attributed to the peculiar virtue of the spot, pointing it out as suitable for the construction of a fort. Accordingly the carcass of the tiger being burnt, the limits of the fort were marked out with its ashes, and the erection completed with the countenance of the Vijayanagar king. The name was subsequently changed from Hebhuli to Hebbur, the great town, and Katti Kamanna appointed as the king's agent; Hale Gauda and Timme Gauda being made

patels of Hebbur, Kallesapura and Ramanhalli. The agent, however, instead of supplying his patron's exchequer, spent the public money in erecting temples, forming tanks, &c. For his insolence on being summoned to court to account for his proceedings, he was condemned to have both his eyes put out and to be expelled from the royal territories. A descendant of the gaudas was next placed in charge, but after Vijayanagar was taken by the Muhammadans, Kempe Gauda of Magadi captured Hebbur, and held it for many years. It was then taken by the Chiknayakanhalli chief, and from him by Chikka Deva Raja of Mysore. A quarter of a century later it again changed hands, falling a prey to the Mogal army, but in course of time was re-gained by the Mysore Raja. For two years before the usurpation of Haidar Ali, again, it was in the hands of the Mahrattas. The place has thus seen many vicissitudes.

Holavanhalli.—A village on the Jayamangali in the Kortagiri taluk, 5 miles east of the kasba.

Number of houses 228.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	758	751	1,509
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	109	89	198
Jains	...	...	...	...	13	11	24
Total.....					880	851	1,731

It is said to have been formerly called Korampur, the inhabitants being a few persons of low caste whose chief was Holava Gauda. To them Baire Gauda, one of the Kanchiveram refugees who settled at Avati (Kolar District), or a descendant of the same name, proposed to establish a fort and pete at Korampur, to which the people would agree only on condition that the place should be called after their gauda, whence its present name. Baire Gauda became tributary to the Vijayanagar kings, and obtained from them a grant of 33 villages in Kolahalli and the neighbourhood, together with other lands, yielding altogether 6,000 pagodas a year. During seven years Baire Gauda greatly improved his estate, when it was seized by the chief of Magadi, who placed his brother Ankana Gauda in charge of it. Seven years later it was taken by Havali Baiche Gauda of Dod-ballapur; but in two years Dodballapur was itself captured by the Navab of Sira. Baire Gauda, who had joined the Sira army, was

killed in this enterprise, but Holavanhalli was restored to his eldest son Dodda Baiche Gauda, with additions to the estate, on condition of paying a tribute. The fort and pete of Kortagiri were built some time after by a member of this family, and the hoblis of Gundakal, Irkasamudra, Sageri, Kólal and Dásarahalli annexed, yielding altogether a revenue of 26,000 pagodas, subject to a tribute of 3,000 pagodas and the maintenance of a military force. The local chiefs continued in possession as tributary successively to the Mysore Rajas, the Mahrattas and the Navab of Sira, and afterwards to Haidar Ali, on whose death in 1780, Holavanhalli was annexed to Mysore. In 1792 Lord Cornwallis re-instated one of the family, named Dodda Rama Baire Gauda, but on the withdrawal of the confederate forces, Tippu reduced the place and resumed possession.

Honnnavalli.—A taluk in the west. Area 522 square miles. Head quarters at Tiptur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Hálakuraki	38	15	5,544	79	...	...	5,623
2	Handalagere	35	7	6,775	168	...	...	6,943
3	Honnnavalli	65	20	12,730	179	3	...	12,912
4	Ichamúru	51	33	7,462	101	...	...	7,563
5	Nonvinakere	58	32	9,580	108	...	...	9,688
6	Tipturu	54	15	14,175	400	4	1	14,580
Total.....		301	122	56,266	1,085	7	1	57,359

Principal places, with population.—Honnnavalli, 2804; Tipturu, 2093; Nonavinakere, 1641; Handalagere, 1264; Aralaguppe, 1114; Sántavalli, 1085.

The Hirikal range of hills cuts through the south-west of the taluk, and there are some detached hills on the border on the other sides. Around these it is jungly. There are good tanks, especially at the heads of hoblis, and the soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. Ragi, avare, horse gram, and Bengal gram are the chief dry crops; paddy, sugarcane and wheat, the chief wet crops. A particular species of cocoa nut is cultivated, the milk of which, called Ganga-páni, is highly esteemed for its coolness and delicious flavour.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	45	409	6	200	51	609
Culturable	...	...	3	195	31	2	34	197
Unculturable	...	...	40	182	263	292	303	474
Total.....			89	146	300	494	390	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 67,571—9—8, and from local cesses Rs. 2,398—5—2. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 2—1—8 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 anna 2 pie. Agriculturists formed 19·7 per cent of the population.

The Tumkur-Shimoga high road runs through the south of the taluk, and from it there is a cross road through Honnavalli to Hulyar and the north.

Honnavalli.—A town on the Gandasi-Hiriyur road, in the taluk of the same name, and until a few years ago the head quarters, which are now established at Tiptur, 8 miles to the south-east.

Number of houses 606.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	1,125	2,172
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	75	132
Total... ..							1,104	1,200	2,304

The place derives its name from Honnu-amma, the tutelary goddess, who in a vision directed Somesvara, one of the Ballala kings, to found the town. It contains many Brahmans and is situated amid cocoa nut plantations, which produce a rare kind, named, from the delicious milk contained in the young nut, the Ganga páni or water of the Ganges. The town depends chiefly on one well for drinking purposes.

Huliyurdurga.—A town in the Kunigal taluk, 40 miles south of Tumkur, at the junction of roads from Kunigal and Magadi.

Number of houses 402.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	901	1,787
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	186	387
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Total.....							1,070	1,088	2,158

Till 1873 it was the head quarters of a taluk of the same name, and is still a municipality. The place is surrounded with jungle, and derives its name from *huli*, tiger, which animals used to abound in the neighbourhood. The town and the fortifications of the hill commanding it, rising to 3,096 feet above the level of the sea, were erected by Kempe Gauda, the chief of Magadi. Muhammadans and Lingayets form the principal classes of the population.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	229 0 0		157 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	102 0 0		141 0 0

Hutridurga.—A fortified hill in the south-west of the Kunigal taluk. The fort was taken by Lord Cornwallis in 1792.

Jayamangali.—An affluent of the N. Pinakini. It rises in Devaraydurga and flowing in a north-easterly direction through the Kortagiri taluk, receives the Garudachala near Holavanhalli. Thence taking its course through the east of the Madgiri taluk, it flows into the N. Pinakini near Pargi in the Bellary District. In the sandy bed are formed a number of *kapile* wells, and *talpergi* or spring head streams are drawn from the channel.

Kadaba.—A taluk in the south. Area 508 square miles. Head quarters at Gubbi. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Chitnahalli	...	70	62	13,791	795	...	12,586
2	Dubbegatta	...	53	14	9,055	65	40	9,160
3	Gubbi	...	51	35	14,785	497	58	15,330
4	Hebburu	...	59	76	13,310	625	2	13,937
5	Kadaba	...	47	40	8,456	127	1	8,584
6	Kalluru	...	66	30	10,527	811	3	11,341
7	Mayasandra	...	89	57	14,348	482	68	14,900
8	Turvekere	...	67	35	11,903	208	4	12,125
Total.....		502	349	94,125	3,610	176	52	97,963

Principal places, with population.—Gubbi 3,714; Turvekere 2,640; Hebburu 2,172; Kadaba 1,778; Chitnahalli 1,184.

The taluk is watered by the Shimsha, which flows through it from north-east to south, past Gubbi and Kadaba, at each of which places, especially the latter, it forms very large tanks. At Kallur it is joined by the Naga from Turvekere, which there forms more than one large tank. Continuing south, the Shimsha receives a stream from Máyasandra and flows out of the taluk with a south-east course. The principal hills are on the southern frontier. Near Dabbigatta are some hills yielding a fine black hornblende which has been formerly much quarried for pillars of temples and other public buildings.

On the north-west the taluk is jungly, as also to some extent along the south-east border. With these exceptions it is an open country and well watered. The soil is generally a red mould, shallow and gravelly.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	73	171	5	58	78	229
Culturable ...	25	414	63	435	89	209
Unculturable ...	3	215	44	627	48	202
Total.....	102	160	113	480	216	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 59,498—1—5, and from local cesses Rs. 1,874—4—0. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—3—7 per acre of cultivated land : of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·3 per cent of the population.

The principal road from Seringapatam to Chitaldroog passes by Kadaba, and the Týmúr-Shimoga road through Gubbi.

Kadaba.—A town on the right bank of the Shimsha, 18 miles south-west of Týmúr, and formerly head quarters of the taluk of the same name. Number of houses 407.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	834	907	1,741
Muhammadans ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	36
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total...						855	923	1,778

It is said to owe its name to Kadamba rishi, who performed penance here on the banks of the Shimshupa, as the Shimsha is called in the

local purana. Rama on his return from Lanka is said to have encamped here, and at the request of Sita, the river, which was too narrow for the convenience of all the followers, was dammed so as to expand into the present large tank. There is a settlement of Sri Vaishnava Brahmans here, which seems to have been formed in the time of the reformer Rámánujáchári, who fleeing from Chola took refuge with the Ballala king.

Kaidala.—A village 3 miles south of Tumkur, containing the ruins of two fine temples.

Number of houses 95. Population 534.

It appears to have been formerly the capital of a state, and is said to have borne the name of *Krída-pura*. It is also reported to be the native place of Jakanáchári, the famous architect and sculptor to whose wonderful skill is attributed all the finest temple carving in the Province, as at Halebíd, Bélur, &c. Tradition relates that Jakanáchári's career began while Nripa Ráya was ruling in Kridápura. He then left his native place and, entering the service of various courts, produced the works by which his fame is to this day upheld. After his departure a son Dankanáchári was born to him, who, when grown up, set out in search of his father, neither having ever seen the other. At Belur the young man found the Chennakésava temple in course of erection and—so the story goes,—remarked that one of the images had a blemish. As this would be fatal to its claim as an object of worship, the architect, who was no other than Jakanáchári himself, hastily vowed to cut off his right hand if any defect could be found in an image he had carved. To test the matter the figure was covered with sandal paste, which dried on every part except around the navel. In this on examination was found a cavity the son had detected, containing a frog and some sand and water. Mortified at the result Jakanáchári cut off his right hand, and inquiries as to who his critic was, led to the unexpected discovery of their mutual relationship. Subsequently Jakanáchári was directed in a vision to dedicate a temple to the god Kesava in Kridápura, his native place. Thither he accordingly returned, and no sooner was the temple completed than his right hand was restored. In commemoration of this incident the place has ever since been called *Kai-dala*, the restored hand.

Karekal-gudda.—A hill in the south of the Kadaba taluk, containing an old quarry of fine black hornblende, which has been extensively appli-

ed to the construction of temples. The quarry is situated about half a mile east from the village of Kádahalli.

Kortagiri.—A taluk in the east. Area 292 square miles. Head quarters at Kortagiri.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Total.
1	Channarayandurga ...	37	29	5,325	257	173	5,755
2	Holavanhalli ...	75	26	13,678	558	122	14,356
3	Kohla ...	73	47	13,404	222	26	13,652
4	Kortagiri ...	66	34	9,752	317	78	10,147
5	Taralalu ...	63	31	12,281	114	16	12,411
6	Totlagere ...	27	26	7,830	189	6	8,025
7	Tovinkere ...	30	41	9,420	100	67	9,587
Total.....		375	234	71,680	1,765	488	73,933

Principal places, with population.—Kortagiri 2,414; Holavanhalli 1,731; Harudi 1,715; Taruru 1,582; Rámpura 1,491; Tovinkere 1,353; Totlagere 1,275; Kurudi 1,270; Sitakalla 1,269; Tálagunda 1,175; Brahmsandra 1,064.

The west of the taluk contains the Dévaráydurga range, and is consequently hilly and jungly. The eastern parts are open and well watered. The Jayamangali, rising in Dévaráydurga, enters the taluk on the south, and near Holavanhalli receives the Garudachala from the east. Continuing north it is joined by the Suvarnamukhi from Channarayandurga on the west, and thence flows into the Madgiri taluk.

There are many good tanks, especially to the north, some of which are supplied by channels drawn from the above rivers. The country is on the whole very favourable for cattle and cultivation. The soil, especially along the rivers, is remarkably fertile. The dry and wet crops are the same as those of the neighbouring taluks.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	96	56	7	553	103	609
Culturable	...	...	...	...	391	26	333	27	89
Unculturable	...	...	...	125	571	35	11	160	582
Total.....				222	373	69	262	292	...

The revenue from land exclusive of water rates is Rs. 85,368—13—5 and from local cesses Rs. 2,779—15—0. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—5—2 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 8 pie. Agriculturists form 22·3 per cent of the population.

The Túngúr-Madgiri road runs past the chief town, and a cross road thence to Dodballapur.

Kortagiri.—A town situated on the left bank of the Suvarnamukhi, in 13° 31' N. lat. 77° 17' E. long., 16 miles north of Túngúr, on the Túngúr-Madgiri road. Head quarters of the Kortagiri taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 471.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	..	1,083	1,149	2,237
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	106	71	177
Total ..						1,194	1,220	2,414

The fort and pete were founded by one of the Holavanhalli chiefs, who removed the seat of government hither. The former is in ruins, having been dismantled by Tippu Sultan. Glass bangles are manufactured in the town. The people are dependent for drinking on the river water, which is procurable at all seasons. The well water is brackish.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	407—0—0	381—0—0	359—0—0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	298—0—0	582—0—0	431—0—0

Kundar or Kumadvati.—A stream which rises near Mahákáli-durga in the east of the Kortagiri taluk, and flowing northwards through the Goribidnur and Madgiri taluks, runs into the N. Pinakini just beyond the frontier of the Province, near the town of Hindupur in the Bellary District. Its extreme length is about 30 miles.

Kunigal.—A taluk in the south-east. Area about 328 square miles. Head quarters at Kunigal. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Amritúru ...	60	44	8,776	321	...	...	9,097
2	Bédamhalli ...	49	71	9,148	238	6	...	9,387
3	Huliyúrdurga ...	69	86	12,389	760	27	...	13,176
4	Hutridurga ...	45	100	7,683	358	...	...	8,041
5	Koppa ...	56	52	13,973	175	...	...	14,148
6	Kottagere ...	34	71	7,525	420	...	...	7,945
7	Kunigal ...	34	45	9,451	1,091	...	30	10,572
8	Tediyuru ...	60	72	12,221	1,060	...	14	13,295
Total.....		407	541	81,166	4,418	33	44	85,661

Principal places, with population.—Kunigal 3,355; Huliyurdurga 2,158; Amritúru 1,749; Kávule 1,240; Ujini 1,077.

The Shimsha runs along the western border and through a small portion of the south of the taluk. From the large tank at Kunigal it receives a stream called the Nágini. The country around Huliyurdurga, and between that place and Kunigal, is very hilly and jungly, the ground being rocky and barren. To the northward the soil is fertile and well cultivated.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.		Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
		Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	90	71	3	541	98	612
Culturable	...	24	72	115	198	139	270
Unculturable	...	15	235	12	133	27	393
Total.....		129	408	131	232	261	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 72,609—6—2, and from local cesses Rs. 2,314—11—1. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—3—11 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists formed 18·9 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Hassan road passes through Kunigal, whence also there are cross roads to Tímúkur and *viâ* Huliyurdurga to Maddur.

Kunigal.—A town situated in 13° 2' N. lat. 77° 5' E. long., 22 miles south of Tímúkur, on the Bangalore-Hassan road. Head-quarters of the Kunigal taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 604.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	1,319	1,356	2,675
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	245	308	551
Christians	...	...	...	...	14	15	29
Total.....					1,678	1,677	3,355

The derivation of the name is said to be *kani-gallu*, dancing stone, Siva having danced here. Three streams rising in Sivaganga, whose names are Naḷini, Nágini and Kamala, are said here to unite their waters. Their virtue is such that a king from the north, named Nriga chakravarti, is said to have been cured of leprosy by bathing in them, and to have constructed the large tank in consequence. A party of seven Lipi jógis, it is said, subsequently came from the Himalayas and obtained a large treasure from the bed of the tank after killing the seven headed serpent which guarded it. The foundation of the fort is attributed to a Vira Kambala Ráya in 1290. It afterwards came into the possession of the Magadi chief, who enlarged the town and fort. Owing to a low type of fever the place has latterly been very unhealthy. It contains an important establishment for the breeding of horses for the Mysore Siledars.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	1,036 0 0	1,295 0 0	671 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	262 0 0	815 0 0	508 0 0

Madgiri.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 437 square miles. Head-quarters at Madgiri. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population.

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Dodderi ...	58	23	10,763	74	8	...	10,845
2	Hampasandra ...	23	17	9,637	169	129	...	9,935
3	Itagadibbhalli ...	37	8	8,436	132	...	...	8,568
4	Kodigenhalli ...	23	17	7,646	133	2	...	7,781
5	Madgiri ...	56	22	12,279	734	67	6	13,146
6	Midagési ...	37	23	9,632	147	16	...	9,845
7	Puravara ...	52	16	11,965	246	26	...	12,237
8	Hantavalala ...	25	22	5,690	68	6	...	5,764
9	Teriyúru ...	25	8	8,273	131	2	...	8,411
Total.....		336	161	84,376	1,894	256	6	86,532

Principal places, with population—Madgiri 3,959; Kodigenhalli 1,770; Edaguru 1,573; Kadagatturu 1,457; Itagadibbhalli 1,421; Midagési 1,324; Byála 1,103; Doddéri 1,021.

The west of the taluk is crossed from north to south by the lofty chain of mountains including Chan-narayan-durga, Madgiri-durga and Mida-

gési-durga. The valleys to the west of the range and south of Madgiri have a greater elevation than the other parts of the taluk. The open country to the north-east is crossed at one corner by the N. Pinakini, nearly parallel with which, on the west, flow its affluents, first the Kumadvati and then the Jayamangali. This is a very fertile tract of country, with water easily obtainable at a few feet below the surface from *talpargis* or spring heads. All the wet and dry crops of the Nundydroog Division, as well as the fruits grown in Bangalore, are successfully cultivated.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	107	518	5	141	113	19
Culturable ...	...	582	66	298	67	240
Unculturable ...	181	296	75	85	256	381
Total.....	290	116	146	524	437	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 1,33,289—0—6, and from local cesses Rs. 4,354—14—0. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—14—5 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 anna. Agriculturists form 20·6 per cent of the population.

Madgiri.—A town situated in 13° 39' N. lat. 77° 16' E. long., 24 miles north of Tūmkūr, on the Tūmkūr-Pavagada road. Head quarters of the taluk bearing the same name, and a municipality.

Number of houses 532.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,583	1,684	3,267
Mulammadans ...	...	...	...	...	...	310	313	623
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	35	59
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....						1,927	2,032	3,959

It is surrounded on all sides by hills, the continuation of the north and south range which traverses the east of the District. The town derives its name from Madhu-giri, or honey hill, at the northern base of which it is situated. The two large temples of Venkat Ramana-swami and Mallesvara, standing side by side, are conspicuous objects. A very graceful ornament is carried round under the eaves of the roof of the latter, representing doves or pigeons, of about life size, in every natural attitude.

The erection of the original fort and town is ascribed to a local chief named Raja Hira Gauḍa. The circumstance of a stray sheep having returned from the hill dripping with wet, led to the discovery that it was well supplied with springs of water. This being reported by the shepherds of the neighbouring village of Bijavara, the advantages of the situation were so apparent that the town was established, and mud fortifications constructed on the hill for its protection. About 1678, while Rama Gauḍa and Timma Gauḍa, descendants of the founder, were ruling in Madgiri taluk, they incurred the hostility of the Raja of Mysore. The dalavai Devaraja was therefore sent against it, who, after a siege of a year, took the place and led the gauḍas with their families captive to Seringapatam. They were, however, released and sent back to Midagesi, which was left to them out of their lost possessions.

The fortifications of Madgiri were greatly increased by Haidar Ali and the place was the seat of a valuable trade, containing a hundred houses of weavers alone. Hither in 1763 on the conquest of Bednur he sent as prisoners both the Rani and her lover, as well as the pretender Chenna Basavaiya for whose rights he had ostensibly been fighting, and here they remained until the capture of the place by the Mahrattas in 1767. The Mahratta chief Madhava Rao held possession of Madgiri for seven years, and when forced by Tippu in 1774 to retire, plundered the town of everything he could carry away. With the usual exaggeration its wealth is said to have been so great that he disdained to remove anything less valuable than gold. Tippu bestowed on it the name of Fattahabad, city of victory, and made it the capital of a surrounding district yielding a revenue of six lakhs of pagodas. But his exactions had nearly ruined the place, when the destruction was completed by the Mahrattas in 1791. Balvant Rao, one of Parasu Ram Bhao's officers, besieged it, though without success, for five months, having under his command a large army, according to native accounts, of 20,000 men. It was principally composed of banditti assembled by the pategars formerly driven from their strongholds, who had ventured back under the protection of Lord Cornwallis. On the conclusion of peace they were speedily dispersed by the Sultan, but not before they had devastated all the neighbouring country. Of 500 Mahratta horse who had joined this rabble, it is said that only 20 men with their chief escaped. On the conclusion of the third Mysore war and the death of Tippu, Madgiri was included in the new territory of Mysore.

Though its prosperity has somewhat revived, the town has never recovered from the ravages of the Mahratta army. It has however an extensive trade in brass, copper, and silver vessels of every description. There are also manufactures of iron, steel, coarse cloths and cumblis, and weekly interchange is held with the markets at Tiptur, Bellary and Hindupur in the Bellary District, as well as with Bangalore. The chief article of export is rice, especially that called *chinnada salāli* or golden stick, which is much cultivated and eagerly sought by Bangalore merchants, as it is esteemed to be the best in the Province. The cattle here are finer than those ordinarily seen in other parts of the District. The town, as well as the whole taluk, owes its prosperity to the richness of the soil, and the springs peculiar to this region, which abound everywhere near the surface, so that in the worst of seasons an unfailing supply of water is obtainable for the crops, while the well water is generally sweet.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	425 0 0	569 0 0	613 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	225 0 0	562 0 0	562 0 0

Madgiri-durga.—A bold fortified hill commanding the town of Madgiri. The summit is 3,935 feet above the level of the sea. The only access is on the northern face which slopes upwards at a steep angle, presenting large sheets of bare rock that scarcely allow of foothold except when perfectly dry. In time of war the garrison, it is said, were accustomed to pour oil down these rocky inclines to prevent the assailing force from mounting the hill. The history of the fortress has already been given in connection with that of the town of Madgiri. The present formidable lines of defence were erected by Haidar, as stated by a rude inscription in Kanarese over one of the upper gateways. There are many springs and ponds of water on the hill, with large granaries and store houses formed out of caverns or excavated in the rock. "The view of Madhugiri on approaching it from the east" says Buchanan "is much finer than that of any hill fort I have seen. The works here make a very conspicuous appearance, whereas in general they are scarcely visible, being hidden by the immensity of the rocks on which they are erected."

Mahakalidurga or **Mākalidurga**, as it is generally called, is a fortified hill in the west of the Kortagiri taluk, deriving its name from the

goddess Mahá Káli. It terminates a short detached range of hills of which it is the loftiest peak. The summit is 3,610 feet above sea level. The hill is accessible on all sides, and gives rise to the Kumadvati.

Midagesi.—A town in the Madgiri taluk, at the eastern base of the Midagési durga, 12 miles north of the Kasba, on the Túngur-Pavagada road.

Number of houses 233.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	620	634	1,254
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	68
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total.....						655	669	1,324

It is said to be named after a princess who was burned here with the corpse of her husband. Ránis of the same family continued to govern it until conquered by Chikkappa Gauda, of whose family it remained the chief possession long after they had been deprived of Madgiri and Chanarayan-durga. In 1761 it was reduced by Haidar Ali and six years later by the Mahrattas, from whom it was recovered by Tippu in 1774. During the invasion of Lord Cornwallis, a descendant of Chikkappa Gauda returned to the town, but finding on the conclusion of peace that it must revert to Tippu, plundered it of the little that had escaped Mahratta rapacity, and did not leave it until Kamar-ud-Din was approaching with a large force. Midagesi was, under the Muhammadan government, the residence of an Asoph and afterwards the head quarters of a taluk which was finally incorporated with Madgiri.

Muganayakankote.—A town in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk 15 miles east south-east of the kasba.

Number of houses 299.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	618	662	1,280
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	25
Total.....						631	674	1,305

It is strongly fortified with mud walls and before the last incursion of the Mahrattas contained a fine market, consisting of a wide street lined with cocoa nut trees. A somewhat droll account is given of the Mahratta

attack on the place, which was repulsed by the inhabitants with the utmost gallantry. Parasu Ram Bhao while at Sira despatched, it is said, a force of 500 horse with 2,000 irregular foot and one gun to capture the fort. Its defence was undertaken by 500 peasants from the neighbourhood, who had two small guns and 100 matchlocks; slings and stones being the only other weapons. The market was destroyed to prevent its giving shelter to the attacking party. The siege was maintained for two months, but though the Mahrattas repeatedly fired their gun, they never once, says the local historian, succeeded in hitting the fort! Disheartened by their ill success and the loss of two or three of their men, the enemy abandoned the siege and retired, not one of the defendants having been hurt.

N. Pinakini.—The Uttara Pinakini or Northern Pennar has a course of less than two miles through the extreme north-east corner of the District, and supplies irrigation for about 40 acres of land. For a fuller account of the river see Kolar District.

Sampige.—A village in the Kadaba taluk, 4 miles west of Kadaba. Number of houses 207. Population 856.

It is stated to be the site of Champaka nagara, the capital of Sudhanva, of whom an account is given in the Jaimini Bhārata.

Sibi.—A village in the Sira taluk, 15 miles north of Tūmkūr, on the Tumkur-Chitaldroog road. Number of houses 129. Population 754.

It is remarkable only for the temple of Narasimha, at which there is a great annual festival in the month of Māgha, attended by 10,000 people. The origin of the temple is thus related. In the days when there were no roads and the place was covered with jungle, a certain merchant carrying grain on pack bullocks halted at Sibi. But when his pot of rice was set on to boil on a small projecting rock, its contents turned to the colour of blood and he with his attendants and bullocks fell down in a swoon. While in this unconscious state Narasimha appeared to him in a vision and, revealing that the stone was his abode, commanded the merchant to build a temple over it in atonement for the desecration committed.

The small temple then erected was replaced by the present large building during this century under the following circumstances. Three brothers living at Tūmkūr, who had enriched themselves by farming the revenue of the district in the days of Tippu, subsequently sought to atone

for their oppressions by works of charity. To Nallappa the eldest, Narasimha in a vision offered eternal happiness on condition of his building and endowing the temple at Sibi. This was accordingly accomplished in ten years by the three brothers. It is an ordinary structure surrounded by a high stone wall. The approach is lined on either side with mean stone sheds for the accommodation of visitors to the annual festival. Shops to the number of 400 are then opened by merchants from Dharwar, Bellary, Bangalore, Chitaldroog, Kumbhakonam and other distant places, and trade carried on to the value, it is said, of several lakhs of rupees.

Shimsha.—An affluent of the Kaveri, also called the Shimshupa, the Kadamba and the Kadaba-kola. It rises to the south of Devaraydurga and flowing south-west through the Kadaba taluk, forms the large Kadaba tank. Thence running southwards it unites near Kallur with the Naga which feeds the Turvekere tank, and further on in the Kunigal taluk with the Nagini from the Kunigal tank. Afterwards turning east it skirts the hills west of Huliurdurga and pursues a southerly course into the Maddur taluk of the Mysore District.

Sira.—A taluk in the north west, transferred from the Chitaldroog to the Tumkur District in 1866. Area 670 square miles. Head quarters at Sira. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Agrahara ...	41	49	8,251	127	7	21	8,406
2	Banagere ...	29	24	11,780	168	21	...	11,969
3	Barguru ...	29	24	7,893	163	...	...	8,056
4	Bukapatna ...	34	16	7,628	190	...	...	8,018
5	Kallambelle ...	12	34	6,294	214	...	...	6,508
6	Naduru ...	51	49	13,234	306	...	...	13,540
7	Sira ...	29	81	14,380	821	...	230	15,431
Total		225	277	69,660	1,989	28	251	71,928

Principal places, with population.—Sira 4,231; Madaluru 1,686; Naduru 1,609; Kallambelle 1,598; Chengavara 1,574; Bukapatna 1,477; Halénahalli 1,292; Hanjanalu 1,073; Chiratahalli 1,051; Melukunte 1,043; Yaladabage 1,031; Magodu 1,006.

The taluk is at a considerably lower level than the rest of the District. It is crossed from east to west by a small stream which flows

into the Vedávati, and whose course is marked by cocoa nut gardens. The tracts adjoining Madak-sira are fertile and well watered. The soil in other parts is mostly rocky and hard. Along the west there is a good deal of jungle, from Bukkapatna northwards.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	184	374	5	636	188	370
Culturable	...	...	29	398	147	85	176	483
Unculturable	...	...	192	107	112	320	304	427
Total.....			406	239	263	401	670	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 1,18,976—11—4, and from local cesses Rs. 12,847—7—11. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—1—6 per acre of cultivated land, of local cesses 1 anna 8 pie. Agriculturists form 20·3 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Bellary road passes through Sira, from whence also there is a road through Huliyar to the west, and to Madgiri on the east. The Seringapatam road branches off at Kallambelle.

Sira.—A town situated in 13° 44' N. lat. 76° 58' E. long., 33 miles north-north-west of Tūmkūr, on the Tūmkūr-Chitaldroog road. Head quarters of the Sira taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 671.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,710	1,644	3,354
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	338	262	648
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	154	75	229
Total.....						2,250	1,981	4,231

The foundation of the town and fort is attributed to Rangappa Nayak, the chief of Ratnagiri, the selection of the site being due, as is commonly related of other forts in the country, to the turning of a hare upon the hounds while in pursuit—an indication of heroic soil. Before the fort was completed, Sira and its dependencies were conquered by Ran-dulha Khan, general of the Bijapur state. Malik Husen, then appointed governor, completed the fort and enclosed the town with mud walls.

The capture of Bijapur by Aurangzib in 1637 was speedily followed by the conquest of the Carnatic districts dependent on it. Sira was made

the capital of the new province south of the Tungabhadra, composed of the seven parganas of Basvapatna, Budihal, Sira, Pennakonda, Dodballapur, Hoskote, and Kolar, with Harpanhalli, Kondarpi, Anegundi, Bednur, Chitaldroog, and Mysore as tributary states. Khasim Khan was appointed as the first governor under the designation, apparently, of Foujdar Divan, a title however which was often altered according to circumstances. He introduced the Muhammadan revenue system, elsewhere described, and governed with ability until 1698, when being surprised by the Mahrattas and the chief of Chitaldroog at Doderi while in the conveyance of a large treasure, he either committed suicide to avoid disgrace or was killed by them. Zulfiqar Khan succeeded, but a governor named Rastam Jang or Chak appears to have most distinguished himself by his administration, gaining the title of Bahadur and the name of Kaifiyat Khan. The last of the Mogal governors of Sira, which shared in many of the contests between the rivals for the Subadari of the Dekhan, was 'Dilavar Khan, from whom the place was taken in 1757 by the Mahrattas.

In 1761, Haidar having entered into alliance at Hoskote with Basalat Jang and received from him the title of Navab of Sira, at once took the place and thence extended his conquests all over the north. In 1766 the brother-in-law of Haidar was induced by the Mahrattas to yield up Sira, which remained in their hands till retaken by Tippu in 1774, since which time it has been attached to Mysore, except for a short period when it was occupied by the Mahratta army co-operating with the British against Seringapatam.

Sira attained its highest prosperity under Dilavar Khan and is said to have contained 50,000 houses. An elegant palace erected by him, now in ruins, was the model on which those of Bangalore and Seringapatam were built. The ruins of a large quarter, to which tradition assigns the name of Lâtapura, may yet be seen to the north-west of the fort. Tippu forcibly transported 12,000 families from Sira to form a population for his new town of Shahar Ganjam on the island of Seringapatam. These vicissitudes and the inroads of the Mahrattas reduced the town to 3,000 houses. There are now only 671, much scattered. The Jamma Masjid of hewn stone is deserving of mention. The fort, well built of stone, is surrounded with a moat and a fine glacis.

A large tank to the north irrigates the subjacent lands. The soil around is favourable to the growth of the cocoa nut, the dried kernel of which is the staple article of export. The population consists largely of

Kurubars, who manufacture cumblis or coarse blankets, of wool imported from Davangere, Kankuppa and Madaksira. These are exported to Walaji, Kaudial or Mangalore, Bangalore, Mysore, Ganjam, Nagar and Coorg. The prices range from 8 annas to 12 rupees according to quality and texture, the entire trade being of the annual value of Rs. 5,000. Some years ago chintzes were largely manufactured and a glazed kind found a ready sale among the higher classes. But the importation of English piece goods has put a stop to the native manufacture. Common sealing wax is still made, but it is far inferior to the kind now prepared in England specially for India.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	419 0 0	572 0 0	225 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	373 0 0	416 0 0	451 0 0

Sitakal.—A village in the Kortagiri taluk, 14 miles south of Kortagiri. Number of houses 135. Population 1,269.

Brass utensils are largely manufactured by Bhogars or braziers and there is an extensive trade in cotton.

Suvarnamukhi.—A stream which rises in Chan-narayan-durga. Flowing at first south-east, on emerging from the hills it turns to the north-east and passing Kortagiri, after a course of about 15 miles runs into the Jayamangali.

Tiptur.—A large trading place, situated in 13° 15' N. lat. 76° 32' E. long., 46 miles west of Tumkur, on the Tumkur-Shinoga road. Head quarters of the Honnavalli taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 476.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	966	904	1,870
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	127	91	218
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....						1,096	997	2,093

It is the seat of a great weekly fair which lasts from Saturday morning till noon on Sunday. Merchants attend from Dharwar, Bellari, Madras, Salem and other places, the value of the commodities exchanged being Rs. 30,000 a week. The octroi duties imposed on 12 articles furnish the funds for municipal works.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income...	...	...	...	...	780 0 0	818 0 0	416 0 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	483 0 0	1,487 0 0	293 0 0

Tumkur.—A taluk in the centre eastwards. Area 394 square miles. Head quarters at Tumkur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Bellávi	43	33	11,785	218	16	4	12,023
2	Chélúru	55	54	11,714	142	92	...	11,948
3	Gállúru	37	24	9,900	614	2	...	10,516
4	Honnudike	31	21	8,004	356	...	...	8,360
5	Kóra	60	35	13,508	282	19	...	13,809
7	Tumkur	44	35	20,202	2,537	182	330	23,207
8	Urudugere	33	95	21,136	924	58	...	22,118
Total.....		353	297	96,249	5,073	319	340	101,981

Principal places, with population.—Tumkuru 11,170; Kestúru 1,751; Gállúru 1,750; Kyátasandra 1,692; Bellávi 1,663; Urudugere 1,370; Chélúru 1,313; Bidare 1,154; Honnudike 1,024.

The east of the taluk is occupied by the Devaraydurga hills, which are surrounded with forest. The Jayamangali rises on the north, but during its short course in this taluk is of little benefit, owing to the rocky and rugged nature of the country surrounding its banks. The tracts south of the hills are well supplied with tanks fed by streams which ultimately unite to form the Shimsha. The country around Tumkur is very fertile and highly cultivated, to the westward it is less fruitful. The undulating nature of the country being favourable to the formation of tanks, there are extensive gardens of areca nut and cocoa nut, as well as the usual paddy cultivation. The streams, though none of them large enough to supply channels, are yet of great assistance to agriculture, the water after the rains being distributed from them to the adjoining fields by *yáta* and *kapile* wells.

The high road from Bangalore branches off at Tumkur to Chitaldroog and Shimoga. A road north and south leads to Madgiri in the former direction and to Kunigal in the latter.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	212	371	17	400	231	131
Culturable ...	11	115	59	186	70	301
Unculturable ...	78	58	14	150	92	208
Total.....	302	544	91	96	394	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 144,884—1—5, and from local cesses Rs. 13,997—14—1. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—1—2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 1 anna 6 pie. Agriculturists form 20·7 per cent of the population.

Tumkur.—The chief town of the District, situated in 13° 20' N. lat. 77° 9' E. long., 43 miles north-west of Bangalore.

Number of houses 2,126.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,360	4,223	8,583
Muhammadans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141	1,045	2,186
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	28	65
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	178	336
Total.....							5,696	5,474	11,170

It is prettily situated at the south-western base of the Deva-raydurga group of hills, on elevated ground near the waste weir of a large tank. The town is surrounded with gardens of plantains, areca and cocoa nut palms, and betel vines, besides many groves of well grown trees. The well water is generally brackish, but three wells close to the town yield sweet drinking water. Some of the streets are wide, forming thoroughfares for the high roads to Bangalore, Bellary, Shimoga and the coffee districts in the west. The native houses are mostly mud built, of one storey and tiled. Of the European dwellings, which are somewhat scattered, the principal lie to the north beyond the town.

Tumkur appears originally to have formed part of a territory whose capital was Kaidala, now an insignificant village three miles to the south of it. Its name is said to be derived from *tumuku*, a small drum or tabret, the place having been granted to the herald or tom-tom beater of the Kaidala raja. Kante arasu, one of the Mysore family, is

said to have formed the present town, consisting of a fort, the walls of which have now been levelled, and a pete to the east of it.

The Deputy Commissioner's court is a conspicuous circular building of three storeys. The town contains the usual offices for Assistant Commissioners, Executive Engineer, and Amildar, a District School, barracks for Barr and Siledars, a Jail, Dispensary and Travellers' Bungalow. It is the residence of a European Missionary of the Wesleyan Society, who have here a chapel and several schools.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	..	..	..	1,900 0 0	1,596 0 0	1,438 0 0	897 0 0
Expenditure	..	..	..	2,692 0 0	1,568 0 0	1,228 0 0	1,117 0 0

Turvekere.—A town in the Kadaba taluk, 44 miles south-west of Tunkûr, on the Tiptur-Mâyasandra road, and till 1873 head quarters of a taluk bearing the same name.

Number of houses 491.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	1,278	2,486
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	67	73	140
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	4
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Total.....						1,286	1,354	2,640

Its ancient name is said to have been Narsimha-pura. It contains three fine temples, in two of which, dedicated to Chennagarayaswami and Vira Bhadra, are inscriptions making gifts of agraharas in the time of the Hoysala Ballala king Vira Narasimha, of whose queen Lokamma or Lokâmbika it appears to have been the native place. Facing the temple of Gangâdharesvara is a recumbent bull of large size, elaborately carved in black hornblende from Karekal gudda, and still retaining a brilliant polish. About 30 years after its foundation Turvekere appears to have been captured by the Hâgalvâdi chief named Sâl Nayak, who committed the government to his brothers Chikka Nayak and Anne Nâyak. By them the outer fort was built, the tank enlarged and other improvements made. In 1676 it was taken by Chikka Déva Raja of Mysore and has ever since been a part of the Mysore territory. Lîngayats and Sudras form the principal part of the population.

The inhabitants depend for water entirely on the tank, which is fed by a stream called the Naga and contains much lotus. The public establishments are a munsiff's court, a taluk school and a travellers' bungalow.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73	1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	784	0	0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	181	0	0

Yediyur.—A village in the Kunigal taluk, 12 miles south-west of the kasba, on the Bangalore-Hassan road.

Number of houses 117. Population 507.

A large festival called Siddesvarana jat্রে is held here for 5 days from Chaitra suddha 7th, at which 10,000 people assemble.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

Ashtagram Division.

District.					Area.	Population.	Revenue.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	Sq. m. 4,128	943,187	Rs. 1,500,000
Hassan	...	...	...	...	3,291	669,961	1,200,000
Total.....					7,419	1,613,148	2,700,000

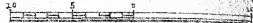
Towns containing a population of more than 5,000.

Mysore	...	57,315.	(Hole) Nassipur	...	5,253.
Seringapatam	...	10,534.	Malvalli	...	5,114.
Hassan	...	6,305.			



ASETAGRAM DIVISION

SCALE 10 MILES TO AN INCH



TUMKUR
DISTRICT

REFERENCES

KADABA *Name of taluk in this type.*
 ■ *Taluk Kasta.*
 ● *Hobli Kasta.*
Imperial Roads.
District Do.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—The Mysore District forms the southernmost portion of the Province, and is situated between $11^{\circ} 36'$ and $12^{\circ} 45'$ north latitude, $75^{\circ} 56'$ and $77^{\circ} 24'$ east longitude. The greatest length is from east to west, about 97 miles; from north to south the extreme distance is about 80 miles.

Area.—The area of the District is 4,128 square miles; of which 1,464 square miles 159 acres are under cultivation, 204 square miles 408 acres culturable, 2,459 square miles 73 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by the Hassan and Tunkūr Districts; east by the Bangalore District and the Coimbatore Collectorate; south by the Nilgiri Commissionership and the Malabar Collectorate; west by Coorg.

Sub-Divisions.—The sub-divisions consist of 11 taluks and one jāghir.

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Ashtagram ...	353	12	190	88,468
2	Chamarajungar ...	208	13	149	93,611
3	Gundlupete ...	539	6	141	58,529
4	Heggadadevankote ...	652*	5	198	54,829
5	Malvalli ...	383	7	220	74,985
6	Mandya ...	357*	11	261	89,873
7	Mysore ...	394	8	172	128,990
8	Nanjangud ...	176	6	131	64,535
9	Periyapatma ...	447	10	372	116,334
10	Taluk ...	377	7	159	82,311
11	Yelatore ...	168	7	156	65,528
	Yelandur Jāghir ...	74	5	25	27,459
	Total	4,128	97	2,174	943,187

Physical Features.—The river Kávéri, besides forming the boundary for some distance both on the western and eastern sides, traverses the Dis-

* Approximate only.

trict from north-west to east, receiving the tributaries Hémávati, Lókapávani and Shimsha on the north, and the Lakshmantirtha, Kabbani and Honna Hole or Suvárnávati on the south.

Lofty mountain ranges covered with vast forests, the home of the elephant, shut in the western, southern, and some parts of the eastern frontier. The only break in this mighty barrier is to the south-east, where the Kaveri takes its course towards the ghats and hurls itself down the falls of Gagana Chukki and Bar Chukki at the island of Sivasamudram. The principal range of hills within the District is the Biligirirangan in the Yelandur Jágghir at the south eastern extremity, rising to a height of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Next to these the isolated hills of Gó-pálswami in the south near Gundlupet, about 4,500 feet above sea level, and of Bettadpur in the north-west (4,350 feet), are the most prominent heights. The Chámundi hill (3,489 ft.) south of Mysore, and the French Rocks (2,882 ft.) to the north of Seringapatam, are conspicuous points. Short ranges of low hills appear along the southern parts of the District, especially in the south-west. On the east, in Malvalli taluk, are encountered the hills which separate the valleys of the Shimsha and Arkavati, among which Kabbál-durga has gained an unenviable notoriety.

An undulating table-land, fertile and well watered by perennial rivers, whose water dammed by noble and ancient anicuts enriches their banks by means of canals ; such has the Mysore District been described. Here and there granite rocks rise from the plain, which is otherwise unintermittent and well wooded. There is a gradual fall in the level of the country from west to east, Yelwal being 2,826 feet above the sea, Mysore 2,525 and Seringapatam 2,337. The extreme south forms a terai of dense and valuable but unhealthy forest, occupying the depression which runs along the foot of the Nilgiri mountains.

Channels.—The irrigated fields under the numerous channels drawn from the Kaveri and its tributaries cover many parts of the District with rich tracts of verdure. For within this District alone there are nine anicuts on the Kávéri, seven on the Lakshmantirtha, one on the Shimsha, one on the Nugu, two on the Suvárnávati, besides temporary ones erected annually, and one on the Gundal. The total length of channels running is 497 miles, yielding a revenue of more than Rs. 275,000 a year. The importance of these works, which will be more fully described under each river, may be estimated from the following statement :—

Name of River.	Name of Anicut.	Name of Channel.	Length in miles.	Measured discharge in cubic feet per second.	Capacity of irrigating at 40 acres per cubic foot per second.	
					Acres.	Rupees.
Kaveri	Ahle kutte Hanumanta kutte	Sāligram	13	40	1,600	7,212
		Miric	...	...	...	...
		Hosa nāla	6	...	...	...
		Hiri nāla	12	151.5	6,060	19,240
		Attikatte	6	...	...	...
	Chunchan kutte Adagūr kutte Maḍad kutte Dēvrāj ... Ralmuri ... Bangārdoddi Ramasvami	Hampapura	16	...	...	...
		Ramasamudram	26	123	4,920	12,114
		Tippur	22	83	3,320	6,159
		Chikolēvray Sagar	72	448	17,920	72,624
		Dēvrāj	8	73	2,920	4,850
		Virjā nadi	38	240	9,600	34,000
		Bangārdoddi	9	90	3,600	8,900
		Ramasvami	31	118	4,720	23,650
	Mādhava mantri Hanagōd	Rajparamesvari	30	118	4,720	16,960
		Mādhava-mantri	18	153	6,120	13,000
Lakshmantirtha	Hanagōd	Hanagōd	9	...	...	...
		Nellur	7	...	...	...
		Hanumantapur	24	335	13,400	12,700
		Wudur	20	...	...	...
		Dasanpur	...	...	...	...
	Katte Malalvādi Hangarhalli Mārchalli Sagar kutte Cholanhalli	Māyī kālve	...	...	...	...
		Katte Malalvādi	14	140	5,600	2,298
		Seriyr	12	150	6,000	2,425
		Husanpur	14	224	8,960	2,950
		Mārchalli	...	...	...	2,500
Shimsha	Maḍḍur ane	Ananthur	20	...	...	6,353
		Cholanhalli	6	...	...	4,481
		Maḍḍur	...	...	...	...
		Chamenhalli	...	...	...	...
		Bairan	12	56	2,240	6,713
Nugu Suvarnavati	Lakshmanpura Gajanur Hongalvādi	Vaiḍyanāthpur	...	...	...	...
		Kemman	...	...	...	...
		Lakshmanpura	4	135	5,400	1,930
		Banligere	...	...	...	...
		Hongalvādi	...	...	...	29,539
		Honma	...	...	...	2,508
Gundal	Hālbhalli	Alūr halla	...	...	...	3,652
		Alūr hosa halla	...	...	...	366
		Sargūr	...	...	...	2,066
		Maral halla	...	...	...	4,906
		Hālbhalli	...	...	...	...

Rocks.—The geological formation is principally of granite, gneiss, quartz, sienite and hornblende. In many places these strata are overlaid with laterite. Stone for masonry, principally common granite, is abundant throughout the District. Black hornblende of inferior quality, and pot stone are also found. Quartz is abundant, and is chiefly used for road metalling.

Minerals.—Gold dust is sometimes found in the jungle streams of Heggaddevankote taluk. Iron abounds in the rocky hills throughout the

District, but at present is worked only in Heggaddevankote and Malvalli taluks. The iron ore of the Malvalli taluk is procured from the Shravana hills near Tippur. The smelting furnaces are at Halgur and Husgur. The iron of Malvalli is considered the best in the Mysore territory. From 1,500 to 2,000 maunds are produced annually in the taluk, and of this quantity about half is exported in a crude state. The remainder is manufactured in the taluk into nearly every description of implement, and of these the larger proportion are exported in various directions.

Stones containing magnetic iron are occasionally turned up by the ploughshare near Dévanúru of the Chamarañnagar taluk. The natives hold this ore in high esteem for medicinal purposes, and a magnetic cup was one of the many devices for prolonging life pressed upon the late Raja by his hakims. They have also a strange belief that milk boiled in a magnetic cup will not boil over. It is smelted in the same manner as common iron.

Talc (abhraka) is found in several taluks. It is used for putting a gloss on baubles employed in ceremonies. Native doctors hold it in high esteem for flux cases. It occupies the rents and small veins in decomposing quartz, but its laminæ are not large enough to serve for glass. The natives commonly believe that it indicates the presence of diamonds.

Asbestos (kalnár) is found in abundance in Chamrañnagar taluk. It is used by native physicians as an antiphlogistic.

Nodules of flint called chakñukki are found in the east of the District. It was formerly the material for gun flints, and is now largely used by the ryots for striking a light with tinder.

Soils.—The red soil is abundant and prevails throughout the District, but of the more fertile black soil, one of the most valuable tracts in the country runs through the south-east in the Chamrañnagar taluk and the Yelandur jághir. In the latter there is probably not a single acre of uncultivated land excepting on the hills.

Climate.—The climate is hotter than that of the Bangalore District, and exhibits greater extremes. While the mean annual temperature is a little over 77, the minimum recorded was 50 in January 1874 and the maximum 100 in March and April of the same year. But for the intermittent fevers which prevail during the cold months, the climate would be healthy.

Temperature.—The mean meteorological results of observation made at Mysore during 1873 and 1874 are here given as illustrating the monthly variations of the climate :—

Thermometer Readings.			Averages for the month.								Averages for the month.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	9 30 A. M.		3 30 P. M.		Maximum.	Minimum.	9 30 A.M.		3 30 P. M.			
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry	Wet bulb.			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.				
1873.														
January ...	85	51	72	63	78	70	96	50	73	61	82	74		
February ...	96	57	75	68	86	68	95	62	80	64	84	74		
March ...	99	65	81	70	92	69	100	62	85	64	91	73		
April ...	99	66	80	71	94	74	100	67	80	73	93	76		
May ...	99	65	82	70	91	72	95	63	70	68	84	72		
June ...	90	64	77	71	82	74	89	64	74	72	74	69		
July ...	85	61	76	69	80	69	86	63	73	69	77	68		
August ...	93	64	75	68	82	73	89	64	78	72	80	71		
September ...	98	61	70	68	80	73	83	64	74	70	79	73		
October ...	88	63	75	71	79	72	81	66	76	68	85	74		
November ...	86	57	76	68	81	73	72	...	76	65	80	69		
December ...	89	58	73	64	82	72	66	...	76	71	80	68		
1874.														

Rain-fall.—The average annual rain-fall, calculated on the accompanying register for 38 years, proves to be 28·9 inches. The greatest fall occurred in 1852, when 52·8 inches were measured. This was a year of unusual rain throughout the south of the country. But in 1874, when a like excess occurred in Bangalore, Mysore had scarcely the normal quantity.

The following monthly register kept at the head quarters of each taluk for 1873 and 1874 shews the distribution of rain over the District. The parts lying immediately at the base of the Nilgiri and Western Ghat ranges receive, it appears, a smaller proportion of rain than the more open tracts, owing doubtless to the interception of the south-west monsoon by the mountains. As is generally the case, there was no rain during the first three months of either year :—

1873.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Ashtagram...	40	397	...	166	684	261	626	...	...	In. C.
Chamarajanager...	170	210	...	9	77	180	512	...	...	2174
Gundlupet...	262	120	30	...	174	120	620	...	...	118
Heggadadevankote	238	2	71	170	118	255	399	...	27	1326
Madur...	140	20	25	10	610	265	590	...	...	1478
Malvalli...	129	40	14	...	222	1	288	...	...	1680
Mandya...	24	19	...	...	286	95	450	...	...	893
Mysore...	167	248	65	46	437	153	1015	...	...	1144
Nanjangud...	233	143	...	10	17	74	192	...	...	2186
Periyapatna	27	448	127	160	191	214	797	...	10	759
Talwad	270	180	40	30	480	180	575	...	...	2154
Yedatore	130	575	120	21	390	293	836	...	...	1735
Means.....	183	224	41	52	315	177	583	...	3	2365

1874.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashtagram	...	478	210	22	514	512	452	65	...	2433
Chamarajanager	...	381	120	75	187	180	754	1	...	1797
Gundlupet	...	291	40	1	120	85	10	250	...	1886
Heggadadevankote	...	80	95	289	213	84	23	10	...	974
Madur	...	430	120	334	474	680	250	75	...	2363
Malvalli	...	369	32	172	137	474	366	15	...	1555
Mandya	...	525	120	151	380	425	58	60	...	2169
Mysore	...	478	133	321	487	356	497	1	...	2423
Nanjangud	...	120	142	119	193	14	452	130	...	1260
Periyapatna	...	477	376	499	217	211	476	97	...	2853
Talwad	...	275	225	245	170	265	95	...	...	2085
Yedatore	...	767	180	219	...	21	357	64	...	1788
Means.....	...	389	154	227	257	298	518	80	...	1923

Vegetation.---* In this District lies the great belt of forest which commencing on the west at the Fraserpet bridge, about 10 miles north-west of Periyapatna, extends continuously for 80 miles to a point a few miles south-east of Bandipura in the Gundlupet taluk. From the

Fraserpet bridge to the Viranahosaballi jungle in Periyapatna, the Mysore portion of this belt varies from 1½ to 3 miles in breadth, and contains in abundance honné¹, matti², arsentega³, dindiga⁴, navaládi⁵, udi⁶, huluve, banni, a few blackwood trees, and here and

there patches of ill-grown stunted teak. Here the belt increases suddenly to 5 or 6 miles in breadth, and a portion of it is known as the Viranahosaballi jungles. The jungles of Metikuppa and Hunasekuppa adjoin the Viranahosaballi jungles, and between Bisalvádi on the west and Rámpura on the banks of the Nugu in the east, is that portion of the Heggadadevankóte taluk, which, measuring about 20 miles in length by from 7 to 10 in breadth, contains the teak forests of Bisalvádi, Kákankóte, Bégúr and Ainúru Márigudi. Crossing the Nugu and passing

* From Captain van Someren's Forest Report.

through some thriving villages, a walk of about three miles brings one to the jungles of Berambádi and Bandipura in the Gundlupet taluk. From Bandipura up to Yelandur the belt of forest again narrows. Much sandalwood is intermixed with it, very little teak is seen, open glades are common, and the country is very hilly.

The only other wooded portion of this District is the eastern taluk of Malvalli. There káráchi ¹ is not uncommon round the Basavanabetta hill, and bamboos are abundant. Honne ², matti ³, and hippe ⁴ are abundant, but the vegetation generally is poor.

- 1 Hardwickia binata.
- 2 Pterocarpus marsupium.
- 3 Terminalia tomentosa.
- 4 Bassia latifolia.
- 5 Conocarpus latifolia.

The dindiga ⁵ tree, which yields a valuable gum, grows abundantly.

The Periyapatna taluk has a comparatively heavy rain-fall in the west, where it borders Coorg, and several very fine specimens of mangoes, tamarinds and banyans grow round the villages. In this and the Heggadadevankote taluks to the south, the fields are frequently divided by quick hedges or bamboo fences, among which bushes of various kinds have sprung up, and which much favour the growth of sandalwood. This marking off of fields by hedges is very uncommon in Mysore. Parts of Periyapatna, are covered with thousands of the date palm (*P. sylvestris*), growing in the waste lands, and further south on the road to Heggadadevankote are two large fuel tracts known as the Pudevakote, and Janapanahalli jungles; much of the tree vegetation would, if inclosed, grow up into useful timber. The Heggadadevankote taluk has much forest in it, and the bábúl is very common in fields.

The taluk of Mysore has no forest, but bábúl trees grow all over it in the fields. There are several planted topes of mangoes and banyans, and the jámun tree grows well in many parts. Some thriving cocoa and areca nut gardens are scattered throughout it. The taluk of Ashtagram is well irrigated by channels, and grows much rice and sugar-cane, as does the taluk of Talkad in the east; but trees except in planted groves are scarce. Yedatore, another rice growing taluk, is also bare of forest or large tracts of jungle; but the high waste lands are covered with the *cassia auriculata* and frequently the *cassia fistula*, both of which yield fuel for the use of the surrounding home population. The taluk of Mandya is very thinly wooded, and Maddur is not much better. Gundlupet and Chamarajnagar in the south are well off in this respect, the latter especially so, for in addition to the wood growing close by in the Um-mattúru hóbli, and the jungles in the vicinity of Punjur, the Biligirirangan hills are near at hand. It is a well watered land, full of paddy

fields and rich gardens, strongly fenced in. The Nanjangud taluk has no lack of wood for home consumption.

Forests.—The *State Forests* are Ainūr Mārigudi, 30 square miles in extent; Begur, 50 square miles; Kākankōte, 40 square miles; Viran-hoshalli, Metikuppa and Hunasekuppa, 30 square miles; all in Heggada-devanakote taluk. In Gundlupet taluk are the Bandipūr and Bērambādi forests, each 15 square miles in extent. *District Forests* have been formed at Pudukavote and Janapanhalli between Hunasur and Antarsante; on Basavanbetta, and between Halgur and the banks of the Kaveri in Malvalli taluk; near the line of State forests running from Bandipūr and Anechaurkur; and near Atgulipur and Punjur on the road passing Hardanhalli to the Hāsānur ghat.

Cultivation.—The following is a list of the cultivated products of the District:—

Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.
CEREALS.		
Baragu ...	Panicum miliaceum ...	...
Bhatta ...	Oryza sativa ...	Rice.
Godhi ...	Triticum aristatum ...	Wheat.
Hāraka ...	Panicum semiverticillatum ...	...
Jōla ...	Holcus sorghum ...	Great millet.
Kambu ...	Holcus spicatus ...	Spiked millet.
Navane ...	Panicum italicum ...	Italian millet.
Rāgi ...	Cynosurus corocanus ...	Ragi.
Sāma ...	Panicum frumentaceum ...	Little millet
PULSES.		
Avare ...	Dolichos lablab ...	Cow gram.
Chennangi ...	...	...
Hesaru ...	Phaseolus mungo ...	Green gram.
Hurali ...	Dolichos uniflorus ...	Horse gram.
Kadala ...	Cicer arietinum ...	Bengal gram.
Tadugani ...	Dolichos catiāng ...	...
Togari ...	Cajanus indicus ...	Pigeon pea, doll.
Uddu ...	Phaseolus minimus ...	Black gram.
OIL SEEDS.		
Achchella ...	Sesamum orientale ...	Gingelli.
Huchchella ...	Quizotea oleifera ...	Wild gingelli.
Haralu ...	Ricinus communis ...	Castor oil.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Arale ...	Gossypium indicum ...	Cotton.
Kāphi ...	Coffea arabica ...	Coffee.
Hoge soppu ...	Nicotiana tabacum ...	Tobacco.
Kabbu ...	Saccharum officinale ...	Sugar cane.
Saṇabu ...	Crotalaria juncea ...	Country hemp.
Uppa nēle ...	Merinda ...	Mulberry.

The crops both wet and dry are classed under two heads, according to the season in which they are grown, *hainu* and *káru*. The season for sowing both wet and dry hain crops opens in July, that for sowing *kár* wet crops in September, and for *kár* dry crops in April. It was not uncommon in former times for the ryots to obtain annually both hain and *kár* crops from their wet lands, the hain being the better of the two. It may however be doubted whether their aggregate out-turn in the year was greater than it is at present, as, without plentiful manuring, two crops a year tax wet land very severely. Now, owing to the yearly repair of the channels, and also in part to want of water, it is only under a few rain fed tanks in the east of the District, that both hain and *kár* crops are obtained from the same wet lands in one year.

On dry lands, it is usual to grow two crops in the same year, the latter being a minor grain, if the land is fertile enough to admit of it. Thus horse gram, kadale, hesaru, &c., are often put in immediately after *jóla* has been reaped. But of grains which form the staple food of the people, such as *rági* and *jóla*, the land will only admit of one crop a year as a rule, consequently the ryots are obliged to choose between a hain or *kár* crop. In the northern taluks, Yedatore, Mysore, Ashtagram, Mandya and Malvalli, hain crops are preferred, because their growth is then more influenced by the monsoon. But in the southern or Malnad taluks, the ryots generally find a *kár* crop more desirable, because while their jungle springs, and the rain which there falls more frequently, afford them a tolerable supply of water all the year round, the south-west monsoon, which falls with greater force on the forest land, would render ploughing operations in June laborious.

The *kár* crops of paddy are further divided into tula *kar*, kamba *kar*, and mésha *kar*. When the ryots are well supplied with bullocks and labour, then the kamba *kár* crop is sown at the most favourable season, that is at the end of September. But sometimes, owing to deficiency of the aforementioned requirements, part of the crop is sown before, and part after the proper season. The former is known as tula *kar* and the latter as mésha *kar*. The tula *kár* is an inferior crop. Under rain fed tanks especially, which require some time to fill, the rice harvest is often very late, for many ryots are averse to trusting to future rain, and will not put in their seed until the tank is full.

All crops can be grown as either hain or *kar* with the exception of certain sorts of paddy, cotton, wheat, gram, (which however is sometimes

grown as manure for a wet crop,) hára-ka, bargu, jírige, kadale, tada-gani, huchchellu, coriander, chillies and turmeric, which are grown as hain only.

The extensive system of irrigation channels gives special prominence to paddy and sugar-cane cultivation and other wet crops. Owing to the richness of the soil a liberal crop usually rewards the ryot without that constant manuring which is necessary in most other districts. The following is a list of varieties of rice known in the District; dodda bhatta, or dappa bhatta, kembhatta, késari, putráj bhatta, chambe, kavaḍaga, kari bhatta, punaguráj, ból mallige, gaṇḍa sarigi, chinna sarige, kendalu, sukadás, bilé bhatta, kare káru, jírige sanna, haladi sanna, arsina sanna, kár sanna, kaliyúr sanna, saláki sanna, góbi sanna, sakláti sanna, bhangár kaḍḍi, muṇḍuga or murḍuga (bara bhatta). The last named is grown by *bengár* or dry cultivation, and only needs a moist situation and a fair supply of rain. It has been found impossible to define exactly the season at which each is grown, on account of the different observances of each taluk in this respect. The usual period which elapses before the paddy arrives at maturity is six months, but two or three varieties, karé káru, for instance, require only $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, while others, such as dodda bhatta and mundaga require seven months. The *sanna* paddy is of superior quality to the others, and from it table rice is cooked.

As is the case throughout India, there are three methods of rice cultivation, both in hain and kar: the *bara bhatta* or *punaji*, in which the seed is sown dry on the field; the *mole bhatta*, in which the seed is not sown until it has sprouted through being soaked in water and packed in leaves; and the *náti*, by which method the seed is first sown very thick in a small plot of ground and transplanted into the field when the shoots are a foot high. The last is the most common, and yields the best crop.

All the varieties of rice can be cultivated according to the *náti* or transplantation mode, with the exception of one, that one the coarsest of all, which is known in different taluks under the several names of mundaga, muradaga, kaunel bhatta and bara bhatta, being subject to the rules laid down for the bara bhatta (broad cast) or punaji method.

Rági (*cynosurus corocanus*) is the staple food of the District. The poorer classes and those who gain their bread by manual labour are here greatly prejudiced against rice, and fully appreciate the strengthening qualities of rági. Two rupees will purchase amply sufficient rági to feed one man for a month, (this was in 1869). The varieties of rági

are kempa or yelchegan, huluparé, kari, boliga, hasargambi, kari banduga, bili banduga and kari kádi. Of these, the two first are the most esteemed, and the two last held in least repute. The different kinds are not usually separated; three or four being often sown in the same field. Owing to the exhaustive nature of rági, the land on which it is sown will not ordinarily support another crop during the same year. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. Rági straw is reckoned the best fodder for cattle, and they will thrive and work on it alone without requiring gram, which is not the case with respect to paddy-straw. It also supplies a very nourishing but too heating fodder for horses when grass is scarce. This grain thrives best on a rich red soil, and grows either in the hain or kár season.

Tobacco is grown extensively in Periyapatna and Yedatore taluks and is of a superior quality at Bettadpur. Cotton is grown in the rich black soil which is most abundant in Chamarajnagar, Nanjangud, Talkad and Mandya. Coffee cultivation has been tried but apparently without success. There is still a plantation in Gundlupet but nearly all the land taken up for coffee has been resumed. Much attention was paid to promoting mulberry cultivation in the eastern taluks for the support of silkworms, but the same fatality has attended the efforts to rear healthy-insect as in other parts.

Area under principal crops.—The following figures shew the number of acres cultivated with the chief crops;—rice 58,839, wheat 5,950, other food grains 564,908, oil seeds 33,524, sugar-cane 244, cotton 3,413, tobacco 1,894, coffee 528, vegetables 19,314, cocoa nut and areca nut 14,305.

Wild Animals.—The range of elephants extends through nearly the whole belt of jungle which fringes the south and part of the east and west of the district. They are supposed to breed chiefly in the Biligirirangan hills. In former years they were a constant source of ruin to the ryots in most of the southern taluks, and even now they sometimes cause considerable damage to the crops in Heggadadevankote, Periyapatna and Chamarajnagar. But their numbers were found to be decreasing so fast, owing to increased cultivation, that extinction appeared imminent, and on the recommendation of Colonel Elliot, C. B., Commissioner of Ashtagram, the indiscriminate killing and snaring of elephants was provided against by an order of the Chief Commissioner, which appeared in the year 1868. It is now illegal to destroy elephants unless they prove

destructive to the crops, in which case a special license must be obtained and, except in private lands, snaring is prohibited. Should an elephant be snared in a pit dug on private property, the option of purchase, on payment of 25 per cent on the estimated value to the owner of the pit, is secured to Government.

A khedda was lately formed by Mr. Sanderson near Hardanhalli in Chamrajnagar taluk, in which on the 17th of June 1874 he had the rare good fortune of securing a herd of 55 elephants, including 13 tuskers. An account of this spirited operation will be found elsewhere. Of two or three rogue elephants lately at large, one, which originally escaped from the Hunasur Commissariat, was the terror of the villagers round Kákan-kote. The elephants in this neighbourhood sometimes block up the road by day as well as by night.

Tigers are most numerous in the Heggadavankote and Periyapatna taluks, in the former being met with everywhere. But except in some portions of the north they are found wherever there is sufficient jungle to give them cover. Their numbers have greatly decreased within the last 70 years, owing to the spread of firearms among the inhabitants, and increase of cultivation. During the year 1867, only eight people in all were killed by wild beasts in this District, a remarkable example of the increase of civilization since the last century, when all the inhabitants of a village were frequently driven away by the ravages of tigers. Buchanan gives a curious account of Periyapatna in this respect. In his time, tigers had taken possession of the inner fort and especially of the temples, to such an extent that it was unsafe to enter it even in the day time, and the inhabitants of the outer fort were compelled to shut themselves up at sunset.

The usual method of destroying tigers is to mark one down in a thick patch of jungle, and surround it with a strong net about 300 yards in circumference. It is then easily despatched. Great skill is shewn by the shikaris, who are generally of either Bedar or Uppaliga caste, in following this plan. Another way is to hang up a loose net across where the tiger is expected to go. He is then driven towards it and, as it falls on him as soon as touched, gets entangled in its folds, when he is killed with spears.

Panthers are common all over the district; leopards less so. Bison are abundant throughout the ranges frequented by elephants. Bears are found in the highlands, but not now in very great numbers. Sámbar are not uncommon, and spotted deer are numerous in the south of the

District. Antelope are now scarce owing to the great numbers shot and snared, and it is to be feared that unless preserving is resorted to this animal will become extinct in the District.

Birds.—Peafowl and jungle fowl are common in most of the jungles ; bustard on the plains.

Fish.—The following are the Kanarese names of the larger fish found in the District ; kurab or handi, gende, báje, beli, kochal, muchal, ravu, aval, hávu (a kind of eel), argin, kal-kove, kal-korma, giral, kun, godle, chani, kotu, kari, kechal, charl, chupped, báchanige. Most of these are good eating, some are found only in particular localities, but many are found not only in the rivers but also in the tanks.

Domestic animals.—The finest cattle in the District and indeed in Southern India are the *Amrit Mahal* or Sultan's breed, which is supposed to have been originally obtained by Haidar Ali from a conquered pálégar. The breed was maintained with the greatest care by Tippu Sultan, and fell into British hands after the taking of Seringapatam. It was then placed in the hands of the Mysore Government, but subsequently, in 1813, the Commissariat Department of Madras assumed charge of the breed. In 1860 Sir Charles Trevelyan ordered the sale of all the herds, but a few years' experience shewed the inexpediency of this measure, and in 1865 the Madras Government sanctioned the re-purchase of 4,000 cows and 100 bulls of the Amrit Mahal breed, and owing to five years' neglect it was with some difficulty that this number was collected, although 13,000 head had been sold in 1860. The breed which is now almost entirely in the hands of the Madras Government is scattered in herds throughout the Mysore Province, the depôt being at Hunasur in this District. The *hávals* or grazing grounds are all over the province, the largest being at the Súle-kere tank in Shimoga and at Hanagód near Hunasur. The cattle are driven from one to another according to the state of the grazing.

The cattle of this breed are as superior to those of any other as a thorough bred horse is to an ordinary roadster. Their great speed is equalled by their capacity of endurance. With them Haidar Ali marched 100 miles in two days and a half to the relief of Chillambram, and with them both Haidar and Tippu were generally enabled to draw off their guns in the face of an enemy. That the breed had not deteriorated was shewn in the Afghan war, when they proved their superiority to all the other cattle employed, often remaining upwards of 16 hours in the yoke.

In height, bullocks of the Amrit Mahal breed often reach 54 inches, bulls measure from 45 to 50, and cows from 40 to 45, with frames stout in proportion. The horns are long, and generally thin at the root, the forehead prominent, and the head rather large. In colour, the bulls preferred for breeding are iron-grey or slate coloured: after being gelt, they gradually become white, a colour of which bulls are seldom born. The cows are generally white, or iron-grey: a mottled brown is not uncommon, but black or light red are seldom or never seen. One of the chief characteristics of the breed is found in their feet, which are remarkably sound and strong. The cows do not yield much milk, which is however very rich. These cattle are always in the open air, not being housed at night like the other Mysore breeds. During the wet weather they are all driven down to the Hunasur jungles on the borders of Coorg. They are not worked till they are six years old. This breed is not prolific, the average of births being about 50 per cent on the number of cows.

The *Hallikār* is a local breed chiefly found in the hands of a few well-to-do patels. It closely resembles the Amrit Mahal: in fact, if the cattle of this breed were taken in hand and had the same care bestowed on them, they would probably equal the former, to which they are doubtless akin. The bulls of this breed are commonly iron-grey or slate coloured: the cows iron-grey. The latter like those of the Amrit Mahal breed are bad milkers.

Madesvara betta or *Madhugiri* is the name given to the large cattle found generally on the borders of the Coimbatore District. The bullocks of this breed are equal in point of size to the Amrit Mahal, but have neither the endurance nor the speed of the latter, and soon knock up in a long stage, especially when ill-fed: their feet too are seldom so hard and sound. White, mottled-brown and light red, are the colours most commonly met with. These cattle may also be known by their pendulous dewlaps and long loose sheaths, in which points they differ from both Amrit Mahal and Hallikar. The cows are excellent milkers. The finest specimens of this variety are to be met with at Ganjam near Seringapatam, where the merchants are in the habit of picking them up young and feeding them well till they are old enough to work, by which means they attain great size.

The cattle ordinarily seen in a Mysore village are of a poor description. This is partly owing to want of care and to starvation, and partly to

the indiscriminate system of breeding in vogue. Government interference and aid is urgently needed here. The breed will continue to deteriorate until good bulls are introduced and a Government breeding farm organized. Where good grazing is plentiful some improvement in the breed is perceptible, especially on the Coorg frontier ; but everywhere there is room for improvement.

Buffaloes, sheep, goats, swine and asses are numerous. The Kurumbars, a jungle tribe, easily tame the young of the wild hog and there appears to be little or no distinction between the domesticated and wild breeds.

The live stock of the District consists of 488,366 cows and bullocks, 1,554 horses, 2,592 ponies, 8,620 donkeys, 430,732 sheep and goats, and 834 pigs.

HISTORY.

A District traversed by the sacred stream of the Kávéri is assuredly not wanting in puranic legends, associated with every rapid, bend, island and hill in its course. But until a key to these tediously monotonous stories is discovered, if key there be, they must remain unmeaning and unprofitable fables.

One of the oldest legends of an historical character, and not connected with the Kaveri, relates to a city named Manipura, in Kanarese Haralukôte, the site of which is pointed out three miles south-east of Chamrajnagar. It is stated to be the Manipura mentioned in the Maha Bharata, the princess of which, named Chitrangada, was married by Arjuna, one of the Pându princes.* Babhruváhana, the son of this marriage, in course of time became king of Manipura. A fight afterwards took place between father and son owing to the horse destined by Yudhishthira for the asvamedha, the defence of which devolved on Arjuna, having in the course of its wanderings to the Dakshina or south country come to Manipura. † Babhruvahana, according to the local account, ruled the country wisely and all his people were happy. The rains fell at the right seasons and the crops were abundant. Thus was Manipura equal to Indraprastha. This prosperity invited an attack from two giants named Niváta and Kavacha, who bore a grudge against Arjuna. But Babhruvahana applying to his father for assistance, the latter came to the rescue and destroyed them. He then appointed Anjaneya or

* Adi Parva 7626—7833. † Asvamedhika Parva 2303—2431.

Hanumanta as guardian of the place and set up his image at each of the gates. The city is said to have been six miles square, with a gate on every side, the position of each being still indicated by an image of Anjaneya. The inscriptions at the place are of the Ballala kings, 800 years old.

The earliest mention of Mysore or Mahishûr is referred to the time of Asoka in 245 B. C., when, on the conclusion of the third Buddhist convocation, a *thero* was despatched, as to other countries, so to Mahisha-mandala, for the purpose of establishing the religion of Buddha.*

Chora.—The first authentic record relates to Talkad or Dalavana-pura, to which in the third century the capital of the Kongu or Chera kings was transferred from Skandapura in the Coimbatore country. † It may further be conjectured as possible that the Pirikere mentioned in the Merkara plates, dated A. D. 466 ‡, as a place wherein Avinita obtained the recognition of royal rights, is the original form of Puragere, the old name of the town now called Mysore. The whole of the Mysore District was beyond doubt included in the dominions of the Kongu or Chera sovereigns up to the close of the ninth century, when their power was subverted by the Cholas.

Chola.—Shortly before this period, or at the end of the eighth century, tradition has it that a city called Nagarapura was founded at Nanjangud, by a king from the north named Nayara Shekhara Raya, while returning from the Gopalswami hill, whither, being childless, he had by divine direction gone with his wife to secure the blessing of a son. A few miles to the south he built a petta named Ratnapuri, now Hedatale, and installing his brother-in-law Gangâdhara Râja in the government, returned to his own country. While Gangâdhara Raja was on the throne, Pratâpa Chola Raja coming to bathe in the river Kapila or Kabani, his passage was obstructed by the king's followers, the result of which was that the Chola sovereign attacked Nagarapura, took its ruler prisoner, and placed his own brother Adî Chola Raja in the government, who held it till driven out by the Ballâlas.

Hoysala Ballala.—In the tenth century the Hoysala Ballâla line of kings arose, having their capital at Talkad. The second of the line,

* Turnour's *Mahâwanso*, 71; *Ind. Ant.* III. 273. General CUNNINGHAM however suggests that this was Maheshmati on the upper Narbada *Ant. Geo. Ind.* I. 498

† J. R. A. S. VIII. 2, 6; *Mad. J. L. & Sc.* XIV. 7

‡ *Ind. Ant.* I. 365.

Vinayāditya, was obliged, it is said, to retire into Tuluva,* but his son, either Yereyanga or Vitala Deva, recovered possession of the ancient capital. In an inscription at Belur the latter, afterwards called Vishnu Vardhana, ruling from 1114, is credited with the capture of Talkad.† The check which the Ballala arms early suffered, as implied in the above mentioned withdrawal to Tuluva, may possibly be accounted for by the further history of Nagarapura. This city, it is related, was wrested from the Ballala king by Bhima Danáyak, one of four brothers, the chief of whom was named Perumál Danáyak. They belonged to a family of nine brothers called the Nava Danáyak, whose common possession was Beṭṭada-kote, literally hill-fort, on the Gopalswami hill. The four above mentioned having quarrelled with their five other brothers, formed a separate party and left their ancestral domain with the view of establishing themselves in a new settlement. After, however, enjoying possession of Nagarapura for a time they returned to attack Bettadakote, which after a siege of three years was taken by a stratagem that will be elsewhere related. Mancha Danáyak who conducted the defence, seeing the citadel taken, leaped with his horse into an abyss and was killed. The four victorious Danáyaks, placing a junior member of the family in the government of Bettadakote, set forth on expeditions of conquest, in the course of which it is said they penetrated as far as Goa on the north, to Davasi Betta ‡ on the south, to the Bisale Ghat on the west, and to the pass of Satyamangala on the east. The capital of the Ballalas was eventually established at Dora-samudra (Halebid, Hassan District), but Talkad is invariably mentioned as one of the provinces of their empire, in which was embraced the whole of the Mysore country.

In the 13th century, during the ascendancy of the Ballalas, was founded the city of Somanáthapura on the banks of the Kaveri, a few miles north of Sosile ; the Prasanna Chenna Keshava temple of which, though partly in ruins, is one of the principal architectural remains in the country. The walls externally and the ceiling inside are profusely covered with sculpture after the manner of the celebrated temple at Halebid. The town derives its name from its founder Soma, a high officer of the Ballala state, decorated with the order and title of *Gaṇḍa Penḍára*.§ An

**Mad. J. L.*, §. Sc. XIV. 18; *M. K. Coll. I.*, cix.

†*Mys. Ins.* T. S. 18.

‡ I have not been able to identify this limit; the others are plain.

§ A jewelled anklet, denoting championship: an Indian order of the Garter.

inscription * in the court yard of the temple at Harihara (Chitaldroog District) gives an account of the numbers, learning, and sanctity of the Brahmans of Somanáthapura amusing from its extravagant, if not satirical, hyperbole. Even the parrots, it is said, by simple repetition of what they heard had acquired a knowledge of the rules of moral science and could nourish themselves on the *minámśa*. In one place they assembled together arguing in the severest critical terms of logic, in another they beautifully recited grammatical aphorisms, sacrificial prayers or verses of poetry !

Vijayanagar.—In the 14th century the Ballala dominion came to an end, and the Vijayanagar sovereigns next became paramount throughout the south. A viceroy known as the Sri Ranga Ráyal, from Srirangapatna (Seringapatam) the seat of his government, levied tribute in their name on the neighbouring chiefs, and had under his direct jurisdiction the districts of Patna Ashtagram and Mysore Ashtagram with outlying territories to the west. At the same time Jagat Deva Ráyal of Channapatna (Bangalore District) held sway over the eastern and some of the northern parts of the District.

Mysore Wadeyars.—Among the feudatory chiefs the Wadeyars of Mysore, the account of whose origin is given in the first part of this work, rapidly rose to a position of independence. After evading the payment of tribute on various pretexts, Rája Wadeyar, in 1610, succeeded in gaining possession of Seringapatam. The mode in which this was accomplished is involved in some obscurity. "The prevailing tale states that the viceroy Tremul Raj, or Sri Ranga Ráyal, as he is sometimes called, being afflicted with the *rajpora*, or royal boil, the disorder most fatal to opulent and luxurious Indians, retired to the holy temple of Talkad, with the view of being cured by the interposition of the idol, or breathing his last before the sacred shrine ; and that previously to his departure he had selected Raj Wadeyar of Mysore for the confidential trust of administering the government in his absence ; and in the event of his death, of transferring it to his kinsman and heir the Wadeyar of Ummatur.

But on advertng to the animosities and jealousies which had prevailed for many years between these two persons : and the recent attempt of the viceroy, only three years before, to remove Raj Wadeyar by assass-

* *Mys. Ins.* S. S. 27.

sination, we must reject as contrary to all probability the tale of this singular bequest of confidence and friendship.

Forty-six years had now elapsed since the subversion of the empire from which the viceroy had derived his original powers. This sinking and fugitive state, foiled in the attempt to re-establish its government at Penkonda, had now renewed its feeble efforts at Chundergiri. The viceroy himself was worn down with age and disease: his government, long destitute of energy, had fallen into the last stage of disorganization, faction, and imbecility: it is not improbable that, foreseeing its impending destruction, he concluded the best compromise in his power with his destined conqueror; and the manuscript of Nagar Pootia even details the names of the persons, probably of his own court, who had combined (as it is stated, with the permission of Venkatapati Rayal, who then reigned at Chandergiri) to compel him to retire. All that can be determined with certainty is, the quiet retirement of Tremul Raj to Talkad, where he soon afterwards died; and the peaceable occupation by Raj Wadear of the fort of Seringapatam, which thenceforth became the seat of the government of his family. It is certain that until this period the Rajas of Mysore openly professed the religion of the Jungum; but many circumstances afford room to conjecture that it was about this time that they adopted the insignia and ceremonies of the sect of Vishnu; and as the whole of the old court had been of that persuasion, it is highly reasonable to suppose that the real or ostensible conversion of the new Raja was one of the fundamental conditions of their conspiring to depose the viceroy." *

The subsequent conquests of the Mysore Rajas speedily brought within their dominion a territory, which, at the death of Chikka Deva Raja in 1704, extended from the Palni hills south of the Coimbatore country to Midagesi in the north of the Tûmkûr District, and from the borders of Coorg to Vaniambadi and Carnatic Ghur. That sovereign had with judicious policy maintained a friendship with Khasim Khan, the Mogul general from whom he had purchased Bangalore, now governor of Sira, and through him with the court of Aurangzib. On the death of Khasim Khan, in 1699, he sent an embassy to the emperor, then at Ahmednagar, with the view of obtaining a recognition of his extended authority, on which occasion it is alleged that the privileges were conferred

* WILKS, *Hist. Sk. I.* 27.

of sitting on an ivory throne and of using a signet bearing the title of Jagat Deva Raja.

It is unnecessary in this place to follow the fortunes of the royal family throughout their subsequent career up to 1761, the date of Haidar Ali's usurpation of power ; or to describe the conquests whereby this ruler enlarged the Mysore territories, including that of the rich capital of Bednur ; the various wars in which he and his son Tippu Sultan engaged ; the siege of Seringapatam by the British in 1792 ; its capture in 1799, the fall of Tippu and the restoration of the Hindu raj. These events have found full and able historians and are noticed elsewhere.

After 1799 Mysore became the capital in place of Seringapatam. In 1811, owing to the increasing unhealthiness of the latter, the British troops were removed to Bangalore. A native regiment is now quartered at Hiróð or the French Rocks, a healthy spot a few miles to the north. The District formed part of the Patnada Ráyaða or Subáyana, and afterwards of the Ashtagram Foujdari. The latter merged in the present Ashtagram Division, which includes the Districts of Mysore and Hassan.

POPULATION.

Number.—The total population of the District is 943,187, composed of 467,562 males and 475,625 females.

Density.—There are thus 228·5 persons to a square mile. But the population of the town of Mysore, which numbers 57,815, slightly affects the result ; excluding this, we obtain 214·7 persons per square mile. Chamrajnagar is the most densely populated taluk, containing 453 persons to the square mile. The rate in Yedatore is 390, in Yelandur 373, in Nanjangud 366.

By religion.—The following table shews the numbers under the principal religious heads :—

Class.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Per-centage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus	272,307	293,439	172,594	160,521	898,861	95·3
Muhammadans	13,304	13,497	7,017	5,972	39,790	4·3
Jains	801	744	354	351	2,250	·3
Christians	755	747	417	339	2,249	·3
Others	7	10	5	15	37	...
Total.....	287,175	308,487	180,387	167,188	943,187	...

Distribution.—The distribution of population in the several taluks is given in the statement below :—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muham- medans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Ashtagram ...	82,663	5,154	17	634	88,468
Chamrajnagar ...	91,531	1,738	319	23	93,611
Gundlupet ...	57,606	798	101	24	58,529
Heggadadevankote ...	52,298	1,474	956	101	54,829
Malvalli ...	72,545	2,430	4	6	74,985
Mandya ...	87,936	1,638	69	35	89,678
Mysore ...	111,391	14,171	319	1,012	126,893*
Nanjangud ...	62,869	1,618	31	17	64,535
Periyapatna ...	110,274	5,674	91	295	116,334
Talkad ...	80,142	2,097	72	...	82,311
Yedatore ...	62,836	2,317	269	101	65,523
Yelandur Jaghir ...	26,770	688	2	1	27,459
Total.....	898,861	39,780	2,250	2,340	943,187

Increase.—According to the *kháneshumári* returns of 1853—54 the

Taluk.	Pop.	population of the District, exclusive of the ja- ghir taluk of Yelandur, was estimated at
Chamrajnagar ...	70,750	602,040 as particularized in the margin ; and
Gundlupet ...	35,057	according to the census of 1871 it was
Heggadadevankote ...	31,995	915,728 as shewn in the above table. On a
Maddur ...	30,330	comparison of these figures it will be seen
Malvalli ...	49,510	that an increase of 313,688 took place in the
Mandya ...	40,492	intermediate 18 years, or an advance at the
Mysore ...	89,537	rate of 52.1 per cent for that period : a result
Mysore-Ashtagram ...	27,987	which speaks for itself as regards the prosper-
Nanjangud ...	36,995	ity of the District, even though allowance be made for the probable un-
Patna-Ashtagram ...	38,509	derrating of the population in the earlier returns.
Periyapatna ...	74,730	
Talkad ...	39,560	
Yedatore ...	37,878	
Total ..	602,040	

Hindus.—These being divided into worshippers of Vishnu and wor-
shippers of Siva, the following figures are obtained :—

Hindus.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vaishnava ...	125,536	126,123	251,719
Saiva ...	319,305	327,887	647,142
Total.....	444,901	453,960	898,861

Brahmans.—The three great sects of this class are as shewn
below :—

* Includes 37 others, not classified.

Brahmans.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Smarta	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,079	8,944	18,023
Madhya	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,049	3,113	6,162
Sri vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,306	2,324	4,630
Total.....							14,434	14,381	28,815

Kshatriyas.—The following classes come under this division, and their numbers are as given hereunder :—

Kshatriyas.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Mahrattas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,243	3,481	6,724
Ráchevár	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,391	1,817	2,708
Rájibode	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	1,973	3,714
Rájputs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082	960	2,042
Total.....							7,457	7,731	15,188

Vaiśyas.—The classes which are included in this division are thus returned :—

Vaiśyas.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Gujarátí	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	48	105
Komati	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	1,069	2,227
Ládar	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	385	756
Márvádí	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Multani	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nagarta	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	41	88
Total.....							1,641	1,525	3,166

Súdras.—The following list contains the different classes of Súdras :—

Súdras.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Agas	...	...	washermen	...	...	...	7,789	7,755	15,544
Banajiga	...	...	traders	...	...	...	7,393	7,442	14,735
Bedar	...	...	hunters	...	...	...	1,160	1,114	2,274
Pestiar	...	...	fishermen	...	...	...	39,954	40,828	80,782
Darji	...	...	tailors	...	...	...	730	711	1,450
Gániga	...	...	oil-pressers	...	...	...	5,953	6,280	12,233
Golla	...	...	dairymen	...	...	...	2,057	2,069	4,126
Gániga	...	...	sackmakers	...	...	...	8	9	17
Hajam	...	...	barbers	...	...	...	3,277	3,116	6,393
Idiga	...	...	toddy drawers	...	...	...	3,642	3,718	7,360
Kumbám	...	...	potters	...	...	...	5,140	5,035	10,175
Keruba	...	...	shepherds	...	...	...	49,024	49,223	98,247
Móchi	...	...	cobblers	...	...	...	290	297	587
Modali	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	474	965
Natva	...	...	public dancers	...	...	...	287	743	1,030
Neyige	...	...	weavers	...	...	...	3,418	3,346	6,764
Sádar	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	58	112
Tiglar	...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	...	736	710	1,446
Uppár	...	...	salt makers	...	...	...	17,158	17,511	34,669
Waddar	...	...	masons	...	...	...	3,939	3,891	7,830
Wokliga	...	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	...	90,514	93,087	183,601
Total.....							242,933	247,412	490,345

Other orders.—Besides the foregoing four orthodox orders of Hindus the following divisions are also mentioned in the census returns:—

Other orders.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	1,095	2,250
Lingayats ...	...	...	...	...	...	67,899	70,550	138,249
Māṭha ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,704	1,768	3,472
Mendicants ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,521	4,231	8,752
Outcastes...	...	...	...	...	...	86,471	88,884	175,355
Pāṇchāla...	...	...	...	...	...	13,212	12,914	26,126
Wandering tribes ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,602	2,674	5,476
Wild tribes ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,027	1,890	3,917
Total.....						179,591	184,006	363,597

Parsis.—The number belonging to this race is 37, of whom 12 are males and 25 females. They are all residents in the town of Mysore.

Muhammadans.—The numbers of Muhammadans belonging to each of the three sects are as shewn below :—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,701	1,580	3,281
Soni ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,617	17,883	36,500
Wahabi ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
Total.....						20,321	19,469	39,790

Percentage.—The most thickly Muhammadan peopled taluk is Mysore, the percentage being 11·2 on the total population of the taluk. In Ashtagram it is 5·8, and in Periyapatna 5·0.

Classes.—The following table shews the classification of Muhammadans according to nationality :—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Arabs, Persians and Afghans ...	...	...	...	...	...	138	138	276
Dakhni ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,713	18,035	36,798
Loḥbe or Māpīle ...	...	...	...	...	...	919	716	1,635
Pindāri or Kakar ...	...	...	...	...	...	551	530	1,081
Total.....						20,321	19,469	39,790

Christians.—The Christian population of the District is 2,249 ; of whom 110 are Europeans, 196 Eurasians and 1,943 Natives. The town of Mysore alone contains 990 Christians.

Details.—The particulars below shew the number of adults as distinguished from children under each class :—

Christians.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	43	22	26	14	110
Eurasians	...	...	...	59	37	45	55	196
Natives	...	...	...	454	465	541	483	1,943
Total.....				561	524	612	553	2,249

By creed.—According to creed they are thus distributed :—

Christians.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	...	...	...	...	280	227	507
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	893	849	1,742
				Total.....	1,173	1,076	2,249

Occupations.—The occupations of the people are returned under the following heads :—

Occupation.				Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Parsis.	Total.
Government service	...	...	...	15,013	2,493	186	1	17,693
Professional ...	...	...	...	8,617	320	52	...	8,989
Personal service	...	...	...	18,508	462	116	...	19,086
Agriculture	...	...	...	176,545	3,564	117	...	180,226
Labourers...	...	...	...	56,248	2,946	162	...	59,356
Trade	...	...	...	2,592	777	18	5	3,392
Manufacture and arts	...	...	...	48,064	1,915	48	...	50,027
All others, including children	...	...	...	575,524	27,313	1,550	31	604,418

Details.—Of *agriculturists*, 28·8 per cent are Wokligas, 20·4 Lingayets, 13·9 Kurubas, 13·3 outcasts, 8·7 Bestas, and 4·0 Uppars. *Labourers* form 6·3 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus classified : weavers of cotton or silk 7,210, potmakers 2,953, oilmongers 1,753, woollen weavers 1,707, makers of earth salt 391, rearers of silkworms 97, sugar manufacturers 25, toddy and jaggory makers 22, sack weavers 4, bangle makers 3, others 102. *Of artisans* : cotton spinners number 8,702, workers in metal 5,065, workers in leather 2,067, wool spinners 1,190, mat and basket makers 671, tailors 511, shoe and saddle makers 201, net makers 80, bangle sellers 57, carvers and engravers 27, lapidaries or polishers of precious stones 21, tin-men 14, lace makers 12, fan makers 9, cotton cleaners 5, dyers 4, workers in ivory 4, binders 3, watch and clock repairers 2, toy maker 1, others 207.

Stock.—The *agricultural stock* consists of 8,373 carts and 99,411 ploughs. The *manufacturing stock* includes 4,779 looms for cloth, 1,177 for kambli, 67 for girdles, 53 for goni, and 1 for carpets. There are also 908 wooden oilmills.

Tanks.—The number of tanks in the District is 1,978.

Dwellings.—The dwellings of the people consist of 5,398 houses of the better sort occupied by 36,546 tenants, and of 166,264 of the inferior sort with 906,641 occupants. The Talkad and Mysore taluks contain the largest number of first class houses.

Towns and Villages.—The District contains 2,174 primary (*asali*) populated towns and villages, of which 1 (Mysore) has more than 50,000 inhabitants, 1 (Seringapatam) has from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, 1 (Malvalli) from 5,000 to 10,000, 11 from 3,000 to 5,000, 14 from 2,000 to 3,000, 131 from 1,000 to 2,000, 402 from 500 to 1,000, 802 from 200 to 500, 812 less than 200. Besides these, are 526 depopulated primary villages, with 1,461 populated and 579 depopulated secondary (*dakhali*) villages, or altogether 3,635 populated and 1,105 depopulated.

By taluks.—These are thus distributed in the various taluks:—

Taluks.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.
Ashtagram ...	190	23	116	71	306	94
Chamrajnagar ...	149	26	96	64	245	90
Gundlupet ...	141	88	56	93	197	181
Heggadadevanakote ...	198	163	52	114	250	277
Malvalli ...	220	16	205	112	425	128
Mandaya ...	261	13	218	32	479	45
Mysore ...	172	16	123	29	295	45
Nanjangud ...	131	21	71	7	202	28
Periyapatna ...	372	123	205	12	577	140
Talkad ...	159	7	160	8	319	15
Yedatore ...	156	25	137	37	293	62
Yelandur ...	25	...	22	...	47	...
Total....	2,174	526	1,461	579	3,635	1,105

Great Festivals.—The principal concourse of people occurs at the following religious festivals:—

At *Seringapatam*, on the occasion of the *Rathasaptami utsava*, held for 1 day in January, when 20,000 people come together. At the same place 10,000 people assemble during the *Brindavanotsava*, kept up a single night in October or November.

At *Ganjam*, where 20,000 people collect for the *Karighatta jatre*, held for 1 day in February or March.

At *Sante Kasalgere*, Mandya taluk, where 12,000 people assemble for the *Chandésvara jatre*, held in March.

At *Bettahalli* or *Mudukdore* in Talkad taluk, where 10,000 people come together on the occasion of *Mallikárjunaswami jatre*, lasting 15 days in January or February.

At *Holalu*, Mandya taluk, 6,000 people celebrate the *Patnada Amman jatre*, in February.

At *Boppagandampura*, Talkad taluk, 4,000 people assemble for the *Monteswami jatre*, held for three days in March or April.

At the *Chamundi hill* on the occasion of the *Chamundésvari Amma rathotsava*, held in October, 4,000 people attend.

At *Marhalli*, Malvalli taluk, where 3,000 people come together for the *Narasimhaswami rathotsava*, which lasts for 5 days in May.

At *Satanur* in Mandya taluk, 3,000 people assemble for the *Bire Deva jatre*, held once in 4 or 5 years.

At *Mugur*, Talkad taluk, the *Tilba Devi jatre*, lasting for 10 days in December or January, is attended by 2,000 people.

At *Chunchankatte* in Yedatore taluk, 2,000 people come to the *jatre*, which lasts for 20 days in January.

Fairs.—The largest weekly fairs are the following:—

Place.	Taluk.	Day.	No. of visitors.
Santemarhalli ...	Chamrajnagar ...	Tuesday ...	3,000
Sátanúru ...	Malvalli ...	Do ...	1,000
Nidagatta ...	Mandya ...	Wednesday ...	2,000
Ganganur ...	Talkad ...	Thursday ...	1,000
Hiródu ...	Ashtagram ...	Do ...	2,000
Mandya ...	Mandya ...	Do ...	1,000
Tirukanambi ...	Gundlapet ...	Do ...	3,500
Malvalli ...	Malvalli ...	Friday ...	1,000
Mysore... ..	Mysore ...	Do ...	1,000

Vital Statistics. *Births.*—The number of births registered in the District during the year 1872 was 5,723; of which 3,074 were of males and 2,649 of females.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered was 5,333 males and 4,015 females, making a total of 9,348: of which 31 were Christians, 516 Muhammadans, 8,419 Hindus, and 382 other classes. According to age the deaths were: 74 born dead, 646 under 1 year, 964 from 1 to

5 years, 800 from 6 to 12, 703 from 12 to 20, 1,137 from 21 to 30, 1,162 from 31 to 40, 1,252 from 41 to 50, 1,123 from 51 to 60, 1,514 over 60.

Of the whole number 5,970 deaths were from fevers, 1,247 from bowel complaints, 729 from small pox, 6 from cholera; 155 from injuries, namely, suicide 9, wounding 24, accidents 90, snake bite or killed by wild beasts 32: from all other causes 1,241.

Diseases.—The most prevalent disease in the District is malarious fever. It is usually of the intermittent type, and in the great majority of cases tractable. In the most feverish taluks, however, splenic enlargement and visceral congestions are not unfrequent. Attacks are most common and severe in the cold season, and when the wind is easterly. The out-break of cholera seems generally to commence early in the year, about April. It is very rare to hear of a case in the cold season.

Although, owing to the elevation of the District and the consequent coolness of temperature, Europeans generally enjoy fair health, fever is somewhat prevalent among them during the months of December, January and February; and exposure to the sun is perhaps more deleterious than in a hotter climate. Both Europeans and natives enjoy the best health during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, at which period the climate is agreeable and invigorating.

REVENUE.

The subjoined is a statement shewing the revenue of the District for the past ten years:—

Items.	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69
Land Revenue	938,964	967,200	912,015	938,739	1,144,091
Sayer (castans)	72,175	51,851	70,572	85,418	41,818
Forests	128,154	94,906	121,714	137,276	131,415
Abkari	172,028	172,482	152,688	186,740	183,588
Mohutaria (assessed taxes) ...	73,327	80,620	85,011	100,797	122,291
Salt	616	406	305	386	501
Stamps	38,909	47,967	60,370	62,232	70,263
Post Office	7,837	7,310	7,614	8,389	7,271
Law and Justice	15,939	15,665	15,178	16,084	17,339
Police	1,321	1,147	1,479	111	156
Education ... ..	...	323	145	500	1,883
Miscellaneous	28,879	36,404	38,401	37,854	43,287
Public Works Department ...	23,268	15,927	5,745	3,079	10,076
Total Rs....	1,497,417	1,490,798	1,471,097	1,617,687	1,774,351

Items.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Land Revenue	997,491	982,046	909,111	973,140	949,901
Sāyar (oustoms)	52,640	45,416	51,969	49,331	58,782
Forests	106,116	129,789	132,019	107,106	196,219
Ahdari	207,025	187,250	187,783	182,963	183,641
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	70,027	55,588	65,489	64,542	61,845
Salt	443	371	347	385	402
Stamps	83,911	58,438	33,027	37,062	37,084
Post Office	6,827	7,866	7,628	7,638	7,866
Law and Justice	18,967	48,620	67,788	76,088	77,807
Police	107	128	120	100	71
Education	3,514	4,646	4,687	...	...
Miscellaneous	31,942	31,031	25,168	31,487	26,458
Public Works Department	6,883	10,284	...	...	...
Total Rs. ...	1,585,893	1,561,493	1,545,146	1,529,637	1,600,106

The following statement shews the number of estates on the rent roll of the District in 1870—71, with the total land revenue paid, and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government :—

Particulars.	1870—71:
Number of estates	552
Number of registered proprietors or coparceners	25,955
Total land revenue paid	Rs. 37,809 9 8
Average land revenue paid by each estate	68 7 11
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or coparcener	1 7 3

TRADE.

Manufactures.—The articles manufactured in the District are cotton cloths, cumblis, brass utensils, earthen-ware and jaggory, both cane and date. A little silk weaving is also carried on, and coarse country paper is made at Ganjam and Yedatore. The cloths of the best quality are made in Mysore and Ganjam, but in nearly every village the ryots manufacture sufficient to supply their own wants.

Government factories connected with the Commissariat were long maintained at Hunasur; consisting of a blanket manufactory, a tannery and leather manufactory, and a wood yard where carts and waggons were built. Although these have now been abolished, the District continues to reap the advantage which they conferred in training workmen after the European model. Many of them still remain at Hunasur and are capable of turning out boots, knapsacks, &c., of good quality, some of which have been bought by Government for the use of native regiments and the police. What was formerly the Government Tannery is now in the hands of an enterprising native. For tanning purposes, the American

sumach (*coesalpinia coriaria*) introduced by Dr. Wallich in 1842, and called by the natives divi-divi, appears to be considered the best. Excellent cumblis also continue to be made at Humasur, but the large importation of English blankets has tended to throw them out of the market. Nearly all the country carts used in the District are built at the same place. There are also extensive pulping works for coffee, which is sent here from the Coorg estates.

Another important factory, established in 1847 by private enterprise, is in operation at Palhalli, under the designation of the Ashtagram Sugar Works. Jaggory produced by the ryots from the sugar cane and from the date palm is here bought and refined into sugar on a large scale. The process will be elsewhere described. Prizes, medals and other honours have been awarded to the produce of the Ashtagram Sugar Works at the universal exhibitions of London, Paris, &c., The factory has had an important influence on cultivation in the neighbourhood especially of wet lands.

At the same place is the Sudder Distillery for the District.

Commerce.—The principal exports of the district are; rice, rûgi, jola, chenna, horse-gram, betel leaves, oil-seeds, silk, tobacco, hides, sugar, sandalwood and sheep: and the imports, hardware, piece goods, ghee, cotton, wheat and salt. But this list is liable to variation every year as the seasons are bad or good. There is a great demand for grain from the west coast and Coimbatore, and the Nilgiri market derives a portion of its supplies from the Mysore District. There is also considerable trade with Bangalore and Madras. Commerce is not confined to any one caste and a large number of the traders are Musalmans; there are also a great many Lambânis employed, principally on the Nilgiri road.

The large merchants are chiefly residents in the town of Mysore; and are for the most part of the Kunchigar caste. They employ agents throughout the District to purchase up the grain, in many cases giving half the price in advance before the harvest is reaped. By this means a few men of large capital are able, in a certain minor degree, to regulate the market.

Much of the trade of the country is carried on by means of weekly fairs or santés, which are largely resorted to, and at Chunchankatte in the Yedatore taluk there is a great annual fair, which lasts for a month. It is upon these that the rural population are mainly dependent for their supplies.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.—The following table shews the number of roads in the District, their length, and cost in Rupees for annual up-keep :—

					Miles.	Cost.
<i>Imperial Roads:</i>						
Mysore-Bangalore road	...	...	...	...	42	8,820
Do Cannanore do	...	...	...	...	43½	6,851
Hunasur-Fraserpet do	...	...	...	...	24	3,780
Seringapatam-Yelval road	...	...	...	...	11	1,155
Mysore-Nilgiri do	...	...	...	...	54	8,505
Seringapatam-Hassan do	...	...	...	...	10	1,050
Do Bellary do	...	...	...	...	8½	892
Mysore-Hanasur Ghat road, 45 miles	...	...	...	...	14	2,288
{ From Hasnur Ghat frontier					...	...
{ the rest					31	2,604
Mysore-Manantody road	...	...	...	...	56	8,820
Gundlupet-Sultan's Battery road	...	...	...	...	22½	1,181
Total.....					316½	45,928

<i>District Roads.</i>						
Mysore to Malvalli...	...	...	...	...	30	1,500
Do Talkad ...	...	...	...	...	27	810
Gundlupet to Chamrajnagar	...	...	...	...	21	630
Heggadadevankote to Sargur	...	...	...	...	8	240
Sargur to Begur ...	...	...	...	...	21	630
Hanasur to Heggadadevankote	...	...	...	...	16	800
Periyapatna towards Ramanathapura to Hassan boundary...	...	...	...	...	13	390
Do to Ancehankur	...	...	...	...	9	450
Kalasavadi to Palhalli	...	...	...	...	2½	75
Mysore to Hinnakal ...	...	...	...	...	3	90
Do Cole's Garden	...	...	...	...	1	30
Maddur to Sivasamudra	...	...	...	...	24	1,200
Mysore to Dásaramantapa	...	...	...	...	1	50
Road in rear of the Mysore Jail	...	...	...	...	...	30
Malvalli to Kunkanahalli	...	...	...	...	21	1,680
Yelatore to Chunchankatte	...	...	...	...	12	360
Yelval to Narsipur	...	...	...	...	28	2,900
French Rocks to Mayasandra	...	...	...	...	8½	638
Total					247	12,503

Accommodation for travellers.—For the accommodation of European travellers, *Dáls bungalows* or rest houses of the classes specified below have been built at the following stations :—

First Class.—Gundlupet, Hunasur, Mysore, Somanhalli.

Second Class.—Antarsante, Hampapura, Kulakola, Malvalli, Mandya, Periyapatna, Sindhuvali and Yelval.

Third Class.—Atagulipura, Bandipur, Begur, Belagod, Bilikere, Chamrajnagar, Halagur, Hunasur, Kakankote, Lingaraj-chattar, Maddur, Panchalli, Punajur, Sagar-katte, Sattenhalli, Sethalli.

Native travellers are accommodated in *chatrams* maintained at Balmuri, Bendravadi, Bhérya, Chamrajnagar, Dévambudhi, Gundlupet, Himadgopal betta, Lingambudhi, Maddur, Mandya, Mysore, Nanjangud, Ságarkatte, Seringapatam, Tirumakúdlu and Yelatore.

GAZETTEER.

Ashtagram.—A taluk in the north. Area 353 square miles. Head quarters at Seringapatam. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhamadans.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Arakere ...	20	22	8,873	76	...	...	8,449
2	Belagula ...	16	21	3,820	182	...	1	3,983
3	Bannura ...	5	2	4,690	434	...	...	5,124
4	Bévinahalli ...	28	28	13,031	418	...	...	13,449
5	Chandagalu ...	18	29	7,046	276	...	...	7,322
6	Haravu ...	15	1	5,489	68	...	3	5,560
7	Kiranguru ...	19	35	8,769	1,675	2	780	10,826
8	Kura ...	1	...	8,805	1,889	12	138	10,594
9	Kyatanahalli ...	13	10	5,319	191	...	...	5,510
10	Palhalli ...	5	8	1,960	164	3	112	2,229
11	Settahalli ...	39	17	8,405	9	...	...	8,414
12	Tirumalsagar ...	34	14	6,956	52	...	...	7,008
Total.....		213	187	82,663	5,154	17	684	88,468

Principal places, with population.—Seringapatam 10,594; Hiród 4,166; Bannur 3,464; Arakere 2,660; Kallukuni 1,976; Belagula 1,752; Kiranguru 1,714; Palhalli 1,531; Gámanahalli 1,306; Haróhalli 1,299; Mahadevapura, 1,130; Nagónahalli, 1,031; Ukkada 1,014.

It includes the former taluk of Patna Ashtagram and the greater part of Mysore Ashtagram. Each of them originally contained eight villages or townships bestowed upon Brahmans as charitable inams, whence the name *ashṭa-grāma*, eight villages; the district north of the Kaveri being called Patna Ashtagram as attached to Srirangapatna (Seringapatam), and that south of the Kaveri, Mysore Ashtagram from its connection with the city of Mysore.

The Kaveri runs through the taluk from west to east, forming several small islands near Belagula, and lower down the large one of Seringapatam; while the Lokapávani from the north, uniting with a stream from the Moti Talab on the west, runs due south into the Kaveri off the north-east of the Seringapatam island, opposite the Karigatta peak.

The country rising gradually on both sides of the Kaveri is naturally fertile, and for some distance from either bank is irrigated by fine canals drawn from the river, which follow the windings of the hills and as they advance horizontally to the eastward send off branches to water

the intermediate space. Of the anicuts or dams which force the water into the sources of these channels there are five in the taluk.

(1). The Madad Katte near Sitapur gives rise to the Chikka Deva Rāya Sāgara, the finest channel in the Mysore country, 10 or 12 yards wide and 3 or 3½ feet deep, running for 72 miles on the left bank. It is carried across the Lokapavani by means of an aqueduct near the French Rocks, winds round the Karigatta hill, passes on to Arakere and terminates in the Bannur tank. (2). The Devarajkatte is close to the former, and supplies the Devaraj channel, on the right bank, which is 8 miles long and ends at Palhalli. (3). From the Balmuri dam, a mile from Belagola, is drawn the Virjanadi channel, having a course of 38 miles on the right bank and ending near the Ankanhalli tank. The sugar and iron factories at Palhalli are worked by means of this channel. (4). The Bhangār Doddi dam is thrown across the *paschima rdhini* or western branch of the river at Seringapatam. The channel drawn thence is led by an aqueduct over a second branch into the island, where it divides into three branches, one entering the fort by an underground duct, a second running to the Darya Daulat Bagh, and the third to the Lal Bagh near the mausoleum of Haider and Tippu. (5). The Ramaswami dam gives rise to two channels, the Ramaswami, running for 31 miles on the left bank, through the Bannur hobli and ending 8 miles from Talkad; and the Rajapamesvari, running for 30 miles on the right bank as far as Tirumakudalu.

The soil of the taluk is of four kinds, a very black clayey soil, and a very red also partly clayey soil, a light brown coloured sandy soil, and a hard sandy and stony soil. These are fertile in the order in which they are mentioned. The first three often contain pebbles and stones without detriment to their quality. By far the most important cultivation is that of rice and sugar cane, especially the former. There are several varieties of each, elsewhere described.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	91	75	16	340	107	415
Culturable ... ..	...	473	12	262	13	95
Unculturable	38	485	193	285	232	130
Total.....	139	393	222	247	353	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 148,249—15—0 and from local cesses Rs. 5,287—6—2. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 2—3—8 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 1 anna 3 pie. Agriculturists form 19·3 per cent of the population.

The main road from Bangalore to Mysore runs past Seringapatam, whence there is a cross road *via* Palhalli to the Coorg and Cannanore trunk road, and one north, which branches near the French Rocks to Chanraypatna on the left and to Nagamangala on the right.

Bettadpur.—A village in the Periyapatna taluk, 20 miles north-west of the kasba, on the Periyapatna-Hassan road.

Number of houses 393.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	1,035	2,036
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	77	73	150
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17
Total...						1,085	1,118	2,203

The isolated conical hill of Bettadpur, 4,350 feet above the level of the sea, is a conspicuous object to all the country round. The place is the principal seat of the Sankéti Brahmans. It is said to have been in former times a Jain principality founded in the tenth century by Vikrama Raya, a fugitive from the inundation of Dvarka. He by treachery overcame some Bedar chiefs who opposed his settlement and established himself in Vikramapatna,* having subdued a territory yielding a revenue of 7,000 pagodas. He was succeeded by his son Chengal Raya, regarding whom some curious tales are related. His right ear, it is said, was like that of an ass, a secret known to none but himself and the barber who shaved him. The possession of the secret so troubled the latter that to relieve himself he whispered it to the sandal tree in the courtyard of the palace, under which the king was accustomed to be shaved †. Sometime after, the king being pleased with the performance of some tumblers, at their request presented them with the sandal tree in the courtyard for the purpose of making a drum. They cut down the tree and made the drum. But when it was beaten it gave forth no other sound than the words the

* This would seem to be the same as Mallarajapatna, now an insignificant village on the right bank of the Kaveri opposite to Ramnathpur (Arakulgud taluk, Hassan District).

† The similar story of Midas will at once recur to the mind of the European reader.

barber had whispered to the tree, and thus the secret became everywhere known.* Other stories about Chengal Raya are that his arms reached down to his knees, and that the soles of his feet were covered with hair from his never putting them to the ground for fear of killing some living creature, which, according to the Jain faith, would be a heinous sin.

Chengal Raya was evidently a powerful king. He built Bettadpur in consequence of a dream of his brother's, extended his territory till its revenue amounted to 12,000 pagodas, and formed with Nanjunda Arasu, the Lingayat ruler of Peryapatna, an alliance which was cemented by the marriage of Vira Raja, son of the latter, to Mallajamma, the daughter of Chengal Raya. On this occasion he is said to have renounced the Jain faith for the tenets of the Lingayats. Nanja Raja of Peryapatna, 180 years afterwards, took the possession and granted the chief a few villages as a jaghir. In 1645 Peryapatna and Bettadpur were taken by the Mysore army under the dalavai Dodda Raja. The jaghir of the Bettadpur chief was however continued until resumed by Tippu.

On the hill of Bettadpur is a celebrated temple of Mallikarjuna. It has at some period been struck by lightning, whence the common story that the lightning once a year pays a visit to Isvara on the hill.

Biligiri-rangan hills.—A range of hills in the east of the Yelandur jaghir, running north and south for nearly 10 miles. On the highest point, about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, is the temple of Biligiri Rangaswami from which the hills take their name,—in Sanskrit Svetádri. They are ascended on the Yelandur side by two ghats, one of which is three miles long, very steep and only practicable for pedestrians; the other involves a journey of nine miles and is just passable for horses. The slopes are tolerably thickly wooded, the following being the principal trees found: teak, sandalwood, honné, matti, bíté, kulé, kallubági, dadastu, jaldú, níra banni, bejilu, kuggi. Long grass everywhere covers the hills, often reaching from 10 to 18 feet in height, which at the commencement of the hot season is fired. The only inhabitants are the wild aboriginal tribe of Soligars, who occupy isolated hamlets composed of five or six huts made of mud and wattles and thatched with grass. Of wild animals, elephants are generally numerous; bison and sámbar are common; tigers, panthers, and bears are occasionally met with.

* There is another tradition, in the south of the District, of a king named Lamba Karna Raya, the long-eared king. (See Tirkkanambi.)

At the top of the ghát is a bungalow, near which is a cinchona plantation, of which the expense is partly borne by the Mysore Government and partly by the Jaghirdár of Yelandûr. A deep trench surrounds the garden to protect it from wild elephants, which are continually threatening it. With the exception of a small but thriving coffee estate owned by the shânbhóg of the temple, there is no other plantation on this side of the Biligiri-rangans, although the soil and climate offer great advantages. Fever which is prevalent at certain seasons is one obstacle to settlers, and bad water, which at present has to be brought from tanks at some distance from the bungalow, is another. The temperature of the Biligiri-rangans is moderate : the thermometer seldom falling below 60° or exceeding 75°.

The temple, which is a short distance from the bungalow, is a shrine of great antiquity, but except from its situation close to the brink of a precipice, presents no point of interest. It is said to have been repaired by Vishnu Vardhana Râya. A car procession takes place in April, to which about 3,000 devotees resort. The revenue of the temple is derived from two villages granted by Pûrnaiya, and amounts to Rs. 945—11—11 per annum. On the summit of a hill 12 miles north from the bungalow are the ruins of an old fort named Kanchi Kôte, said to have been built by Ganga Râja of Sivasamudram for his son-in-law.

Chamrajnagar.—A taluk in the south east. Area 208 square miles. Head quarters at Chamrajnagar.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Alûru ...	13	12	9,431	135	...	...	9,566
2	Bedarpura ...	...	...	3,326	77	...	...	3,403
3	Chamarâjnagar ...	17	29	12,039	548	150	23	12,760
4	Dâsanûru ...	17	9	7,779	72	9	...	7,860
5	Dévanûru ...	6	18	5,566	45	8	...	5,619
6	Haradanahalli ...	43	47	6,824	165	...	...	6,989
7	Honganûru ...	20	2	5,439	205	...	...	5,644
8	Kagalvâdi ...	9	14	7,885	331	...	...	8,016
9	Kottalvali ...	26	18	6,201	7	...	...	6,208
10	Santemarahalli ...	15	10	9,931	57	21	...	10,009
11	Unumattûra ...	14	15	4,669	62	15	...	4,746
12	Uyamballi ...	21	16	11,387	19	102	...	11,508
13	Sarvamânya Kittur ...	...	...	1,234	15	14	...	1,263
Total.....		201	190	91,531	1,738	319	23	93,611

Principal places, with population.—Chamrajnagar 4,893 ; Rámasamudra 3,806 ; Mangala 2,636 ; Tagadúru 2,583 ; Honganúru 1,943 ; Nágavalli 1,743 ; Sómahalli 1,686 ; Kúdlúru 1,648 ; Ummattúru 1,579 ; Kágálvádi 1,572 ; Jótigondanapura 1,554 ; Kottalvádi 1,545 ; Dévanúru 1,518 ; Haradanahalli 1,493 ; Chundakavádi 1,472 ; Kudéru 1,403 ; Bendravádi 1,326 ; Udigála 1,292 ; Sargúru 1,270 ; Sarvamán-ya Kittutu 1,263 ; Bágali 1,241 ; Kárya 1,214 ; Harave 1,158 ; Vatalu 1,131 ; Ságare 1,100 ; Alúru 1,047 ; Tamadahalli 1,008.

The taluk is watered by the Honnu Hole or Suvarnavati, which rising beyond the southern frontier flows with a north-easterly course past Ramasamudram and Alur into the Yelandur jaghir. Near Attikalpur it is crossed by the Gajanur dam, whence springs the Bandigeri channel ; and by the Hongalvadi dam, from which a channel of the same name runs to the large tank of Ramasamudram near Chamrajnagar. Temporary dams are constructed by the ryots of stakes, mats and sand after the monsoon is over and when the water of the river is consequently low. By these means are fed the Homa, Alurhalla, Alur Hoshalla, Sargur and Maral-halla channels. There are besides 39 large and 19 small tanks in the taluk.

The soil is generally fertile ; the first variety of black soil, on which alone wheat and coriander seed thrive, being common. At Dévanúr stones containing magnetic ore are found, but no minerals are worked. It is estimated that about one-sixteenth of the taluk is jungle, which is included under either the Honganúr, Kágálvádi or District forests. Yearly reclamations are made from these jungles, and the soil so reclaimed is found extremely fertile. Tigers and bears are numerous, the former offering a serious obstacle to cultivation in some places ; and in 1868 the wild elephants destroyed the wet crops within 5 miles of the town of Chamrajnagar. Both kar and hain crops are cultivated, but the former are preferred. Near Honganur, from some wet land irrigated by springs, two crops a year are procured : the hain being the better of the two. The principal manufacture is silk weaving, which is carried on to a great extent in many of the villages.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	151	358	36	414	188	132
Culturable	1	311	4	159	5	470
Unculturable	3	207	10	471	14	38
Total.....	156	236	51	404	208	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 122,225—8—7 and from local cesses Rs. 4,143—14—11. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—0—9 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 17·0 per cent of the population.

The high road from Mysore to Coimbatore passes through Chamrajnagar and thence by the Hasanur ghat. A road from Gundlupet crosses this at the kasba and is carried on to Narasipur in Talkad. Another road from Nanjangud runs through Ummattur to Yelandur.

Chamarajnagar.—A town situated in 11° 55' N. lat., 77° E. long., 36 miles south-east of Mysore, on the Hasanur ghat road. Head quarters of the taluk of the same name and a municipality.

Number of houses 875.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,182	2,161	4,343
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	181	393
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	61	134
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	23
Total.....							2,479	2,414	4,893

It is situated in a plain composed of black cotton soil and is a thriving place. Its present name was bestowed in 1818 by the late Mahārāja of Mysore, who, on learning that his father the unfortunate Chamraj Wodeyar was born there, resolved to dedicate the town to his memory. He accordingly changed the name from Arkotar * to Chamrajnagar, and in 1825 founded there a large temple to Chāmrājésvara. This he endowed with sarvamānyam villages yielding a yearly revenue of about 17,000 Rs. and an establishment consisting of an Amildar and 157 subordinates, all of which endowments it still retains. As a work of art this temple contrasts unfavourably in point of durability and beauty with the old temple which it was intended to supersede, and from which most of the materials employed in its construction were procured. As in the temple at Nanjangūd its outside walls are surmounted with representations of the different deities ranged in rows, so that each votary may find his patron saint without trouble. At about the same time the Rāja constructed a palace at Chāmrājūnagar, which is an unshapely and ill constructed building in the eastern style.

* Properly *ari huthāra*, an axe to the enemy.

Two miles east of the town is the populous suburb of Rámasamudram, near to which are the ruins of an extensive city of antiquity, whose name according to tradition was Manipur.

Municipal Funds.						1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	574 0 0	905 13 8
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	356 12 0

Chamundi.—A rocky hill two miles south-east of the fort of Mysore, rising to a height of 3,489 feet above the level of the sea. Owing to its isolated position and precipitous sides it renders the position of Mysore conspicuous from afar. The hill takes its name from the goddess Káli or Chámundi, the consort of Siva, held to delight in blood, who is worshipped in a temple on the summit of the hill. The late Maharája repaired this shrine and furnished it with a tower. Human sacrifices were common here in old times, but were rigorously put a stop to under the administration of Haidar. A flight of stone steps leads to the top of the hill, and two-thirds of the way up, cut out of the solid rock, is a colossal figure of Nandi or the holy bull on which Siva is mounted in the mythological sculptures. The height of the figure is not less than 16 feet; the animal is represented in a recumbent posture and hung with trappings and chains of bells. Although the carving is in no way extraordinary, yet the gigantic size, the correct proportions of the statue, and the labour that must have been expended on it, render it inferior to no work of art of the kind in south India. Dodda Deva Raja who ascended the throne in 1659, and of whose character religion was the chief feature, was the author of this remarkable monument of devout zeal.

Chunchan-katte.—A dam across the Kaveri, built in an advantageous position a short distance from the head of a narrow gorge, and a few hundred yards above the spot where the river falls from 60 to 80 feet in a succession of cascades. The Ramasamudram channel led off from this dam, together with the anicut itself, were constructed by Chikka Deva Raja Wodeyar. The rapids in the river invest the spot with great sanctity: hence a large festival is held here annually in January, attended by upwards of 2,000 people.

Hirodi or French Rocks.—A village and military station, 4 miles north of Seringapatam, on the Mysore-Nagamangala road.

Number of houses 1,159.

Population:						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	1,230	2,418
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	682	715	1,397
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	179	162	341
Total.....						2,049	2,107	4,156

The French in Haidar's and Tippu's service were encamped here, whence its European name. A regiment of Madras Native Infantry is quartered in the cantonment.

French Rocks.—The hills so called at Hirodi. The highest point is 2,882 feet above the level of the sea.

Gopalswami betta.—An isolated hill of extremely picturesque appearance, 10 miles south-west of Gundlupet, rising to a height of about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. An ascent of three miles leads to the top, and the base of the hill may be estimated at 16 miles in circuit. Its name is that of the shepherd god of the Hindus, an incarnation of Vishnu. In the puranas it is called Kamaládri and Dakshina Govardhangiri. The hill abounds in springs, and to its extraordinary moisture and the strata of argilla that compose it may be attributed its remarkable verdure. From a distance its summit appears surrounded by an entrenchment, the remains of the old walls carried round its sides. It is generally enveloped in clouds and mist, whence its name of Himavad Gópálswámi betta; but when the weather is clear it commands a most extensive view of Mysore and the Wainad. Inside the old fort is a temple dedicated to Gópálswámi, who is said to be heard blowing on his flute on certain occasions. Allusion has already been made to the history of the place (p. 207). It was fortified by Somana Danáyak, and under the rule of the nine brothers named the Naya Danayak, bore the name of Beṭṭada-kōṭe or hill fort. The scene of the perilous leap by one of the Danáyaks on the north side, on the occasion of its capture, is still pointed out. At present the hill is uninhabited, except by two Brahmans belonging to the temple. An annual car festival is held there.

Gundlupet.—A taluk in the south. Area 539 square miles. Head quarters at Gundlupet.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Gundlu ...	30	9	13,056	270	2	14	13,342
2	Hangala ...	73	21	9,621	131	...	...	9,752
3	Kelasuru ...	17	17	7,687	9	45	...	7,741
4	Kūtānūru ...	26	35	8,142	157	14	10	8,323
5	Rāghavāpura ...	24	29	12,368	168	38	...	12,574
6	Tirakanāmbi ...	33	8	6,732	63	2	...	6,797
Total		203	119	57,606	798	101	24	58,529

Principal places, with population.—Tirakanāmbi, 1,964 ; Kabbahallī, 1,626 ; Dévanagarapēte, 1,493 ; Kelasūru, 1,446 ; Horiyala, 1,392 ; Amachavāḍi, 1,324 ; Hangala, 1,322 ; Padagūru, 1,224 ; Kótékere, 1127 ; Vijayapura, 1,000.

The taluk was formerly far more important than it is now, as is shewn by the ruins of many old temples and chatrams, and also by the remains of disused roads. In the year 1802, when Buchanan visited the country, it was the most populous taluk in the Mysore District ; while at present it is the most backward, and towards the south is covered with thick jungle. The ryots prefer a kar crop, but state that they have changed their preference from hain to kar within the last few years, owing to deficiency of rain at the hain season. This deficiency may perhaps be accounted for by the rapid reclamation of land from forest, which has taken place during that period. All the dry grains are grown more or less, and much horse-gram is cultivated on the rough soil.

The taluk is watered by the Gundal river, which flowing through from south to north falls into the Kabbani at Nanjangud. Along the southern boundary runs the Moyar, which falls into the Bhavāni near Danāyakankote in the Coimbatore District. The first of these rivers possesses an anicut, and the total amount of land irrigated from it is 234 kandis. The number of irrigating tanks in the taluk is 32.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	129	639	4	75	134	74
Culturable ...	...	514	52	145	53	19
Unculturable ...	288	315	83	232	351	547
Total	399	138	139	452	539	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 56,965-10-11 and from local cesses Rs. 1,800-13-3. The average incidence of rent is R. 0-10-11 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 4 pic. Agriculturists form 18·0 per cent of the population.

The Mysore-Ootacamund road runs through Gundlupet, whence also there are roads eastwards to Chamrajnagar and westwards to Sultan's Battery. From Begur, 9 miles north of the kasha, there is a cross road to Sargur and Heggadadevankote.

Gundlupet.—A town situated in 11° 49' N. lat. 76° 45' E. long., near the left bank of the Gundal river, 36 miles south of Mysore, on the Mysore-Ootacamund road. Head quarters of the Gundlupet taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 198.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	449	428	877
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	58	58	109
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
Total.....						503	492	1,000

About 100 of the inhabitants are Márka or old Kanarese Brahmans. Its fort, a rude mud and stone structure, still remains, though somewhat fallen into decay: it was last repaired under the government of the late Rája. The ancient name of Gundlupet was Vijayapura, and under this name it appears to have been held by the Rajas of Tirakanámbi for a long period. Chikka Deva Raja gave it its present appellation and first made it a place of note in A. D. 1674. This prince appears to have acquired an interest in the Gundal territory from the fact that his early life had been passed in confinement at Hangala, an obscure fort to the south of Gundlupet. There his father died, and no sacred stream being at hand, the body was conveyed to the Gundal river at Vijayapur and there burnt. Chikka Deva Raja after performing the last rites under the eye of his guards, returned to his prison at Hangala. He afterwards built an agrahára near the site of his father's burning place, enlarged the fortifications of the town, and constituted it the great commercial emporium of this part of his dominions. Over his father's tomb he founded a pagoda of Aparamita Paravása Déva,* which he richly endowed, and which remained in a flourishing state till the

* The God of Perpetual Exile.

accession of Tippu Sultan, who withdrew its allowances. The rising town of Gundlupet gradually eclipsed the old fort of Tirakanámbi in importance, and has ever since remained the chief town of the taluk, although fever has depopulated the town, till nothing now remains of the agrahára, and the fine old temple has been allowed to fall into decay.

Municipal Funds.							1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419 0 0	950 13 4
Expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	459 10 9

Gundal.—The Gundal or Kaundinya river is formed by streams issuing from the southern hills stretching east from Gopalswami betta. With a course due north, past the chief town, through the Gundlupet taluk, it enters the Nanjangud taluk, where continuing in the same general direction it forms the Narsámbudhi tank and discharges itself into the Kabbani at Nanjangud. Though scarcely more than a monsoon stream, its waters are much utilized for irrigation. It is crossed by an anicut at Halhalli. The revenue below the tank and its sluice channels amounts to Rs. 4,906 from 470 kandis of land.

Hadanaru, or more properly Hada-nádu, a village in the Nanjangud taluk, 5 miles north-east of the kasha.

Number of houses 354.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	728	758	1,484
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	16	39
Total ..							751	772	1,523

It is historically remarkable as having witnessed the first step to power of the ancestors of the Mysore Rájás. Two young men, belonging to the Yádava tribe, being induced to push their fortunes in the south, halted at Hadanáru probably in the 14th or 15th century. At that time the Wodeyar of the place being of unsound mind had “wandered forth into the wilds,” and the pálegár of the neighbouring village of Karugalli, who was of the Toreyar caste, had taken advantage of the defenceless state of Hadanáru to demand a daughter of the house in marriage. To this request the Wodeyar’s family had been compelled to yield a reluctant assent, when Vijaya and Krishna, the two young adventurers from the north, appeared on the scene and espoused the cause

of chivalry. By a stratagem they succeeded in slaying the low caste palé-gár of Karugalli, and the daughter of the Wodeyar, delivered from her persecutor, became the bride of Vijaya, who thereupon assumed the government of Hadanáru and Karugalli, and is the ancestor of the Mysore Rájas. These two villages may therefore be considered as the nucleus of the Mysore State.

Heggadadevankote.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 652 square miles. Head quarters at Sargúr.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Antarsante ...	69	35	10,583	449	225	80	11,317
2	Heggadadevankote ...	106	63	10,848	369	56	25	11,298
3	Jinalhalli ...	51	23	11,106	378	115	1	11,600
4	Nemmanhalli ...	81	26	6,549	14	42	1	6,606
5	Sarguru ...	54	19	13,212	264	518	14	14,008
Total.....		361	166	52,298	1,474	956	101	54,829

Principal places, with population.—Sargúru 1,626 ; Belaturu 1,436 ; Malali 1,393 ; Hebbelakuppe 1,208 ; Bidagalu 1,174 ; Heggadadevankote 1,080 ; Nérle, 1,047.

A large proportion of the taluk is covered with forest, the haunt of elephants, tigers and other wild animals. The State teak forests alone of Bisalvadi, Kákankote, Begur and Ainur Márigudi occupy an extent of 150 square miles of country. The Padavakote and Janapanhalli jungles, forming District forests, are also in this taluk.

The river Kabbani, rising in North Wainad, has a tortuous course through the taluk from south-west to north-east, passing near the town of Sargur. The west of the taluk is watered by the Nugu, which also has its source in Wainad, and with a northerly course falls into the Kabbani in the north, near the village of Hampapur. The Nugu is crossed by a dam at Lakshmanpura, whence springs an irrigation channel, 4 miles in length.

Wherever land is cultivated it is found fertile and produces fine crops of ragi. Hence fresh land is being constantly taken up. Black soil is not unfrequently met with.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	62	121	10	622	73	108
Culturable	...	...	2	286	17	637	20	283
Unculturable	...	...	219	131	339	123	553	254
Total.....			283	538	368	102	652	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 40,254—0—0, and from local cesses Rs. 1,481—0—0. The average incidence of rent is R. 0—14—3 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 6 pie. Agriculturists form 17·2 per cent of the population.

The Mysore-Manantody road runs through from north-east to south-west, and is crossed by a road from Hunasur through Heggaddevankote and Sargur to Begur on the Mysore-Ootacamund road.

Heggadadevankote.—Formerly the chief town of the taluk which bears its name. It is situated in a wild forest tract, 36 miles south-west of Mysore, on the Sargur-Hunasur road.

Number of houses 265.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	496	949
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	60	131
Total.....							524	556	1,080

The place can boast of considerable antiquity. Its puranic name was Brihad-bhānu-pura, and thither first the Pāndus and then Janamējaya are said to have gone, the latter being represented as the founder of the city. The Heggada Déva after whom it is now named, appears to have rebuilt the fort and restored in his own person the ancient line of rulers in about the tenth century. The district was subsequently subdued by the Vijayanagar state and only this town was granted to the chief as an estate, which was held as feudatory to Sri Ranga Rāyal at Seringapatam. It was conquered in 1624 by Chama Raja Wodeyar of Mysore, whose demands for submission Singappa Wodeyar the chief had contested by representing that he was related to Sri Ranga Rāyal and inherited his authority. An incident connected with its capture, related by Wilks, seems strongly to illustrate the character of the times. "The Mysorean army attacked the place during the

absence of its chief, Chenna Raj Wodeyar, on a distant expedition and obtained a great booty. The simplicity of a vakil, or negotiator, is preserved by tradition, who on the approach of the army came out to treat. 'My master, (said he) is absent with the troops; the Rini (queen) is in labour, and exceedingly alarmed at your approach; we have only fifty soldiers in the place, and the late rains have made two large breaches in the rampart, one on the southern and the other on the eastern face. To come at such a time is very improper and ungenerous.' During the time of the Sultan, Heggadadevan-kote was constantly annoyed by invasions of the Wainad pálegárs.

Honnu Hole or Suvarnávati, both meaning golden stream,—the name of a river which rises in the mountains to the south-east of the District, near the Gajalhatti pass, and flowing north through the Chamrajuagar taluk and Yelandur jaghir enters the Coimbatore country, whence passing to the west of Kollegála it falls into the Kaveri opposite Kakkur near Talkad. The fertility which it spreads on either bank of the rich tract through which it flows is indicated by its name. It is crossed in Chamrajuagar taluk by two permanent dams: the Gajnur near Attikalpur, giving rise to the Bandigeri channel, at present out of order; and the Hongalvadi, with channel of the same name, which feeds the large Ramasamundra tanks close to the town of Chamrajuagar. By means of temporary dams, constructed when the water is low, of stakes, mats and sand, several smaller channels are fed, namely the Homma, the Alur halla and Hoshalla, the Sargur and Maralhalla. The revenue derived from all the above, not reckoning the first, is upwards of Rs. 38,000. Besides these, the stream is dammed in the Yelandur jaghir by the Gangaur anicut and feeds six channels, as well as seventeen large and eleven small tanks.

Hunsur.—A town situated in 12° 19' N. lat. 76° 20' E. long., on the right bank of the Lakshmantirtha, 28 miles west of Mysore. Since 1865, head quarters of the Periyapatna taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 878.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	1,603	3,054
Muhammádans	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	598	1,156
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	41	81
Total.....							2,051	2,242	4,293

The trunk road from Seringapatam here branches off to Mercara and to Cannanore. The importance of the place is due to its being the head quarters of the Amrit Mahal cattle-breeding establishment, an account of which will be found elsewhere. Besides this a tannery, a cumby manufactory and timber yard were, until 1864, maintained by the Madras Commissariat. Boots, knapsacks and pouches are still manufactured to a large extent by an enterprising native, who, in consideration of his having bought up the Government stock in hand, is permitted to use the tannery and adjoining premises free of rent. Cumblies of a better quality than are to be found elsewhere in the District are also produced, although these latter have been to some extent thrust out of the market by the importation of cheap English blankets. The wool of which they are made is obtained from a strain of the merino sheep, which the Government formerly maintained at Hunsúr. On account of the large manufacture of country carts to which the brisk traffic through Hunsúr between Mysore, Mercara and Cannanore has given rise, the town has received from the natives the cant name of Gádipálya. Extensive coffee works have recently been erected, where the berry is prepared for shipment at Madras or other ports.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	3,246 0 0	2,527 0 0	2,494 7 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	2,121 0 0	1,903 0 0	2,088 12 0

Kabbal-durga.—A fortified conical hill in Malvalli taluk of considerable height. Owing to its precipitous sides, it would, if properly victualled and supplied with water, be almost impregnable. It is accessible only on one side, and even there the ascent is very laborious, the steps cut in the solid rock for part of the way not exceeding six inches in width. A pálegár named Gathék Rája is said to have built the fort. It was used as a penal settlement under the Hindu and Masalman dynasties, and also under the late Mahárája's government, and as the bad nature of the water, which appears almost poisonous, renders the hill pestilential, troublesome state prisoners were generally sent there. Colonel Wilks speaks of Kabbáldurga as a place of imprisonment, "where the dreadful insalubrity of the climate was mercifully aided by the unwholesome food to shorten the sufferings of the victims." It was here that the hereditary raja Cháma Rája was sent to end his days by the dalavayi Deva Rája. In 1864 the guns and ammunition were destroyed, and a small

establishment of peons which had theretofore been maintained in the fort was removed, so that the stronghold is now uninhabited. Haidar Ali, who repaired the fort, re-named it Jafferabád, but, as in nearly all cases where Musalmán names were substituted for Hindu by Haidar and his son, the former is forgotten and the latter has re-asserted itself.

Kabbani, Kapini or Kapila.—A tributary of the Kávéri. It rises in the Western Ghats in North Wainad and enters Mysore at its south western angle in Heggadadevankote taluk. Emerging from the dense jungles of Kákankote, it flows north-east past Nisana and Maggi, and winds its way to Sargur and Muttikere. Thence turning eastwards it receives the waters of the Nugu near Hampapura and at Nanjangud those of the Gundal. Passing Táyur it falls into the Kávéri at Tirumakúdlu near Narsipur in Talkad taluk, the confluence of the streams being esteemed a spot of pre-eminent sanctity.

It is a fine perennial river averaging from 150 to 200 yards in breadth. During the dry season its body of water is not less than that of the Kávéri. At present there is only one stretch of wet cultivation irrigated by the Kabbani,—jódi land, about nine miles above Nanjangud on the left bank. In some places, owing to the steepness of the river banks, irrigation would be expensive, and it is doubtful whether the return would justify the outlay. In others, the formation of the country offers opportunities which will probably be taken advantage of at no distant period. At Nanjangud it is spanned by a broad but rudely constructed bridge, built by the daḷaváyi Déva Rája about the middle of the 18th century.

Kadamba.—See Shimsha.

Kalale.—A village in Nanjangud taluk, 3 miles south-west of Nanjangud, close to the Mysore-Ootacamund road.

Number of houses 397.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindos ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	1,228	2,264
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	19	23	42
Total.....						1,055	1,251	2,306

It is historically interesting from having been in former times the ancestral domain of the Daḷaváys of Mysore. It is said to have been

founded in the year 1504, by a connection of the Vijayanagar family, who with his descendants ruled the neighbouring country till the acquisition of Seringapatam by the Rajas of Mysore. Shortly after that event, the Wadeyars of Mysore and Kalale appear to have arrived at an agreement to unite their power. Thenceforth the Kalale family supplied the Dalaváyi, an hereditary minister and general of the Mysore State, while the Mysore Wadeyars continued to occupy the throne at Seringapatam. Laterly the Dalaváysis rendered the Rájas subservient to their interests, but were in their turn displaced by Haidar.

Karigatta.—A hill of slight elevation, in the Ashtagram taluk, east of the point where the Lókapávani joins the Kávéri. The annual festival (játre) held for one day in February or March attracts an assemblage of 20,000 people.

Kaveri (Cauvery).—The *Kabæris* of Ptolemy and the Greek geographers, the principal river in the Mysore Province. It rises in Coorg, in the Sahyádrí or Western Ghats, the reputed source being at Tala Kávéri. Flowing eastwards through Coorg as far as Siddapur, it there turns to the north, and touches the Mysore near Fraserpet, from which, as far as Kannagal, it forms for twenty miles the boundary between Mysore and Coorg. Continuing northwards for a few miles through the Arkalgud taluk of the Hassan District, near Konanur it turns to the south-east, which direction it maintains throughout the Mysore District.

Re-entering the latter near the anicut of Sáligram, it runs through a deep narrow gorge, suffering a fall of 60 to 80 feet in the rapids at Chunchankatte. With a short bend to the north from Yedatore to meet the Hemávati near Tippur, it resumes its south-east course and receives the Lakshmantirtha near Bhairapura. Lower down, where the stream branches to form the island of Seringapatam, the northern arm is fed by the Lókapávani. The growing river thence flows on to Narsipur, where its waters are replenished by those of the Kabbani. From this point, with a bend eastwards and southwards, it arrives at the ancient city of Talkad, all but buried in hills of sand. Again turning east it is joined by the Suvarnávati or Honnu Hole, and thence forms the boundary between Mysore and Coimbatour for forty miles. From near Talkad to the island of Sivasamudram it runs northwards.

The branches of the stream which enclose that island form the picturesque falls of Gagana Chukki on the Mysore side and of Bar Chukki on the Coimbatour side. The re-united stream, with a bed 300 feet lower, passes thence eastwards through a wild gorge, receives the Shimsha and the Arkávati from the north, and quits the province at the point where the Coimbatour and Salem boundaries meet. In its further course it runs southwards, forming the boundary between those two Districts and receiving the Bhaváni and other streams. Thence entering the Trichinopoly District in an easterly direction, it forms the island of Srirangam, and then spreads in a rich delta of fertility over the Tanjore District. The principal arm, under the name of the Coleroon, flows north-east, separating Trichinopoly and South Arcot from Tanjore, and falls into the Bay of Bengal near Devikotta.

The average breadth of the Kávéri in Mysore is from 300 to 400 yards, but from its point of confluence with the Kabbani to the Sivasamudram falls it swells into a much broader stream. The maximum flood discharge, as gauged roughly at Bannur, is 239,000 cubic feet per second. The ordinary monsoon discharge, calculated at 4 feet in depth, is 18,000 cubic feet per second, but 6, 8 and 10 feet are not uncommon. The bottom of the river is for the most part composed of rocks, generally of granite character, which renders it unfit for navigation. In some places, however, where there is sufficient soil to admit of it, the bed of the river is laid out in vegetable gardens during the dry season when the water is very low. These gardens of melons and cucumbers have an exceedingly pretty effect. The first fresh in the river generally occurs about the middle of June. In August the flow of water begins to decrease but the river is not generally fordable till the end of October. Its water is in some parts considered unwholesome by the natives, and at Seringapatam they attribute the fever which is there prevalent to its influence, being prejudiced against even bathing in it during certain months.

During the greater part of its course it is bordered on each bank by a rich belt of wet cultivation. There are however several breaks occasioned by the inadaptability of the country and deficiency of irrigation. The first of these is from the Sáligram anicut to Chunchankatté, about 5 miles on the right bank, the second from Yedatore to the Tippur anicut, a distance of 4 miles on the right bank, and the third from Narsipur in the Talkád taluk to the boundary of the Coimbatour zilla, about 12 miles, also on the right bank.

The waters of the Kávéri are dammed by no less than twelve anicuts, from each of which one or more channels have been led off for purposes of irrigation. Two of the anicuts are situated in Hassan and will be described with their channels under that District.

The first dam thrown across the Kávéri in the Mysore District is the Alale Katte, Yedatore taluk, a long straggling structure of rough stone and of irregular section ; length 570 and breadth 4 yards : it supplies the Sáligrām channel on the left bank, which runs for a distance of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passing the large village of Sáligrām in its course, and ending in a small tank close to the village of Ankanhalli. The revenue at present realized from land tax and water cess is Rs. 7,212.

The next dam in order down the river is the Hanumanta Katte, giving rise to the Mírlē channel. It is irregular in section and built of rough stone, with a weir in its northern end. The channel is led off on the left bank and, after running for about a mile, divides into three branches, *viz.*, the Hosa nála, 6 miles in length, which receives the drainage of the Sáligrām ; the Hiri nála, 12 miles ; and the Attikatte, 6 miles. The drainage of these unites in the valley, and is led off by a channel called the Hampapura, which after a course of 16 miles ends in the Gullige tank. The revenue derived from these channels is Rs. 19,240. The dam and channels were constructed by Chikka Déva Raja Wādeyar, and improved by Diván Púrñaiya.

Chunchankatte dam lies about two hundred yards below the last mentioned. It stretches tortuously across the river, and has a back facing. The dam is built in an advantageous position a short distance from the head of a narrow gorge, and a few hundred yards above the Chunchan falls, which are from 60 to 80 feet in height. The Rámasamudram channel led off from this dam has a course of 26 miles, feeds the large Wodayarpur tank on its way, and ends near the Rámanakere tank above the important town of Yedatore. The present cultivated area is about 1,300 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,114. Both dam and channel were constructed by Chikka Déva Raja Wādeyar.

The fourth anicut on the river is the Adagúr Katte, giving rise to the Tippúr channel. It is composed of two separate dams of rough stone which abut on an island in the middle of the river. The channel has a course of 22 miles, and at its end joins the Anandúr by means of an aqueduct thrown across the Lakshmantirtha river near the village of

Ságarkatte, Mysore taluk. The greater part of the land below the channel is *inimta*, the revenue derived by Government being only Rs. 6,159. Both dam and channel were constructed by Góvinda Náyaka, a pálegár chieftain.

Close to the village of Sítápur, in the Ashtagram taluk, is the Madad katte dam, a low straggling structure of rough stone, 776 yards in length and averaging 15 yards in breadth. From this dam the Chikka Déva Ráya Ságár is led off, the finest channel in the Mysore country : it runs for 72 miles on the left bank of the river, irrigating an area of upwards of 10,000 acres, from which a revenue of Rs. 72,324 is derived. In its course it crosses the Anché Halla, and Mosale Halla streams, and a small monsoon river called the Lókapávani near the military station of French Rocks. At its end it feeds four important tanks, the Hosahalli, Kodagalli, Madagalli and Bannuru, the last situated near the town of the same name. The channel passes the villages of Haravu, Kétanhalli, Nelmane, Patsómanahalli, Sethalli and Arekere, in its course. Both dam and channel were constructed by Chikka Déva Raja Wadeyar.

A few yards below the Madad katte is the Devaráj dam, giving rise to a small channel of the same name on the right bank of the river. Its length is 8 miles, and the revenue derived amounts to Rs. 4,850. The channel ends at the village of Pálhalli.

Near the temple of Balmuri, a mile from the village of Belgula, is the Balmuri dam, giving rise to the Virjánadi channel on the right bank of the river. This channel is the second in importance in the Mysore District, running for 38 miles through the Ashtagram taluk : it passes the large villages of Pálhalli, Kalaswádi, Náganhalli, Nuganhalli and Hebbádi, and ends near the Ankanhalli tank. The revenue derived is Rs. 34,000, and the area irrigated is about 5,300 acres. By means of this channel, the sugar and iron factories at Pálhalli are worked.

The 8th channel drawn from the Káveri in the Mysore District is the Bhangár Doddi, the dam is thrown across the Paschima-váhini branch of the river. The channel after crossing the Paschima-váhini island is led over a second branch of the Kaveri into the Seringapatam island by means of an aqueduct ; it then divides into three branches, one enters the fort by means of an under ground duct, a second terminates at the Darya Daulat garden, and the third after traversing the island ends at the Lál Bágh near the mausoleum of Tippu and Haidar. The revenue derived from irrigated land amounts to Rs. 8,900.

Next in order down the river is the Rámaswami dam, giving rise to two channels, the Rámaswami on the left bank in the Ashtagram taluk, and the Rájparameswari on the right in the Talkad taluk. The Rámaswami has a course of 31 miles ; for 12 miles it runs through the Bannúr hobli of the Ashtagram taluk, then enters the Talkad taluk, and passing the large town of Sósile, ends about 8 miles from the town of Talkad. The revenue derived is Rs. 23,650, and the irrigated area is 6,500 acres. The Rájparamésvari runs for a distance of 80 miles and passes the villages of Rangasamudra, Gargésvari and Tiramakúdlu, irrigating an area of 2,900 acres, from which a revenue of Rs. 16,980 is derived. The land under the last three miles of the channel is held on sarvamánya. Dam and channels were constructed by Diván Púrnaiya.

The last dam on the river in the District is the Mádhava-mantri, situated near the village of Hemmige, about two miles above the town of Talkád. The main channel formerly ran through the town, but in consequence of the influx of sand during high winds from the celebrated sand hills, the course was altered to a few hundred yards north of the town. After running for about two miles the channel divides into three branches, whose total length is 18 miles. The revenue derived is Rs. 13,000, the acreage 2,250. The main branch of the channel ends in the Jághír of Sivasamudram, a few miles above the celebrated Falls of the Káveri.*

The river is spanned by bridges at Fraserpet, Seringapatam and Sivasamudram. Those at the two latter places are interesting specimens of native construction. Yedatore, Seringapatam and Talkad are the principal towns on the Kaveri. The phenomenon of the sand dunes which have enveloped the latter has been noticed elsewhere.

Alligators are numerous but they have been seldom known to attack the fishermen, and the natives in general stand in no dread of them. Some of the varieties of fish found in the river are described under that head. Shoals of large fish are daily fed at Ramnathpur and Yedatore by the Brahmans.

In point of sanctity the Kávéri, also called the Dakshina Ganga, is perhaps inferior only to the Ganges: but this sanctity does not extend to the tributaries in the same degree. The reverence with which Hindus regard the Kávéri is exemplified in the nullah which is the work of, and bears the name of, the great Brahman Divan Púrnaiya. This canal, which is drawn from the Káveri about 30 miles above Seringapatam, is

* See Sivasamudram.

upwards of 70 miles in length and terminates at Mysore. It was carried over the Lakshman-tirtha river by means of an aqueduct, so that although the nullah is partially available for irrigation, it is clear that not the least of Purnaiya's object was to bring sacred water into the city of Mysore. Immense labour was expended on excavation and in many places cuttings upwards of 100 feet deep have been dug through solid granite. In the eyes of a Brahman, to bathe in the Kaveri is to be purified from all sin.

The supposed divine origin of the river is related in the Kávéri Mahātmya of the Agneya and Skānda purānas. She was first Vishnumāyā, a daughter of Brahma. By his direction she became incarnate in Lopāmudrā, a girl formed by Agastya (with the view of her becoming his wife) of the most graceful parts of the animals of the forest, whose distinctive beauties (*mudrā*), as the eyes of the deer, &c., were subjected to loss (*lopa*) in her superior charms. Brahma gave Lopāmudrā as a daughter to Kavéra muni, whence she acquired the name Kávéri. In order to secure beatitude for her new father she resolved to become a river, the merit of whose waters in absolving from all sin and blessing the earth should accrue to him. But when she became of age Agastya proposed to marry her. To reconcile the conflicting claims, Lopāmudrā or the mortal part of her nature became the wife of Agastya, while Kávéri or the celestial part flowed forth as the river.

Lakshmantirtha.—A tributary of the Kávéri. It rises in the Western Ghats in the Brahmagiri which form the southern frontier of Coorg. Its whole course is north-east. Entering Mysore two miles south of the village of Chikka Hejjur in Periyapatna taluk, it flows past Hanagod, Hunsur and Katte Malālvādi into the Yedatore taluk, where it falls into the Kaveri near the village of Sāgarakatte. It is a perennial stream and though a smaller river than the Kabbani is considerably more utilized for irrigation. The following lands are irrigated from it. The right bank from Hanagod to Katte Malālvādi; the left bank from Katte Malālvādi to the Seriyūr anicut; both banks from the Seriyūr anicut to Marchalli; the left bank from Marchalli to Sāgar katte; the right bank from Sagar-katte to the confluence with the Kaveri. It is crossed by seven dams.

The first dam thrown across the river is the Hanagó below the village of the same name. It is built in the ordinary manner of rough rubble stone, its strength being greatly augmented by the rocky formation of the river bed. The channel which bears the same name, is led off on the

right bank of the river, and after running for nine miles divides into three branches, *viz.*, the Nellur 7, Hanumantapur 24, and Wudur 20 miles in length. The Nellur follows the course of the river, and ends in the Elephant tank near Hunasur. The Wudur and Hanumantapur, however, passing through a deep cutting, enter the watershed of the Kabbani river, the Wudur running in an easterly, the Hanumantapur in a southerly direction. Six tanks are fed by the Hanumantapur in its course, *viz.*, the Pudukôte, Nanjanhalli, Sówé, Harrupur, Belliganhalli, and Gudomanahalli. The total revenue derived from the Hanagód and branches is only Rs. 12,700; this is partly accounted for by the fact that the dense jungles which surround the channels prevent extensive cultivation. The drainage from the Wudur and Hanumantapur channels is taken up by the Dásanpúr and Máikálwe, the latter feeds the Karigal, Holléhundi and Parvatam tanks on the banks of the Kabbani.

The Rámenhalli, an old breached dam, is the next, about three miles up the river from Hunasur; the channel was led off on the right bank, and ran for 20 miles passing through the town of Hunsur.

The Katte Máikálwádi, situated near the village of the same name about four miles below Hunasur, is the 3rd dam on the river, the channel has a course of 14 miles along the left bank. The present irrigated area is about 280 acres, while the revenue derived is Rs. 2,298.

Near the village of Hundwádi is the Hangarhalli dam, giving rise to two channels, the Seriyúr and Husenpúr. The former on the left bank runs for 12 miles, and yields a revenue of Rs. 2,425, the latter on the right bank has a course of 14 miles with a revenue of Rs. 2,950.

The fifth dam is the Marchalli, giving rise to a small channel of the same name. The dam breached in 1864. The channel which runs along the left bank yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,500. A new dam has been constructed at a short distance above the site of the old dam by the Department of Public Works.

The Ságarkatte dam, built by Divan Purnaiya near the village of the same name, gives rise to the Anandur channel on the right bank. This channel was originally carried as far as Mysore, it having been the constructor's intention to supply the town with water; the design however failed, and the channel at present is in order for only 20 miles. The revenue derived is Rs. 6,353, on an irrigated area of about 725 acres.

The Cholanhalli is the last dam on the river, about half a mile above its confluence with the Kaveri: the dam breached in 1864, but the irriga-

tion under the channel is kept up by the drainage of the Anandúr, under which channel it runs for its whole length.

Maddur.—A town on the Shimsha, 36 miles north-east of Mysore on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road, and till 1875 head-quarters of the Maddur taluk.

Number of houses 449.

Population.								Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	911	1,845
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	202	455
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Total.....								1,173	1,115	2,288

It appears to have been formerly a place of importance, but has never recovered from the destruction to which it became subject during the war of Tippu with the English, and is unhealthy. There are two large Vishnuvite temples, dedicated to Narasimha Swami and Varada Raja Swami, which draw a nominal allowance from Government. A fine brick bridge of seven arches constructed in 1850 spans the Shimsha. Tradition claims for Maddur a great antiquity. It is stated to have been originally named Arjunapura, by Arjuna the Pandu prince, who arrived there on pilgrimage. The Shimsha also bears the name of the Kadamba from a rishi who resided on its banks. In more recent times Vishnu Vardhana Raya of the Ballala line is stated to have given Maddur in inam to the Brahmans. He is also stated to have built the Maddur tank and the temple of Varada Raja Swami. The fort was taken in 1617 by the Dalvái of Mysore during the reign of Raja Wodeyar and was rebuilt by Haidar. It was dismantled by Lord Cornwallis in 1791 on his march to Seringapatam.

About three miles west of Maddur are the remains of an old fort named Nagarakere which was inhabited 600 years ago by a Pálégar named Magurta Ráya. According to the popular legend, he was the son-in-law of Ganga Raja of Sivasamudram, and his wife was perpetually boasting of her father's splendour, declaring among other vaunts that she could hear her father's fort-gate, which was made of bell metal, shut every evening at sunset. Incensed at this, her husband determined to prove his power superior to that of Ganga Raja, and marched an army against Sivasamudram, which he took and destroyed.

Four miles from the town is an unfinished tank, known as the Súlékere. It was commenced about 700 years ago by a woman of the dancing-girl

caste, who died before it could be finished. It is estimated that its completion would cost a lakh and a half of rupees, and would bring more than a thousand kandis of wet land under cultivation.

There are cross roads from Maddur to Malvalli southwards and Hulyurdurga northwards.

Municipal Funds.						1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	123 11 5
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	35 0 0	...

Malvalli.—A taluk in the east. Area 383 square miles. Head quarters at Malvalli.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				Total.
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	
1	Dod Arsinkere ...	25	24	9,468	41	...	...	9,509
2	Gaudagere ...	34	32	6,517	208	...	...	6,725
3	Kabiálu ...	42	71	11,477	627	2	...	12,106
4	Kiragával ...	17	31	7,381	451	...	...	7,832
5	Kódamballi ...	53	72	14,826	332	2	5	15,165
6	Kúlagere ...	35	34	10,375	5	...	...	10,380
7	Malvalli ...	30	53	12,501	766	...	1	13,268
Total.....		236	317	72,545	2,430	4	6	74,985

Principal places, with population.—Malvalli 5,114 ; Halaguru 1,648 ; Arsinkere 1,305 ; Kiragával 1,092.

The Kávéri forms the southern boundary, and receives the Shimsha, into which all the waters of the taluk flow. The course of the latter is at first east, but from the village of Sargur, where it is joined by the Kanva from the north, it runs south into the parent stream. Neither of these rivers is at present a source of irrigation, some channels which were formerly drawn from the Kanva having fallen out of repair. All the irrigated land is below tanks. The two largest, the Malvalli and Marhalli tanks, are in the immediate neighbourhood of Malvalli, and their water uniting into one channel irrigates land to a distance of 9 miles. Chembe, kembhatta and kondaga are the kinds of paddy cultivated. Sanna paddy is not grown, as the uncertain water supply and inferior land oblige the inhabitants to resort to the hardier species. Hardly any black cotton soil is found, and the general character of the cultivated land is inferior. A large proportion of the unarable ground consists of *chavúu bhúmi* or saline soil.

The eastern portion of the taluk is occupied by hills of inconsiderable height: of these the principal are Kabbaldurga, Basavana betta, Bemmanakandi betta, Tayalur betta, Singrajpur betta and Achala betta.

Sheep breeding is extensively carried on in the taluk by Kurubas and Gollas, the waste lands affording pasturage.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed:—

Land.				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	100	358	18	112	118	470
Culturable	...	...	...	...	525	14	117	15	2
Unculturable	...	...	...	112	303	103	505	216	168
Total.....				213	546	136	94	350	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 57,397—3—5, and from local cesses Rs. 2,026—8—0. The average incidence of rent was R. 0—12—6 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 5 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·9 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Mysore road *via* Kankanhalli runs through Malvalli, where it is crossed by the road from Maddur to Sivasamudram.

Malvalli.—A town situated in 12° 23' N. lat., 77° 7' E. long., 28 miles east of Mysore, at the intersection of the Mysore-Kankanhalli and Maddur-Sivasamudram roads. Head quarters of the taluk of the same name and a municipality.

Number of houses 823.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	2,261	2,363	4,624
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	246	243	489
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....						2,508	2,606	5,114

It formerly possessed a large fort, built of mud and stone, which is now ruinous. Haidar gave Malvalli in jágir to his son Tippu, so that it then enjoyed considerable prosperity, although it does not appear that the population was greater than it is now. Below the Malvalli tank is the site of a fruit garden which Tippu planted, now occupied by paddy-fields. Malvalli still retains a large element of Musalmáns. About two miles from the town and close to the new Mysore road is the scene of the only engagement which took place between the British army under General Harris and Tippu Sultan, during the march of the former on

Seringapatam in 1799. Bullets, &c., are frequently found in the neighbourhood after rain. After the action Tippu sent and destroyed Malvalli to prevent its being of any use to the British army.

Municipal Funds.							1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 0 0	542 4 7
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 0 0	351 0 0

Mandya.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 357 square miles. Head quarters at Mandya.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- medans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Ane ...	16	24	5,882	231	...	...	6,113
2	Atakur ...	27	33	8,782	161	...	...	8,943
3	Basurāju ...	47	41	12,001	24	...	...	12,025
4	Dudda ...	37	35	10,321	49	...	...	10,370
5	Kottatti ...	29	15	10,246	33	...	...	10,279
6	Kulargundi ...	19	24	6,445	33	...	...	6,478
7	Maddur ...	11	14	4,309	433	...	3	4,742
8	Mandya ...	23	14	11,977	260	69	27	12,333
9	Muttigere ...	27	16	5,414	38	...	...	5,452
10	Tippuru ...	21	25	5,775	293	...	...	6,068
11	Yelepuru ...	17	9	6,784	46	...	...	6,830
Total.....		274	250	87,936	1,633	69	35	89,673

Principal places, with population.—Mandya 3,241; Maddur 2,288; Keregōdu 1,612; Kesturu 1,454; Besagaraballi 1,431; Guttal 1,415; Sātanuru 1,156; Būdanūru 1,154; Yelechākanahalli 1,151; Kelsagere 1,116; Tippuru 1,115; Honnalagere 1,110; Holalu 1,063; Jivikallu 1,040.

The taluk was increased in 1875 by the addition of the Maddur taluk, with the exception of the Dod Arsinkere hobli, joined to Malvalli.

The eastern portion is watered by the Shimsha, which is crossed 9 miles above the town of Maddur by the Maddur anicut, lately rebuilt by the Public Works Department of cut stone. It gives rise to the Maddur Ane channel, which branches into the Chamenhalli, Bairan, Vaidyanathpur and Kemman channels, running altogether for a distance of 12 miles. The varieties of paddy most cultivated in this part of the taluk are kembhatta, dodda bhatta, kondiga, arsina sanna, bōl mallige, and bile sanna. Nearly all the dry grains, with the exception of jola

are grown. The soil appears to be particularly suited for paddy cultivation, and in some parts does not require annual manuring. Disease among the silkworms has occasioned the conversion of a large proportion of the mulberry plantations into paddy land.

The western portion of the taluk is occupied with chains of rain-fed tanks. The soil of the lands, both wet and dry, is of average quality. Owing to the uncertain supply of water the unusual mole bhatta system of growing paddy is most in vogue. Sheep breeding is extensively carried on, but here as elsewhere distemper has occasioned much loss.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed:—

Land.		Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
		Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	67	61	8	493	75	554
Culturable	...	2	275	24	411	27	46
Unculturable	...	56	107	34	573	91	40
Total.....		125	443	66	197	194	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 56,790—10—11, and from local cesses Rs. 1,885—14—0. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—3—4 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·7 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Seringapatam trunk road runs through Maddur and Mandya. From the former place there are cross roads north to Huliurdurga and south to Malvalli and Sivasamudram.

Mandya.—A town situated in 12° 32' N. lat., 76° 57' E. long., 25 miles north-east of Mysore, on the Bangalore-Seringapatam road. Head quarters of the Mandya taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 582.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,429	1,484	2,913
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	124	108	232
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	28	41	69
Christians.	...	...	...	...	...	11	16	27
Total.....						1,592	1,649	3,241

The following is the mythological account of Mandya as contained in the local purāna. In the Krita yuga, when the country was covered with thick jungle, a rishi who made *tapas* here, was in the habit of teach-

ing the wild beasts to pronounce the sacred word Véda. On this account he named the place Védáranyur, and established therein the god Janárdhana or Varadarájáswámi, whose temple is still standing. During the same age another rishi set up the god Sakalésvaraswámi there. Vishnu appeared to him, and hence the place was re-named Vishnu-pura. Towards the end of the Dwápara yuga, a king by name Indra Varma, who was without issue, removed here in the hope of obtaining a son. His prayers were answered, and his son, whose name was Sóma Varma, built a fort and agra-hára, and nominated the site Mandévému, which has since been corrupted into Mandya.

Mandya continued to remain a sarvamányam village for Brahmans until the time of Tippu Sultan, who withdrew the allowance. He also removed the taluk cutcherry from Mandya to Keragode, but Purnaiya retransferred it to Mandya.

Municipal Funds.								1873—74.	1874—75.
Incorr.e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873 0 0	454 11 10
Expenditure	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 0 0	200 0 0

Manipura.—An ancient city of which the ruins are pointed out three miles south-east of Chamrajnagar. The legend regarding it has been given in the section on the history of the District.

Moti Talab, or lake of pearls, a large tank at Tonnur in Ashtagram taluk. It is formed by an embankment carried across a gap between two rocky hills, which stems the water of the Yádava nadi and other mountain torrents that there unite their streams. The mound, whose dimensions are given as 78 cubits high, 150 long, and 250 thick at the base, is said to have been constructed by Rámanujáchári, the Sri Vaishnava Brahman reformer, who had taken up his abode at the neighbouring town of Mélukote. The superfluous water is let off through a channel which has been cut with great labour through one of the hills, at such a height as to enable it to water a great portion of the subjacent plain, which is three or four miles in extent. When the tank is full it contains a sufficient quantity of water to supply the cultivators for two years ; but owing to failure of rain the water frequently continues lower than the opening of the outlet. Although the torrents bring down much sand, it so happens that the

tank is never affected by that circumstance; for the two streams enter in such directions as to force all the sand towards the extreme corners, without diminishing the main depth. Nasir Jung, son of the Subadar of the Deccan, who visited it in 1746, named it Moti Talab or lake of pearls, an appellation to which its clear and beautiful water perhaps entitles it. The bank was breached and the water drained off by Tippu Sultan in 1798, to prevent its being used by an enemy besieging Seringapatam.

Muduk-dore.—A sacred hill near Talkad on the banks of the Kaveri, where the river takes a sudden turn to the south. On the hill is a temple dedicated to Mallikarjuna, whose jâtre, held for 15 days in January or February, is attended by 10,000 people.

Mugur.—The largest place in Talkad taluk, situated 6 miles south by east of Narsipur. Number of houses 556.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,523	1,555	3,083
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	19	20	39
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Total.....						1,551	1,578	3,129

It has a temple of Tibba Devi, which is the scene of an annual festival in December or January, resorted to by 2,000 people. There is also a palace belonging to one of the members of the Mysore royal family.

Mysore.—A taluk towards the centre. Area 394 square miles. Head quarters at Mysore.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Anandûru ...	21	11	5,722	184	11	...	5,917
2	Uavála ...	22	23	7,159	291	...	7	7,457
3	Kudluhalli ...	21	15	6,904	85	...	...	6,989
4	Lingambudhi ...	28	27	9,776	96	...	5	9,877
5	Mysore ...	13	7	47,050	12,910	235	990	61,222*
6	Naváshahar ...	6	2	1,709	29	...	...	1,738
7	Sindhuvalli ...	53	33	22,677	364	73	10	23,124
8	Várakódu ...	24	34	10,394	232	...	...	10,626
Total.....		188	152	111,391	14,171	319	1,012	126,930

* Others 27

Principal places, with population.—Mysore 57,815; Varakódu 1,615; Sindhuvali 1,467; Kadákola 1,363; Ayaravatti 1,282; Dhanagahalli 1,215; Udaburu 1,192; Malalvadi 1,186; Ilavála 1,141; Dégúru 1,140; Yedakola 1,119; Bhandipálya 1,090; Rámpura 1,075; Vajamangala 1,033.

The taluk was increased by the addition of the Naváshahar and Varakódu hoblis from Mysore Ashtagram in 1871. The principal hill is that of Chámundi; the Mysore hill, an isolated height whose summit is 3,489 feet above the level of the sea. The taluk is watered by two small streams flowing south-wards to the Kabbani at Nanjangud.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

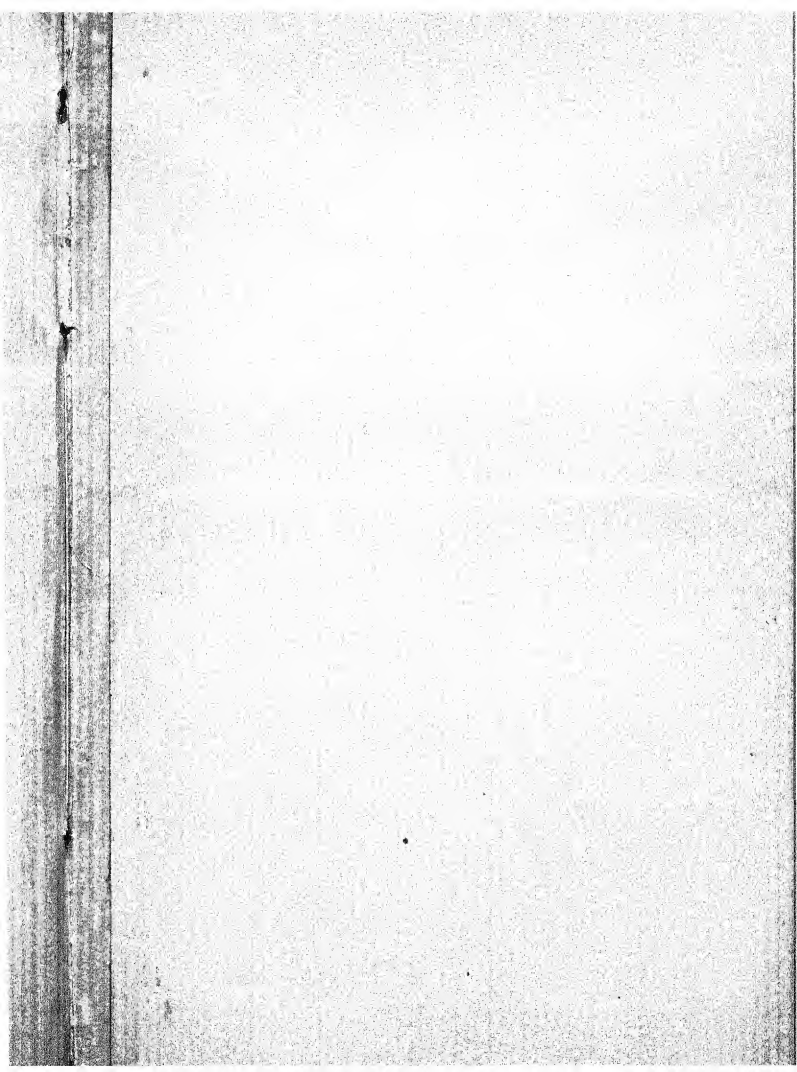
Land.		Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
		Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	...	113	332	40	159	152	491
Culturable ...	...	2	33	12	162	14	195
Unculturable ...	...	5	171	221	423	226	594
Total.....		119	536	274	104	394	...

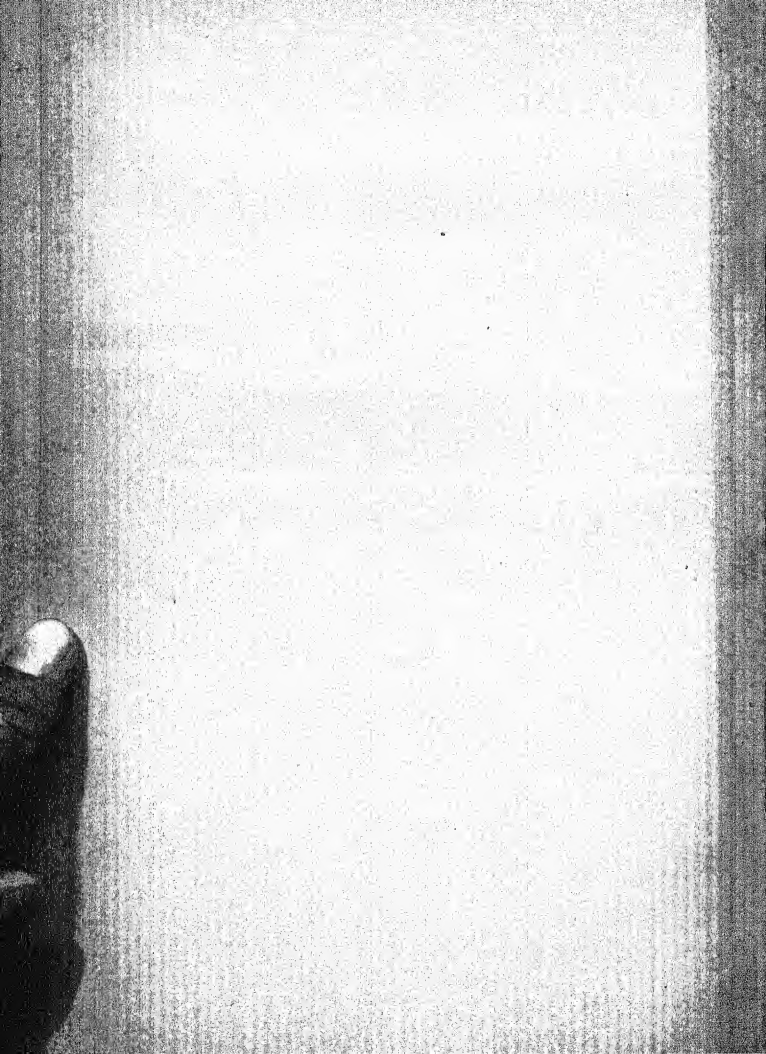
The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 80,605—14—6 and from local cesses R. 3,382—13—2. The average incidence of rent is R. 0—13—9 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 12·8 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Ootacamand road passes through Mysore, whence there are also roads to Malvalli east, the Wainad south-west, and *viá* Yelwal on the north-west to Coorg and to Hassan.

Mysore.—The capital of the Province and residence of the Mahárája: situated in 12° 18' north latitude and 76° 42' east longitude, at the north-western base of the Chamundi hill.

It contains three suburbs and covers an area of about 3 square miles. The population numbers 57,815, of whom 29,081 are males and 28,734 females. The number of inhabited houses is 11,618; of which 912 are of the better sort with 7,784 tenants, and 10,706 of the inferior sort, having 50,031 occupants. The population is composed of the following classes:—





Class.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus :—							
	Brahmans	...	...	...	3,374	3,642	
	Kshatriyas	...	...	...	2,195	2,068	
	Vaisyas	...	...	...	922	877	
	Sudras	...	...	...	10,058	10,086	
	Others	...	...	...	5,071	5,112	43,905
Mohammedans					6,434	6,449	12,883
Christians :—							
	Europeans	...	...	...	46	27	
	Eurasians	...	...	...	50	44	
	Native Christians	...	...	...	419	403	990
Pariahs					12	25	37
Total.....					29,081	28,784	57,815

Of the Christians 247 are Protestants and 743 Roman Catholics distributed as below :—

Class.					Protestants.		Roman Catholics.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Europeans...	...	...	...	...	44	27	2	0
Eurasians...	...	...	...	...	27	32	23	14
Native Christians	...	...	...	...	62	55	357	347

The occupations of the people are thus returned :—

Occupation.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Government service	...	...	...	...	4,825	287	5,092
Professional do	...	...	...	...	1,335	209	2,044
Domestic or personal service	...	...	...	...	1,086	141	1,227
Agriculture and tending of animals	...	...	...	...	1,411	49	1,460
Labour	...	...	...	...	2,536	1,805	4,341
Commerce and trade	...	...	...	...	726	6	732
Manufacture	...	...	...	...	4,309	737	5,046
All others including children	...	...	...	...	12,353	25,520	37,873
Total.....					29,081	28,784	57,815

The *Town* is built in a valley formed by two ridges running north and south. There is also a slight ascent on the northern side, so that the town is almost in a basin. The streets are broad and regular, and contain many substantial houses, some of which are two or three storeys high and terraced; but the generality of the houses are tiled. Altogether the town has a clean and prosperous look, and of late years the efforts of the municipality have greatly improved the sanitation. These remarks however do not apply to the fort, which is in the southern quarter of the town; for here the streets are narrow and irregular, and most of the houses have a mean and squalid appearance.

The position of Mysore in a hollow, with a slope towards the south, affords great facilities for flushing the sewers during the rains. At present all the drainage, with the exception of that of the fort, is carried into the large tank known as Déva Rája's, the water of which is thereby rendered unfit for drinking purposes : but a plan has been under consideration for carrying the whole drainage of the town into the Dalaváyi's tank, which is four miles to the south, and this scheme would be attended with advantages. The Dalaváyi's tank now receives the drainage of the fort alone. The sewers of the péte are all open ; those of the fort are covered. Mysore is supplied with drinking water by a few lesser tanks and numerous wells ; the water of the latter is, however, generally brackish or impregnated with soda, and is consequently often unwholesome. There are also a few springs in Purnaiya's nullah to the west of the town.

The *Fort* is of a quadrangular ground plan, three of the sides being about 450 yards in length, and the remaining or southside somewhat longer. The gates are situated on the north, south and west ; those on the north and south are protected by out-works. Flanking towers command the curtain at frequent intervals ; there is a casemate at the south eastern, and a parapetted cavalier at the north eastern angle, but the defences are mean and ill planned. A ditch is carried round the fort and a sloping glacis, which is covered with houses, abuts on it on all sides but the east, where the fort ditch is separated from the Déva-ráj tank only by the high road to Nanjangud. The interior of the fort is crowded with houses, principally occupied by retainers of the palace.

The palace of the Maharája, which is situated inside the fort, facing nearly due east, is built in the ultra Hindu style, and with the exception of a few paintings executed by a European painter, who was for some time in the late Maharája's employ, does not contain any trace of the influence which European art has exercised over most of the native courts of India. The front, which is tawdrily painted and supported by four fantastically carved wooden pillars, comprises the Sejjé or Dasara hall, an open gallery where the late Rája was in the habit of shewing himself to the people on great occasions seated on his throne. This throne is one of the few articles of interest in the palace. The original structure, which was of fig wood overlaid with ivory, is generally stated to have been sent by Aurangzib to Chikka Déva Rája in 1699 ; but some doubt has been thrown on this assertion by Colonel Wilks. The palace legend runs that it was discovered buried at Penkonda, by the founders of the

Vijayanagar empire, Hakka or Harihara and Bukka, to whom its locality was revealed by an ascetic named Vidyaranya, and that it was handed down from dynasty to dynasty until it came into the possession of Rāja Wadeyar. According to the same legend it had once been the throne of the Pándus, who reigned at Hastinápura, and Kampula Rāja is said to have brought it thence and buried it at Penkonda. It is certain however that the ivory throne was used by Chikka Déva Rāja and his successors up to the accession of Tippu Sultan; that it was discovered in a lumber room of the Muhammadan palace after the downfall of Seringapatam, and employed at the coronation of the late Rāja. Since then it has entirely lost its original character, the ivory which covered the fig-wood of which the throne is made having been in its turn overlaid with gold and silver plating, which is carved into figures relating to Hindu mythology; the simha or popular Hindu representation of a lion, whence the Sanskrit term for throne derives its name, being predominant, while the hamsa, a mythical bird, regarding which the legend runs that the head on which its shadow falls will once be encircled by a crown, surmounts the structure. As the crown in Travancore, so the throne is the peculiar emblem of royalty in Mysore, and on this account the Mysore Rāja is distinguished by the appellation of Simhāsana-ādhipati or ruler enthroned. Another seat known as Bhadrātana or the auspicious seat, is used for minor ceremonies.

To revert to the palace, its principal gate opens on a passage under the Sajje, leading to an open yard. At the further or west side of this court-yard is the door leading to the women's apartments, which occupy most of the western portion of the palace. The northern side comprises various offices, such as the armoury, library, &c.; and on the south are the rooms occupied by the late Mahārāja. Of these the most interesting is the Ambā vilāsa, an upstairs room sixty-five feet square and ten feet high, with a raised ceiling in the centre. It was here that the late Rāja received his European guests and transacted the ordinary business of the day. A wooden railing separates that portion of the room in which the Rāja's seat was placed from the rest, and the adjacent wall is hung with pictures, principally of officers connected at different periods with Mysore, which His Highness was accustomed to uncover and point out to his European visitors. The floor is of chunam, and, with the exception of the doors, which are overlaid with richly carved ivory or silver, there is no attempt at magnificence or display. The sleeping and eating apartments

of the Rája, which are for the most part small and confined, all open upon the Ambá vilása, and just outside it is the stall in which was kept the cow worshipped by His Highness. The chapel is adjacent. Although the palace has been almost entirely built since the year 1800, it is in very bad repair, and many of the tenements attached to it are crumbling to ruin. The only remaining portion of the palace of the old Hindu dynasty, which Tippu Sultan demolished, is a room in the interior, with mud walls of great thickness and stability. This is known as the Painted Hall, owing to the decoration of its ceiling, and is said to have been the state room of the old palace, which was a much less pretentious building. As with most oriental courts, there is no attempt at isolation, and except in front, where there is an open space, the palace is pressed close on all sides by the dwellings of the poorer inhabitants.

Opposite the western gate of the fort is a handsome and lofty building known as the Móhan Mahal, intended by the late Rája as an ornament to the town and a place of amusement for the European officers. The walls of the upper storey are painted with pictures, in many cases verging on the grotesque, representing the late Rája in procession on shikári expeditions, &c., &c.

The houses of the European residents, which are situated east of the town, with the exception of the Residency and one or two others, are small and confined. The front portion of the latter building, which possesses a large and handsome portico, was built by Colonel Wilks at the commencement of the present century, and is of the Doric order of architecture. The back was added a few years later by Sir John Malcolm, and comprises one of the largest rooms in Southern India. The Residency is occupied by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, the post of Resident being now abolished. Of the other European houses, that in which the District catcherry is held alone awakens interest from the fact that it was built and for some time occupied by the late Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley.

The present town of Mysore cannot boast of much antiquity. At the beginning of the sixteenth century its site was occupied by a village named Puragere. At this time the dominions of the Rája of Vijayanagar, the ancient city on the banks of the Tungabhadra, extended really or nominally over nearly the whole of South India. The tradition regarding the origin of the present Mysore dynasty, which savours of the age of knight errantry, is given under Hadanáru. The first of the

line took the title of Wodeyar, and his successors gradually extended their little dominions until one of them named Beṭṭada Chāma Rāja divided his country between his three sons. To Chāma Rāja, surnamed Bóle or the bald, he gave Puragere. Here a fort was either constructed or repaired in the year 1524, to which, from Mahishāsura or the buffalo-headed monster whose overthrow was the most noted exploit of Kāli or Chānunḍi, the name of Mahishūr, (buffalo town), now contracted into Mysore, was given. * Fort after fort was subdued, and the limits of the country followed the progress of invading armies to the south. But till the beginning of the seventeenth century each successive Wodeyar or Arasu paid tribute to the viceroy of Seringapatam, who derived his power from the Rāja of Vijayanagar; and an old manuscript affords a curious picture of the simplicity of the age and the poverty of the Mysore Arasu, who is stated to have been obliged to live on rāgi until a grant of wet land on the Kaveri from the viceroy at Seringapatam enabled him to procure rice for his table. But in proportion as the power of the viceroys became more and more effete that of the Mysore Arasus grew stronger and stronger: the latter gradually evaded payment of tribute to the former, and in 1610, whether by fair means or foul is uncertain, obtained possession of Seringapatam itself, and with it what remained of the power and influence of the viceroys. Thenceforth Seringapatam became the seat of government of the Arasus.

It does not fall within the scope or purpose of this part of the work to follow the gradual expansion of the Mysore State under the Arasus, who in 1731 became subservient to the ends of the Dalavāyi or hereditary State minister and general; nor to describe the transformation of Mysore to a Musalmān state under the usurper Haidar Ali, who kept the representatives of the Hindu dynasty in the position of state prisoners in their own palace at Seringapatam. Haidar's son Tippu attempted to obliterate all traces of the Hindu rāj, and in pursuance of this policy caused the town and fort of Mysore, the ancient residence of the Rājas, to be razed to the ground, and deported all the inhabitants to the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. The stones of the old fort he employed in building another fortress, on a slight eminence about a mile to the east, to which he gave the appella-

* On reference to page 206 it will be seen that there are grounds for supposing this was the purāṇic name of the place from the very earliest times.

tion, still retained by the site, of Nazarábád or the place visited by the eye of the Almighty, and the remains of this fort are still to be seen.

The work, which, according to Colonel Wilks, could not have been of the slightest use in defending the country, was still unfinished at the fall of Seringapatam in 1799; and when it had been determined that the inauguration of the late Rájá, then a child of four years old, should take place at Mysore, it was discovered that owing to the almost universal demolition of the place by Tippu, the workmen's huts at Nazarábád formed the only accommodation available for the performance of the ceremony. Into the best of these the young Rájá was conducted and placed on the throne, while the work of rebuilding the palace of his ancestors was going on. The restoration of the fort was commenced at the same time, and for this purpose the stones which Tippu had removed to Nazarábád were brought back again. Owing to the presence of the court the town grew rapidly, and in time drew to itself much of the population of Seringapatam, which decreased as Mysore increased in importance. The Rájá, at first through the Dewán Purnaiya, continued to govern the country till 1831, when in consequence of disturbances in the north of Mysore a clause of the treaty of 1799 was put in force, and the government was vested in a Commission composed chiefly of British officers and subordinate to the Government of India.

The Rájá still continued to reside in his palace at Mysore, and the settlement on him of one-fifth of the revenue of the country enabled him in a great measure to give reins to the princely liberality which formed the chief element in his character. He died at Mysore on the 27th of March 1868, aged 75, the oldest sovereign in India. It seemed almost hard to believe that the Rájá who so short a time ago was on his throne in full possession of his faculties, was a man whose early childhood had been subject to the caprice of Tippu Sultan, and who remembered the late Duke of Wellington while yet in his prime: so completely had he outlived associations. Immediately after his death his adopted son, by name Cháma Rájendra Wodeyar, a child of four years old, was proclaimed Maharája.

Municipality.—The municipality is presided over by the Town Magistrate, and has an annual income of a little less than three-quarters of a lakh. The subjoined statement exhibits the income and expenditure during the year 1873—74 :—

Receipts.							
I.	Octroi.						
	Articles of food or drink for men or animals	...	...	...	...	21,521	3 10
	Animals for slaughter...	...	...	...	...	4,336	6 0
	Fuel, lighting and washing	...	...	...	...	4,413	11 10
	Building materials	...	...	...	...	4,581	2 0
	Drugs, Spices, and Gums	...	...	...	...	5,173	14 9
	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	8,489	10 2
	Cloth	...	...	...	...	5,866	14 5
II.	Taxes.					10,811	6 0
	Houses, buildings or lands	...	...	...	...	8,235	10 0
	Professions and trades	...	...	...	...	2,248	8 0
	Carriages, horses, &c.	...	...	...	...
III.	Rents.					2,017	11 8
	Nazul shops, Market rent	...	...	...	...	30	15 9
	Compound or site tax, banjyastand fees	...	...	...	...	156	13 6
IV.	Garden	...	...	...	...
V.	Extraordinary.					511	12 0
	Sales of houses and lands	...	...	...	...	107	6 0
VI.	Fines	...	...	...	...	382	6 5
VII.	Pounds	...	...	...	...	1,374	13 0
VIII.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total.....						80,235	5 4

Expenditure.							
I.	Collection.						
	For octroi tax	...	...	...	...	4,970	2 4
	For tax on houses, buildings and lands	...	...	...	...	1,896	0 0
	For tax on professions and trades	...	...	...	...	214	5 4
	For tax on carriages, horses, &c.	...	...	...	...	216	0 0
	Rents assigned to Municipality	...	...	...	...	1,494	1 5
II.	Head Office charges	...	...	...	...
III.	Public Works					3,819	6 2
	Supervision	...	...	...	...	11,387	4 7
	Original works	...	...	...	...	5,178	2 9
	Repairs	...	...	...	...	21,472	12 9
IV.	Police	...	...	...	...
V.	Charitable grants					142	8 4
	Vaccination	...	...	...	...	10,832	7 3
VI.	Conservancy	...	...	...	...	2,141	5 2
VII.	Lighting	...	...	...	...
VIII.	Gardens.					216	2 9
	Public gardens	...	...	...	...
IX.	Miscellaneous.					2	10 3
	Cattle-pound charges	...	...	...	...
Total.....						64,463	5 1

Nanjangud.—A taluk in the centre southwards, Area 176 square miles. Head quarters at Nanjangud.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhamedans.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Badanaguppe	13	5	4,761	328	19	...	5,108
2	Hadnuru	8	...	5,853	47	...	...	5,900
3	Bedatole	14	9	10,008	136	3	2	10,149
4	Hara	45	21	11,024	229	1	...	11,254
5	Kalele	50	28	19,431	406	...	1	19,838
6	Nanjanguda	22	15	11,602	472	8	14	12,396
Total.....		152	78	62,869	1,618	31	17	64,535

Principal places, with population.—Nanjangúdu 4,754 ; Kalale 2,306 ; Hadináru 1,523 ; Nirle 1,521 ; Heḍatale 1,517 ; Hemargála 1,489 ; Hullahalli 1,277 ; Kudlapura 1,217 ; Halépura 1,157 ; Badanaválu 1,153 ; Haginaválu 1,030 ; Tumbanirle 1,023.

The Kabbani runs from west to east along the north of the taluk, and at Nanjangud receives from the south the Gundal, which waters the central and eastern portions. There is not much wet cultivation, what there is depending upon rain fed tanks. The largest tank is the Narsámbudhi, two miles south of the kasba. A considerable quantity of jôla is grown.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	74	183	30	24	104	207
Culturable	1	74	10	471	11	545
Unculturable	53	481	6	47	59	528
Total.....	129	98	46	542	176	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 61,712—6—1 and from local cesses Rs. 2,554—6—6. The average incidence of rent is R. 0—15—5 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 17·7 per cent of the population.

The Mysore-Trichinopoly road *viâ* the Hásanúr ghát runs through Nanjangúd, near to which the high road to Ootacamund branches off. There is also a road from Nanjangúd to Yelandur.

Nanjangud.—A town situated 12° 7' N. lat., 76° 45' E. long., on the right bank of the Kabbani, 12 miles south of Mysore, at the point where the trunk road from Mysore branches to Ootacamund and to the Hasanur ghat. Head quarters of the Nanjangud taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 803.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,182	2,231	4,363
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	222	161	383
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Total.....						2,360	2,394	4,754

The early history of the place has been already related (p. 206.) It is now noted for its temple dedicated to Nanjundésvara, an appellation given to Siva on account of one of his exploits in swallowing poison, and it is from this attribute of the god that the town derives its name. A temple of small dimensions is said to have existed from time immemorial, but Karáchúr Nandi Rája, and afterwards Purnaiya, enlarged it to its present size. The former prince made Nanjangud his favourite place of abode and fortified it. A celebrated car-festival, which lasts for three days, and is resorted to by thousands of devotees from all parts of south India, is held here at the end of March. The temple is 385 feet long by 160 broad, and supported by 147 columns. Some of the images are carved with great perfection of finish. Surrounding the outside of the temple are the figures of various deities with their names below, so that each votary can find his patron-saint. This shrine is inferior in point of sanctity to none in the Mysore District, and receives an annual allowance from Government of Rs. 20,197.

About a mile from Nanjangud is a fine bungalow attached to the Mysore Residency, near to which is a rude stone bridge across the Kabbani, constructed about 100 years ago by the Dalavayi of Mysore.

Municipal Funds.						1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	748 0 0	1,014 1 2
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	124 0 0	500 0 0

Narsipur.—A town situated in 12° 13' N. lat., 76° 58' E. long., at the confluence of the Káveri and the Kabbani, 18 miles south-east of Mysore, on the Mysore-Talkad road. Since 1868 head quarters of the Talkad taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 82. Population 444.

It has always been considered a venerable spot, and possesses two temples, one to Gunjá Narasimha (Vishnu) which was repaired and embellished by the Dalavayi of Mysore about 300 years ago, and is now supported by an annual allowance of Rs. 958; and a second, situated at Tiruma Kudalu (literally, the most holy union) between the two rivers, and dedicated to Agastésvara, which receives annually Rs. 1,822, and has existed from time immemorial. The town of Narsipur is in no way noteworthy.

Municipal Funds.							1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	99 0 0	169 6 8
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0 0	169 8 0

Nidugatta.—A village in the Mandya taluk, 18 miles north-east of the kasha, on the Bangalore-Mysore road.

Number of houses 75. Population 487.

A large fair is held on Wednesday, attended by 2,000 people.

Nugu, also called the Bhrigu, an affluent of the Kabbani. It rises in Wainad and entering the Mysore District in the south-west of the Heggada devankote taluk, runs in a northerly direction, joining the Kabbani near the village of Hampapura on the Mysore-Manantody road. It is dammed by the Lakshmanpura anicut, from which issues a channel of the same name, 4 miles in length. The cultivation under the channel is of very small extent in consequence of the jungle surrounding. The revenue obtained amounts to Rs. 1,930. Gold dust in small quantities has been occasionally found in the bed of the stream, but never sufficient to repay the trouble of searching for it. It is supposed to be washed down from the source of the river in the Nellambur hills in Malabar.

Palhalli.—A town on the right bank of the Kávéri, 7 miles north of Mysore, and 3 miles west of Seringapatam, on the Seringapatam-Mercara road. Till 1871 it was the kasha of the then Mysore Ashtagram taluk.

Number of houses 203 :—

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	679	1,353
Muhannadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	39	86
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	45	89
Total.....							766	765	1,531

It is well known for the factories of the Ashtagram Sugar Works, a description of which will be found in another part of this work.

Periyapatna.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 447 square miles. Head-quarters at Hunsúr.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Bettadapura ...	31	37	14,128	513	47	...	14,688
2	Bilikere ...	87	19	11,611	263	4	...	11,878
3	Chilakunda ...	24	13	9,822	667	14	...	10,503
4	Gavadagere ...	26	9	7,491	186	5	11	7,693
5	Harnhalli ...	59	14	11,689	266	...	20	11,975
6	Hegganduru ...	92	9	9,284	517	...	160	9,861
7	Kaggundi ...	71	13	12,663	363	...	...	13,026
8	Kirajaji ...	38	43	14,610	1,642	2	85	16,339
9	Periyapatna ...	60	17	12,165	1,189	18	19	13,371
10	Ravanduru ...	12	44	6,811	88	1	...	6,900
Total.....		500	217	110,274	5,874	91	295	116,334

Principal places, with population.—Dodda Hunasuru 4,293 ; Bettadapura 2,193 ; Pyategrama 2,118 ; Makodu 1,840 ; Malalvadi 1,660 ; Kit-turu 1,570 ; Kampelapura 1,552 ; Banukuppe 1,486 ; Kottavalli 1,389 ; Gavadagere 1,323 ; Periyapatna 1,321 ; Bilikere 1,219 ; Kallukunike 1,119 ; Chammarayanakote 1,038.

The Kaveri forms great part of the western and some of the northern boundary. The Lakshmantirtha runs throughout the south and east, a few miles within the limits of the taluk in those directions. It is crossed by dams at Hanagod, Ramenahalli, Katte Malalvadi and Hangarhalli. These structures with the channels issuing from them are described in connection with the river. The principal hill is that of Bettadpur, 4,350 feet above sea level. Thence westward are some low ranges from which commences the great belt of forest which extends through the south west of the District.

The surface of the country is very undulating and from this cause not well adapted for irrigation from channels. But the soil being generally of a rich red description, ragi and other dry crops thrive remarkably well on it. Of 2,529 kandis under wet cultivation, 965 are dependent on the channels from the Lakshmantirtha, and with the exception of 123 kandis irrigated by jungle streams, the remainder is below rain-fed tanks. Kembhatta, bile bhatta, kari kallu, chembé, and ból mallige are the kinds of paddy cultivated. Owing to the large extent of land, high farming is not prevalent, and more than one crop in a year is rarely obtained from either description of land. The Periyapatna taluk is especially noted for its tobacco, betel-nut and plantains. The tobacco

of Bettadpur is of first rate quality, and its cultivation if scientifically conducted would probably prove very remunerative.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	142	85	14	227	156	312
Culturable	7	46	7	106	14	152
Unculturable	15	437	260	379	276	176
Total.....	164	568	282	72	447	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 104,433—10—11 and from local cesses Rs. 3,424—3—5. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—1—3 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 19·9 per cent of the population.

The trunk road from Seringapatam branches 2 miles west of Hunasur to Mercara *via* Periyapatna and Fraserpet, and to Cannanore *via* the Periambadi ghat. From Hunasur there is a road to Hoggaddevankote and Sargur, and from Periyapatna there are cross roads north to Bettadpur, west to Siddapur and Virajendrapet, south to Ancehaukúr on the Cannanore road.

Periyapatna.—A town situated in 12° 21' N. lat., 76° 9' E. long. on the Mysore-Mercara road, 13 miles west by north of Hunsur. Formerly the head quarters of the taluk which still bears its name.

Number of houses 267.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	556	1,118
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	102	263
Total.....							663	658	1,321

According to tradition the place was visited in the mythological ages by Agastya, the first Brahman teacher who crossed the Vindhya mountains. Its ancient name was Singapatna, and here Karikala Chola Raja is stated to have formed a tank and erected a temple of Mallikárjunesvara. At the end of the 16th century it formed one of the possessions of Jagat Deva Ráyal of Channapatna (Bangalore District.) In 1659 Nanjunda Arasu of Nanjarajpatna (Fraserpet in Coorg), passing that way to a marriage at Hanagod, was led by the circumstance of a hare starting up and biting the heels of his horse, which indicated

gandu bhūmi or male soil, to erect a mud fort there. He subdued the neighbouring petty chieftains and transmitted the government to his son Vira Rájarasu, in whose reign the place was besieged for one year by the Mysore army under Kanthirava Narasa Raj Wadeyar. At last when the fort was assaulted, Vira Rájarasu, putting all his family and children to death, died fighting his enemies. Periya Wadeyar was appointed by the Mysore Raja to manage Singapatna. He replaced the mud fort by one of stone, established the pete and called the place after himself Periyapatna. During the reign of Tippu, Periyapatna witnessed several conflicts between the Coorgs and Mysoreans, and the Vira Rája, or Rája of Coorg, was confined within the fort for four years. On the approach of General Abercromby's army the houses of Periyapatna were destroyed, and the fort was rendered useless to the enemy.

Owing to its position the town is chiefly inhabited by traders, who export commodities, such as cotton and tobacco, to Coorg, Cannanore, &c. The large stone fort is in a ruinous condition. It was formerly infested by tigers, and even now it is said that cheetas are occasionally found there.

Saligram.—A large village in the Yedatore taluk, on the north bank of the Kaveri, 12 miles north-west of Yedatore.

Number of houses 484.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	1,275	1,260	2,535
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	128	153	281
Jains	...	...	...	...	125	135	260
Total.....					1,528	1,548	3,076

It is esteemed sacred by the followers of Vishnu on account of its having been the residence of Rámánujachári. There is also a considerable Jain population. Country paper is manufactured here.

Sargur.—A town situated in 12° N. lat., 76° 28' E. long., on the right bank of the Kabbani, 36 miles south west of Mysore. Since 1864 head quarters of the Heggaddevankote taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 300.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	641	739	1,380
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	88	60	128
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	54	57	111
Christians	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Total.....					767	859	1,626

There is nothing of interest connected with Sargur. Its selection for the chief town was due to its open situation, free of the dense forests which cover most of the taluk and therefore more healthy.

Municipal Funds.							1873—74.	1874—75.
Income...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271 0 0	372 3 9
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 0 0	384 0 0

Seringapatam.—Properly Sri-Ranga-patna, is situated in 12° 25' N. lat., 76° 45' E. long., at the western or upper end of an island in the Kávéri, about three miles in length from west to east and one in breadth. The eastern end of the island is occupied by the prosperous suburb of Ganjam. Seringapatam, the head quarters of the Ashtagram taluk, and a municipal town, stands on the Bangalore-Mysore high road, 75 miles south-west from the former and 10 north-east from the latter.

Number of houses 2,833.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,280	4,525	8,805
Mohammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	814	1,639
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	74	138
Total.....							5,173	5,421	10,594

In the earliest ages, Gautama rishi is related to have worshipped the Ranganáthaswami whose temple is the principal Hindu building in the fort, and to have done penance in this the western or Paschima Ranganátha kshetra as distinguished from the eastern or Púrva Ranganátha kshetra at Srirangam near Trichinopoly.*

In A. D. 894, during the reign of the last Kongu or Chera sovereign, a person named Tirumalaiya appears to have founded on the island, then entirely overrun with jungle, two temples, one of Ranganátha and a smaller one of Tirumala Deva, enclosing them with a wall, and to have called the place Sri-Ranga-pura or patna.† Subsequently in 1133 Ramánujachári, the celebrated apostle of the Vishnuvite sect, on fleeing from Dravida to avoid a confession of faith prescribed by the Chola Raja to be made by all his subjects, the object of which was to establish the

* The temples of Ranganáthaswami on the three islands of Seringapatam, Srivasamudram and Srirangam are also called respectively those of Adi Ranga, Madhya Ranga, and Antya Ranga, or the Ranga of the beginning, the middle and the end.

† J. R. A. S. VIII, 6; *Mad. J. Lit. & Sc.* XIV, 13.

superiority of Siva over Vishnu, took refuge in the Mysore country, where he succeeded in converting from the Jain faith the powerful Hoysala Ballála king, thenceforth known as Vishnu Vardhana. This royal convert conferred on his apostle and his followers the tract of country on each side of the river Kávéri at Seringapatam, still known by the name of Ashta-gráma or eight townships, over which he appointed his own officers under the ancient designations of Prabhus and Hebbars.

In 1454, Timmanna, a Hebbar descended from one of these, obtained, by a visit to Vijayanagar, the government of the district with the title of Danáyak, and permission to erect a fort at Srirangapatna. This he did with the aid of a hidden treasure he had discovered, and enlarged the temple of Ranganátha, making use of materials obtained from the demolition of 101 Jain temples at Kalasvádi, a town 5 miles to the south. His descendants held the government until the appointment by the Vijayanagar sovereign of the Sri-Ranga-Ráyal, a viceroy with higher powers and a more extensive government. Tirumala Rája, the last of these Ráyalu, was a relative of the royal family.*

We have elsewhere seen how in 1610 Tirumala Raja, worn out with age and disease, surrendered his power to Rája Wadeyar, the rising ruler of Mysore. There is a halo of mystery surrounding this transaction, and some authorities maintain that the viceroy intended his sway to descend to his kinsman the Rája of Ummatur, but the probability is that foreseeing his inevitable subjugation by Rája Wadeyar, he made a virtue of necessity in retiring voluntarily. Thenceforth Seringapatam became the capital of the Rajas of Mysore, and continued to be the seat of government under the Musalman dynasty until its capture by the British in 1799.

Although the fort is washed on its western side by the branches of the river, and before the invention of rifled cannon had the advantage of not being commanded from any immediately adjacent height, it is to the ceaseless labour which must have been expended on it that it owes its great strength. The want of science which was apparent in long straight walls, square bastions, and glacis steep enough to shelter an assailant, was compensated for by deep ditches carried through solid granite, huge and massive walls, and lofty cavaliers. On the west, where the outer wall overlooks the Kávéri, the works are not so strong, although even on this side there is a double wall and ditch; and it was here, about 60 yards south-east of the bastion on the western angle, that General Harjís and Cornblende,

* WILKS, *Hist. Sk.*, I. 26.

ed to form the breach and delivered the assault on the 4th of May 1799. The able descriptions of contemporary historians render it unnecessary to dilate on the siege which brought to a sudden end the rule of the Musalman usurpers.

Soon afterwards the island of Seringapatam was ceded to the Madras Government, and the palace of the rajas was re-built at Mysore. From this period Seringapatam began rapidly to decline, and its decay was proportionate with the rise of Mysore. Before the expiration of a year, the population had sunk to 32,000. Fever also gradually made its appearance and necessitated the removal of the troops to Bangalore. This was in 1811. Seringapatam is now notoriously unhealthy for Europeans, and also for most natives; a severe attack of fever is generally the penalty of two or three nights spent in it, or its vicinity. It is, however, strange that immediately after its occupation by the British, when the city is described by Buchanan as "a sink of nastiness," it does not appear to have been insalubrious. The increase in paddy cultivation may partially account for this change of climate, but the natives generally attribute it to the destruction of the sweet flag, a plant which formerly grew in profusion on the banks of the river, and was supposed to possess febrifugal properties.

The island of Seringapatam is the property of the British Government, who lease it out to the Government of Mysore for a fixed sum of Rs. 50,000 per annum. Dreariness and desolation are now the characteristics of the place. The greater portion of the houses in the fort have been levelled to the ground, and those that remain are greatly dilapidated. The population of the island, which is estimated by Buchanan to have reached at least 150,000 during the reign of the Sultan, now does not amount to one-tenth of that number. It would be hard to find a spot on which the tide of history has wrought so great a change in so short a time (only 70 years) as to have converted the proud capital of an empire and the seat of a sumptuous court into a straggling and pestilential village.* This transformation is only brought out in bolder relief by the comparatively uninjured state of the fortifications themselves. On these the results of the breaching batteries are far more apparent than the work of time, and the fort is still so formidable that a great military authority who lately visited it pronounced it the second strongest in India. The spot on which the breaching battery was erected is marked by two cannons

* The town of Ganjam is of considerable size, and carries on an extensive trade.

fixed perpendicularly in the ground opposite the western angle and close to the river's edge, and the breach itself is visible a short distance to the right of the road to Mysore.

Within the walls are the remains of the Musalman palace. The greater portion of this has been converted into a sandalwood kóti and the rest demolished. Adjoining the large temple of Rangaswami, which is close by, are a few mud walls and a sunken granary, the relics of the ancient palace of the Rájyas or viceroys of Seringapatam and the Rájyas of Mysore. A large mosque with two tall minarets, which are conspicuous from a great distance, is in front of the Mysore gate. The spot where Tippu fell is on the north face. Having been compelled to abandon the outer rampart, he attempted to escape into the inner fort through a narrow arch-way, but the crowd of fugitives from the troops who had already gained the interior prevented this, and he was slain in an open space between the two walls.

✓ *Dariya Daulat Bâgh.*—Just outside the fort, on the island, is the Dariya Daulat Bâgh or "garden of the wealth of the sea," a summer palace which was Tippu's favourite retreat from business. Its graceful proportions and the arabesque work in rich colours with which it is covered render it very attractive. Part of the walls are adorned with pictures in a style of broad caricature, representing Colonel Baillie's defeat at Conjeeveram in 1780, Haidar and Tippu as they appeared in public processions, and numerous figures of Rájyas and págégárs. These representations had been defaced by Tippu prior to the siege, but after the capture of Seringapatam were restored by Colonel Wellesley, who occupied the palace for some time. They were again allowed to become partially obliterated until Lord Dalhousie during his tour in Mysore caused them to be repainted by a native artist who remembered them as they were. Although the pictures have therefore twice undergone restoration it is probable that they are faithful prototypes of the original. The perspective is very bad, and the general effect is grotesque, but the artist has succeeded well in caricaturing the expression and attitude of the British soldier, and the Frenchmen under Lally must have been taken from the life. ✓

Lál Bâgh.—At the lower end of the island is the mausoleum which was built by Tippu for his father and in which he also is buried. It is a square building surmounted by a dome, with minarets at the angles, and surrounded by a corridor which is supported by pillars of black hornblende.

The double doors inlaid with ivory were the gift of Lord Dalhousie. Each of the tombs is covered with a crimson pall. The mausoleum is supported at Government expense. A tablet on the tomb of Tippu contains some verses, in which the following expressions,—The light of Islam and the faith left this world ; Tippu became a martyr for the faith of Muhammad ; The sword was lost ; The offspring of Haidar was a great martyr :—by the process called Abjad give 1213, the date of his death according to the Muhammadan era of the Hejira.*

Ganjam.—The eastern portion of the island is chiefly occupied by the suburb of Ganjam, which is in a more thriving condition than Seringapatam itself, being the residence of several well-to-do merchants. Cloth and country paper are manufactured here. The town was established by Tippu, who in order to provide it with a population transported thither thousands of families from Sira, which he had recently conquered.

The island is watered from a canal, which is carried across the south branch of the river by an aqueduct constructed by Tippu. It rises a short distance above Seringapatam and irrigates the Darya Daulat Bâgh and the garden attached to Haidar's mausoleum, as well as some rich sugar-cane fields on the island. Over the aqueduct is a bridge. The bridge across the northern branch was constructed by Purnaiya, and named the Wellesley Bridge in honour of the then Governor General of India. It is an interesting specimen of native architecture.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ..	...	...	...	9,184 13 0	11,209 0 0	11,529 0 0	10,479 14 9
Expenditure ..	...	...	...	9,466 14 3	9,359 0 0	9,160 0 0	9,700 0 0

Shimsha or *Shimshupa*, also called the *Kadaba* or *Kadamba*,—a tributary of the *Kávéri*. It rises to the south of *Dévarâyadurga* in *Tumkur* District, and flowing southwards through that District enters the *Mysore* District in the north-east of *Mandya* taluk. Pursuing a south-east course, it runs through *Malvalli* taluk and enters the *Kávéri* a few miles below the Falls at *Sivasamudram*. About nine miles north of *Maddur* is an anicut, recently rebuilt by the Public Works Department of cut stone. From this dam is drawn the *Maddur* Ane channel on the right bank, which feeding the large *Maddur* tank, branches into four small channels, the *Channenhalli*, *Bairan*, *Vaidyanáthpúr* and

* BOWRING, *Eastern Experiences*, 57.

Kemman, altogether 12 miles in length. Much mulberry was cultivated under these channels for the support of silk worms, which has stopped owing to the prevailing mortality among the insects. The revenue from the channels amounts to Rs. 6,713. The river is spanned near Maddur by a fine brick bridge of seven arches, constructed in 1850 for the Bangalore-Mysore road.

Sivasamudram.—Though over the present boundary line of Mysore, this romantic spot is intimately associated with that country. It is on the south-east border of the Talkad taluk, connected with the Bangalore-Seringapatam trunk road by a cross road from Maddur through Malvalli, 26 miles in length. The Kaveri here branches into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 200 feet in a succession of picturesque rapids and water falls. The principal island embraced within these torrents, called Heggura, but more generally known by the name of Sivasamudram or Sivanasamudram (sea of Siva),—the ancient city, of which a few vestiges are strewn around,—is about 3 miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad.

Of its former history little is known; but the city appears to have been founded at the beginning of the 16th century by Ganga Raja, a kinsman of the Vijayanagar king. Through precisely the same mistake that occurred in the foundation of Chik Ballapur (Kolar District), the work was commenced before the appointed signal announced the lucky moment, and was therefore doomed to continue for only three generations. Ganga Raja after a prosperous reign was succeeded by his son Nandi Raja, who, to atone for a ceremonial offence, leaped into the cataract at Gangana Chukki on horseback with his wife. His son Ganga Raja the second, enlarged the city greatly, and lived with much splendour. He had two daughters, whom he gave in marriage to the two chief Pálégars in the neighbourhood. The one was married to the Raja of Kilimale, a place now in ruins, about 12 miles from Satyagala. The other daughter was married to the Raja of Nagarakere, 3 miles east from Maddur. These marriages were very unhappy; for the pride of the ladies gave their husbands constant disgust. They were continually upbraided for not living in equal splendour with their father-in-law; and at length, having consulted together, they determined to humble their wives, by shewing that their power was superior to that of Ganga Raja. Having assembled all their forces, they besieged Sivasamudra; but for a time had very little success.

The siege had continued twelve years without their having been able to penetrate into the island, when the two Rajas found means to corrupt the Dalaváyi or minister of Ganga Raja. This traitor removed the guards from the only ford, and thus permitted the enemy to surprise the place, while he endeavoured to engage his master's attention at the game of chess. The shouts of the soldiery at length reaching their ears, the prince started up from the game. The Dalaváyi, who wished him to fall alive into the hands of his sons-in-law, endeavoured to persuade him that the noise arose merely from children at play, but the Raja, having drawn his sword, first killed all his women and children, and then, rushing into the midst of his enemies, fought until he procured an honourable death. The sons-in-law on seeing this were struck with horror, and immediately threw themselves into the cataract at Gangana Chukki; and their example was followed by their wives, whose arrogance had been the cause of such disasters.

Jagat Deva Ráyal of Channapatna, and Sri Ranga Raja of Talkad, the two most powerful of the neighbouring Pálégárs, then came, and removed all the people and wealth of the place. During the British march upon Seringapatam in 1791, Tippu Sultan, having destroyed every means of forage between Bangalore and the capital, drove all the inhabitants and cattle into the island of Sivasamudram, presenting a silent and desert country to the advance of the army of Lord Cornwallis.

The island was overgrown with dense jungle, and the old bridges which connected it with the mainland on both sides had become impassable, when about 50 years ago their repair was undertaken by Ramaswami Modaliar, a confidential servant of the Resident of Mysore. He expended several thousand pounds on the work and was rewarded by the British Government with the title of Janópakára Kámkarta or public benefactor. At the same time he was invested with a jaghir composed of five villages from the British Government, yielding a revenue of Rs. 8,000 a year, and seven villages from the Mysore State, yielding Rs. 9,000 a year. The bridges are built of hewn stone pillars connected by stone girders founded on the rocky bed of the stream, and though rude are good specimens of native construction. A bungalow has been erected by the Jaghirdar, near the road connecting the two bridges, for the accommodation of European visitors, who are hospitably entertained at his expense.

Gagana Chukki.—On the western branch of the river, which forms the boundary between Mysore and Coimbatore, are the Gagana Chukki or

Gangana Chukki falls, about 2 miles from the bungalow. The approach is by a steep path leading down from the tomb of Pir Ghaib, a Musalman saint. The stream here dividing so as to form a small island called Ettikur, * the parted waters dash with deafening roar over vast boulders of rock in a cloud of foam to unite again in the deep pool below, and with such violence that the column of vapour is at times visible from Satyagala. 'I have never' says Buchanan 'seen any cataract that for grandeur could be compared with this.' †

Bar Chukki.—Grand and impressive as is the headlong turmoil of the waters in Gagana Chukki, the other falls, about a mile distant on the eastern branch of the river, being more easily viewed are generally more enjoyed. These are called the Bhar or Bar Chukki and display a greater volume of water, which in the rainy season pours over the hillside in an unbroken sheet a quarter of a mile broad. During the dry months it separates into several distinct falls of great beauty. In the centre is a deep recess in the form of a horse shoe, down which the principal stream falls, and having been collected into a narrow channel, rushes forward with prodigious violence and again falls, about 30 feet, into a capacious basin at the foot the precipice. Hurrying on northwards, through wild and narrow gorges, the two streams unite again on the north-east of the island and continue their course to the east.

The most favourable time for visiting these Falls is during the rainy season, as in the winter months the island is excessively feverish.

Somnathpur.—An insignificant village in the Talkad taluk, 5 miles north of Sósile, noted for the temple of Prasanna Chenna Késava. This elaborately carved structure is attributed to Jakanáchári, the famous sculptor and architect of the Ballála kings, under whom Hindu art in Mysore reached its culmination. Though not on the scale of the unfinished temple at Halebid (Hassan District), the general effect is more pleasing, from the completion of the superstructure, consisting of three pyramidal towers or *vimána* surmounting the triple shrine; Prasanna Chenna Kesava occupying the central chapel, Gopala the one to the south, and Janárdhana the one to the north. Round the exterior base are portrayed consecutively, with considerable spirit, the leading incidents in the Rámáyana, Mahá Bhárat and Bhágavata, carved in potstone, the termin-

* Nallaganatitú in Buchanan.

† *Journ.* I, 407. He had not however seen the Falls of Gersopra, (Shimoga District.)

ation of each chapter and section being indicated respectively by a closed or half closed door. The number of separate sculptured images erected upon and around the basement, whose mutilated remains are shewn around, was no less than 74.*

The building, according to a fine inscription at the entrance, was completed in A. D. 1270, by Sôma, a member of the royal family and a high officer of the Ballála state, who also founded the city which formerly surrounded it. The vestibule is in ruins, and the images generally much damaged. Some clumsy attempts to repair this work of art appear to have been made recently.

There are also the ruins of a large Siva temple in the village, with inscriptions.

Sosile.—A large village, on the left bank of the Kaveri at its confluence with the Kabbani. Number of houses 536.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,323	2,538
Muhammadans ...	...	...	...	...	...	89	89	178
Total.....						1,304	1,412	2,716

It contains the *math* of the Vyása Ráya Swámi, the guru of the southern section of the Mádhva Brahmans, or those of Kanarese and Telugu origin.

Suvarnavati.—See Honnu Hole.

Talkad.—A taluk in the east. Area 377 square miles. Head quarters at Narsipur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muham- madians.	Jains.	Total.
1	Múgúru ..	8	7	8,033	79	8	8,120
2	Narsipur...	18	13	11,345	131	1	11,477
3	Púrigáli ...	37	40	14,043	334	...	14,382
4	Rangasumudra	25	11	6,608	620	...	7,238
5	Sosile ...	37	50	15,956	563	...	16,519
6	Talakadu ...	14	23	10,423	205	...	10,628
7	Táyúru ...	27	24	13,729	155	63	13,947
Total.....		166	168	80,142	2,097	72	82,311

* Inscription at Harihara, *Mys. Ins. S. S. 27.*

Principal places, with population.—Múgúru 3,129 ; Talakádu 2,882 ; Sósile 2,716 ; Belakavádi 2,131 ; Hosa Alasúru 1,773 ; Kempanapura 1,669 ; Ganaganúru 1,380 ; Alagunji 1,374 ; Holesúlu 1,315 ; Táyúru 1,283 ; Somanáthapura 1,242 ; Hemmige 1,133 ; Dodda Abágilu 1,100 ; Bijagallu 1,084 ; Chidravalli 1,084 ; Kerehatti 1,072 ; Kiragunda 1,064 ; Kaliyúru 1,058 ; Benakanahalli 1,034 ; Nilasóge 1,020.

The taluk is watered by the Kaveri, and in part by the Kabbani and Suvarnavati, but the latter rivers are not here utilised for agricultural purposes, while the course of the former may be traced by an almost unintermitting border of wet cultivation on each bank. The anicuts and canals are elsewhere described. In its course through this taluk the Kaveri takes the nature of a wide and shallow river with a sandy bed, and is fordable at several places except during a fresh. Along its banks and in the lowlands black soil predominates, and here good crops are obtained ; but in the uplands, especially in the west of the taluk, the soil is very poor and does not repay cultivation without constant manuring. Hain is the almost universal crop on both wet and dry lands : the only standard kar crop being jóla, which is grown largely, principally on the black soil, the rich nature of which allows of the cultivation of cotton, wheat, or coriander seed as a hain crop during the same year.

With the exception of 322 kandis under 35 rain fed tanks, out of 2,280 kandis, all the wet land is dependent on canals from the Kaveri. Hardly any bhara bhatta rice is grown. There are, however, several old tanks, most of which were breached or fell out of repair during the Musalman rule, and some of these would probably repay the expenses of their repair within a few years. Owing to the absence of jungle, only 10 kandis of wet and 50 kandis of dry land are waste. The inam lands in this taluk yield kandáyam to the extent of Rs. 32,300 annually : of these nearly one-third, *viz.*, lands to the amount of Rs. 9,050, are held by the Jágirdár of Sivasamudram, in return for his services in constructing a bridge across the Kaveri ; lands aggregating Rs. 10,205 annually are in the possession of relations and connections of the late Mahárája ; and the remainder were granted by that prince to Brahmans of his court. A few isolated rocky hills are found, the highest of which is Kundúr Betta on the frontier of Malvalli. The remainder of the taluk is level cultivated land.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	117	111	40	409	157	520
Culturable	...	...	1	84	1	93	2	127
Unculturable	...	...	12	108	204	580	216	653
Total.....			130	243	246	392	377	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 95,487—8—5, and from local cesses Rs. 3,986—9—3. The average incidence of rent is R. 0—15—9 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 8 pie. Agriculturists form 17·7 per cent of the population.

There is a road from Mysore to Talkad through Narsipur, whence there is a cross road to Chámrajnagar.

Talkad.—A town of great antiquity, situated in 12° 11' N. lat., 77° 5' E. long., on the left bank of the Kaveri, and connected by road with Mysore, from which it is 28 miles to the south-east. It was the head quarters of the Talkad taluk until 1868 when the kasba was established at Narsipur, 10 miles to the north-west, as being more central and accessible.

Number of houses 622.

Population.							Mala.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385	1,415	2,800
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	82
Total.....							1,426	1,456	2,882

The origin of the town is lost in antiquity ; but one tradition is that its name was derived from two Kirāṭa brothers, Tala and Kāḍu, who cutting down a tree which they saw wild elephants worshipping, discovered that it contained an image of Vishnu and that the elephants were rishis transformed. The tree being miraculously restored, all obtained *moksha* and the place was named Tala-kāḍu, which was translated into Sanskrit as Dala-vana. Two stone images declared to represent the brothers are pointed out in front of the temple of Vedesvara. In a later age Rama is said to have halted here on his expedition to Lanka.

The earliest authentic notice of the city of Talkād or Dala-vana-pura is in connection with the Kongu or Chera line of kings. Hari

Varma, ruling in A. D. 288, was installed at Skandapura in the Coimbatore country 'but resided in the great city of Dalavanapura in the Karnata desa.' Thenceforward Talkad became the capital of these powerful sovereigns in place of Skandapura, and there the subsequent kings of that line were crowned. Kougani III strongly fortified the city in the 6th century.*

At the close of the 9th century the Cheras succumbed to the Cholas. But in less than a hundred years the earliest of the Hoysala Ballala kings are found in possession of Talkad as a capital. Vinayāditya, the second of that line, suffered some reverse which drove him to Taluva, but the city was reconquered by Vitala Deva, afterwards Vishnu Vardhana. The capital, however, was removed from Talkad to Dorasamundra (Halebid, Hassan District). Down to the middle of the 14th century it remained a possession of the Hoysala Ballalas, and then passed into the hands of a feudatory of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, whose line appears to be known as that of Soma Raja.

In 1634 it was conquered by the Mysore Raja under the following circumstances. Tirumala Raja, sometimes called Sri Ranga Rāyal, the representative of the Vijayanagar family at Seringapatam, being afflicted with an incurable disease, came to Talkad for the purpose of offering sacrifices in the temple of Védésvara. His wife Rangamma was left in charge of the government of Seringapatam; but she, hearing that her husband was on the point of death, soon after left for Talkad with the object of seeing him before he died, handing over Seringapatam and its dependencies to Rāja Wodeyar of Mysore, whose dynasty ever afterwards retained them. It appears that Raja Wodeyar had been desirous of possessing a costly nose-jewel which was the property of the Rāni, and being unable to obtain possession of it by stratagem and eager to seize any pretext for acquiring fresh territory, he levied an army and proceeded against Talkad, which he took by escalade; the Rāja of the latter place falling in the action. The Rāni Rangamma thereupon went to the banks of the Kāvéri, and throwing in the jewel, drowned herself opposite Malingi, at the same time uttering the three-fold curse,—'Let Talkad become sand; let Malingi become a whirlpool; let the Mysore Rajas fail to beget heirs.'†

* J. R. A. S. VIII 3—5.

† The following is what is known as the curse of Talkad, in the original :—

*Talakkūḍa meral āgali.
Mālinga maḍuv āgali.
Māisiru dhoregālu mākkal ilaḍe hogali.*

The old city of Talkad is completely buried beneath hills of sand, stretching for nearly a mile in length, only the tops of two pagodas being visible. The sand hills advance upon the town at the rate of 9 or 10 feet a year, principally during the south-west monsoon, and as they press it close on three sides, the inhabitants are constantly forced to abandon their houses and retreat further inland.* The town however is increasing in population, owing to the rich wet cultivation in the neighbourhood derived from the Madhava-mantri aicut and channel.

More than thirty temples it is stated are beneath the sand. That of Kirti Nārāyana is occasionally opened with great labour sufficiently to allow of access for certain ceremonies. The most imposing temple left uncovered by the sand is that of Vedesvara.

Tonnur.—Properly Tondanur, a village in the Ashtagram taluk, 10 miles north-west of Seringapatam.

Number of houses 126. Population 566.

It is historically interesting as having been the refuge of the last of the Ballala kings after the sack of Dorasamudra by the Muhammadans had brought their power to an end. Here also is the splendid tank called the Moti Talab, lake of pearls (q. v.). There is a Musalman tomb close by, to Shah Salar Masaud Ghazi, bearing the date 760 Hijiri.

Tirkanambi.—A town in Gundlupet taluk, on the Gundlupet-Chamrajanagar road, 7 miles east of the kasba.

Number of houses 415.

Population.								Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	1,001	1,930
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	21	32
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total.....								942	1,022	1,964

A fair is held every Thursday, attended by 3,500 people.

* The construction of a channel along the face of the sand hills has been proposed as a means of checking their advance. But it seems likely that large melon and vegetable gardens might be laid out, similar to those made in the sandy bed of the river during the hot months. This would prevent the sand lifting and accumulating during the prevalence of high winds from the south-west, and turn to profitable account a now waste and desert tract. Groves of trees would, on growing up, further stop the drifting of the sand. Without the direction of Government nothing will be attempted by the inhabitants, who, professing to look upon the phenomenon as the result of the curse before mentioned, deem it useless to fight against fate.

The town is evidently of great antiquity, though its early history is somewhat obscure. There is a general agreement that its name was formerly Trikadamba-pura, and that it sprung out of a village called Kudugallur, standing where the *kūdu-gallu* or boundary stones united of three great countries, namely, Dravida, Kerala and Madanād or south-Karnāṭa. On the point of junction a temple to Trikadamba, the consort of the three eyed Siva, was erected in the 6th century, by a king named Lamba Karna Rāya (the long eared king) ruling the southern part of Karnāṭa; and hence the name of the town. This king, again, is stated to have belonged to the Kadamba line, and to be the same as Trinetra Kadamba, who would correspond with Mayūra Varma. Should this prove to be true it may be conjectured that the temple of Tri Kadamba marked the common boundary of the Kongu, Kerala and Kadamba territories. The Mercara and Nagamangala plates both attest the fact of a marriage alliance formed in about the 5th century between the Kongu and Kadamba royal families,* and the former subsequently gained possession of this part of the country, probably under Kongani III in the 7th century.

The traditional list of rulers at Tirkanambi, among whom occurs a Mandava Raya, king of Sivasamudra, throws little light upon its history until the time of the Ballalas, who in turn were succeeded by the Vijayanagar dynasty. Harihara of that line appears to have added to the city. In the 16th century the chief of Ummatur held it for a short time, and then a number of freebooters of Telugu origin ravaged the country for some years, until Raja Wadeyar of Mysore took possession of it in 1624, after which period it became secondary in importance to Gundlupet. Under the Musalman dynasty Tirkanambi was the head quarters of a taluk, which was further sub-divided into Avval Tirkanambi and Duyam Tirkanambi, but on the accession of the late Raja, Purnaiya merged these in the Gundlupet taluk.

The fort of Tirkanambi was finally destroyed by the Mahrattas in 1747. Remains of five lines of fortification are still to be seen and the site of the old palace is also pointed out, which according to local tradition was six storeys high. There are 12 temples in Tirkanambi, the foundation of which is lost in antiquity, but several of them contain inscriptions more than 300 years old, conferring grants of land, &c. The principal shrine is dedicated to Lakshmi Varada Rājaswami, whose effigy

*Ind. Ant. I, 865; II, 155.

was removed to Mysore by the late Rāja. These temples, as in most other parts of the District, are chiefly built of huge blocks of stone fitted to each other with great nicety, but their carving is not generally noteworthy. It appears as if the science of an inferior age to that in which they were founded had been brought to bear upon repairing them, so greatly inferior are some portions of them to others: an allowance of a few rupees is still devoted to keeping up most of them. In the neighbourhood of Tirkannambi are numerous old tanks now disused, but indicating the former importance of the place.

Ummatur.—A village in Chamrajnagar taluk on the Nanjangud-Yelandur road, 10 miles north of the kasba.

Number of houses 259.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	786	1,535
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	29
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15
Total.....							771	808	1,579

Ummatur was formerly an important principality under the Vijayanagar kings. The Raja was related to the Sri Ranga Rāyal, or viceroy at Seringapatam, and to him Tirumala Raja, the last of the viceroys, seems to have formed the purpose of resigning his power, though compelled by circumstances to abdicate in favour of Raja Wadeyar of Mysore. Between the Mysore Rajas and the Ummatur Rajas there was naturally a strong feeling of enmity. This was shared by the house of Kalale, which the Ummatur chief had on one occasion nearly exterminated by a treacherous massacre of all its members, when one infant escaped. The latter grew up to restore the fortunes of his line, and a common interest, no less than relationship, formed the bond of union by which the Kalale chiefs became the Dalavais of the Mysore State. In 1613 Ummatur was subdued by Raja Wadeyar and annexed to Mysore. It is now an insan village, one of the endowments of the Chamrajesvara temple at Chamrajnagar.

Yedatore.—A taluk in the north. Area 168 square miles. Head quarters at Yedatore.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madians.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Byálarahalli ...	22	23	11,201	208	...	3	11,412
2	Halli Maisuru ...	24	42	7,189	253	3	1	7,437
3	Haradnaballi ...	21	14	7,743	149	1	...	7,898
4	Mirle ...	38	25	9,269	525	...	2	9,796
5	Sálagráma ...	20	37	9,983	360	264	...	10,607
6	Tippuru ...	36	20	10,366	385	...	...	10,721
7	Yedatore ...	20	23	7,119	437	1	95	7,652
Total.....		181	174	62,836	2,317	269	101	65,523

Principal places, with population.—Sálagráma 3,076; Mirle 1,961; Yedatore 1,949; Byálarahalli 1,463; Kestúru 1,388; Tippuru 1,353; Haliyúru 1,255; Sígavalli 1,225; Hebbálu 1,204; Hampápura 1,158; Balluru 1,141; Mundúru 1,139; Jírya 1,123; Kuppe 1,117; Chanda-gálu 1,017; Meluru 1,010.

This is essentially a wet-land taluk, being watered by several channels from the Kaveri which flows through it; namely, the Sálagram, drawn from the Alale Katte, the Ramasamudra from Chunchankatte, and the Tippur from Adagur Katte. The principal varieties of paddy cultivated are kembhatta, bile bhatta, ból mallige, and various species of sanna kaddi and bhangár kaddi. Near Tippur areca nut is grown of a superior quality.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	70	90	7	588	77	618
Culturable	...	...	...	15	214	2	179	17	393
Unculturable	...	...	...	7	5	65	264	72	269
Total.....				92	249	75	391	168	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 89,220—11—8, and from local cesses Rs. 2,971—4—2. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—13—7 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 11 pie. Agriculturists form 20·8 per cent of the population.

A cross road from the Mysore-Hassan road, 8 miles north-west of Yelwal, runs through Yedatore, following the course of the river to Hanasoge and Rámnáthpura.

Yedatore.—A town situated in 12° 28' N. lat., 75° 27' E. long., on the right bank of the Kaveri, 24 miles north-west of Mysore. Head quarters of the Yedatore taluk and a municipality. It is reached by a cross road from the Mysore-Hassan road, 8 miles north-west of Yelwal.

Number of houses 420.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	733	860	1,593
Mohammedans	...	...	...	...	...	159	185	344
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Total.....						900	1,049	1,949

A fair is held on Friday attended by 250 people.

The town derives its name from the bend to the left (*yeda*) made by the river (*tore*) at this point, which invests it with peculiar sanctity. A temple of Arkesvara, endowed by the late Maharaja, occupies a prominent position, with bathing ghats leading down from it and an agrabāra around.

Municipal Funds.						1873—74	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	298 0 0	330 12 5
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	82 0 0	247 0 0

Yelandur.—A taluk in the south-east, forming the estate of a Jaghirdar. Area 73½ square miles. Head quarters at Yelandur.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.		Villages.		Population.				
			Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Agara	...	3	3	4,354	164	...	...	4,518
2	Madduru	...	6	4	4,610	85	...	...	4,695
3	Yaragamballi	...	6	5	5,423	187	2	...	5,612
4	Yelanduru	...	6	6	8,505	177	...	1	8,683
5	Yereyuru	...	4	4	3,878	73	...	...	3,951
Total.....			25	22	26,770	686	2	1	27,459

Principal places, with population.—Agara 4,115; Yelanduru 3,130; Madduru 2,564; Yaragamballi 2,469; Honnuru 2,134; Ambale 2,030; Kesturu 1,999; Yereyuru 1,224.

This small but rich district, about 16 miles long by 8 broad, was given in jaghir by the British Government in 1807 to Purnaiya in consideration of his undertaking the office of Diván to the late Raja, then a child. That sagacious minister, on being offered his choice of lands, is said to have chosen Yelandur and its neighbourhood, firstly, because it contained a never failing supply of water; and secondly, because it was (at that time) out of the beaten track of Government officials and travellers without being at too great a distance from the capital. The present Jaghir-dar is the great-grandson of Purnaiya.

Along the eastern side are situated the Biligirirangan hills. The rest of the jaghir is traversed by the Honnu Hole or Suvarnavati. Nearly half the cultivated land in the jaghir is occupied by wet crops, and from about one quarter of the aggregate amount of wet land two crops a year are produced. There are no rain-fed tanks worthy of mention, and with the exception of a few situated at the base of the Biligirirangans, and drawing their water supply from the hill streams, the river Honnu Hole or Suvarnavati is the sole source of irrigation. It possesses one anicut (at Ganganúr) and six channels, and feeds seventeen large and eleven small tanks. Many of these tanks are repaired yearly and are therefore in good order. The level surface of the country, and the very slight rise of the river's banks render dams unnecessary, for as soon as the river becomes at all full its water flows naturally into the channels.

But the wealth of the jaghir is mainly due to the extraordinary fertility of the soil, which is inferior to none in the Province. The rice most cultivated is either chinna sarige, kaliyur sanna or kembhatta. A hain crop is generally preferred to a kar. About a third of the wet land is held by Brahmans, who give one or more ryots half the crop in return for the labour and expense of cultivation. Much sugar-cane and mulberry is grown, but the cultivation of the latter plant has been discouraged owing to a disease which destroyed the greater part of the silkworms. Formerly a thousand maunds a year were produced in the jaghir.

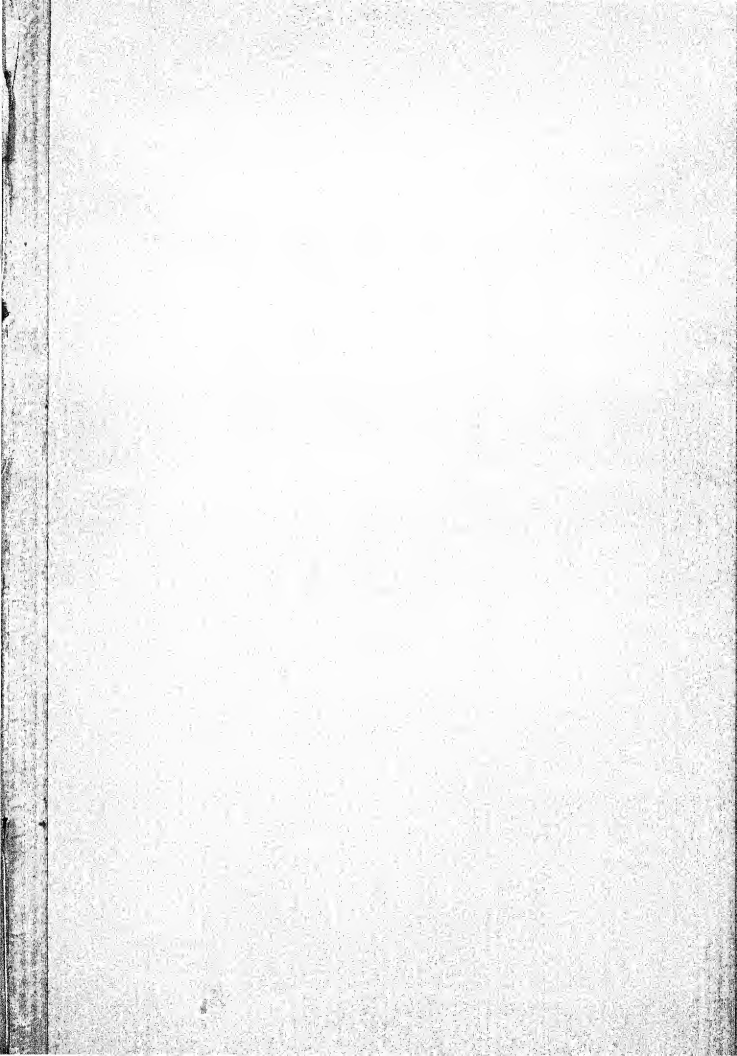
Yelandur.—A town situated in 12° 3' N. lat., 77° 5' E. long., on the Honnu Holé. The kasba of the Yelandur Jaghir, and connected with Mysore by a road through Nanjangud.

Number of houses 642.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	1,456	1,520	2,976
Muhammedans	...	...	...	...	78	76	154
Total.....					1,534	1,596	3,130

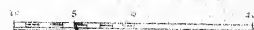
Yelandur appears to have been the seat of a wealthy principality at the time of the Vijayanagar sovereignty. The Raja entered into alliance with the Mysore and Kalale chiefs, giving his daughter in marriage to one of the latter. A Jain named Vishalaksha Pandita, known as the Yelandur pandit, was the faithful adherent of Chikka Deva Raja during his captivity at Hangala, and on his accession to the throne in 1672 his first minister.

The town is a thriving place, and many of the inhabitants are well off. It contains a substantially built house of the Jaghirdar. In the tempel of Gauresvara, the portico of which is rather finely carved, is an inscription on black hornblende, from which it appears that the temple was founded in 1568 by a king named Singa Bhúpa.



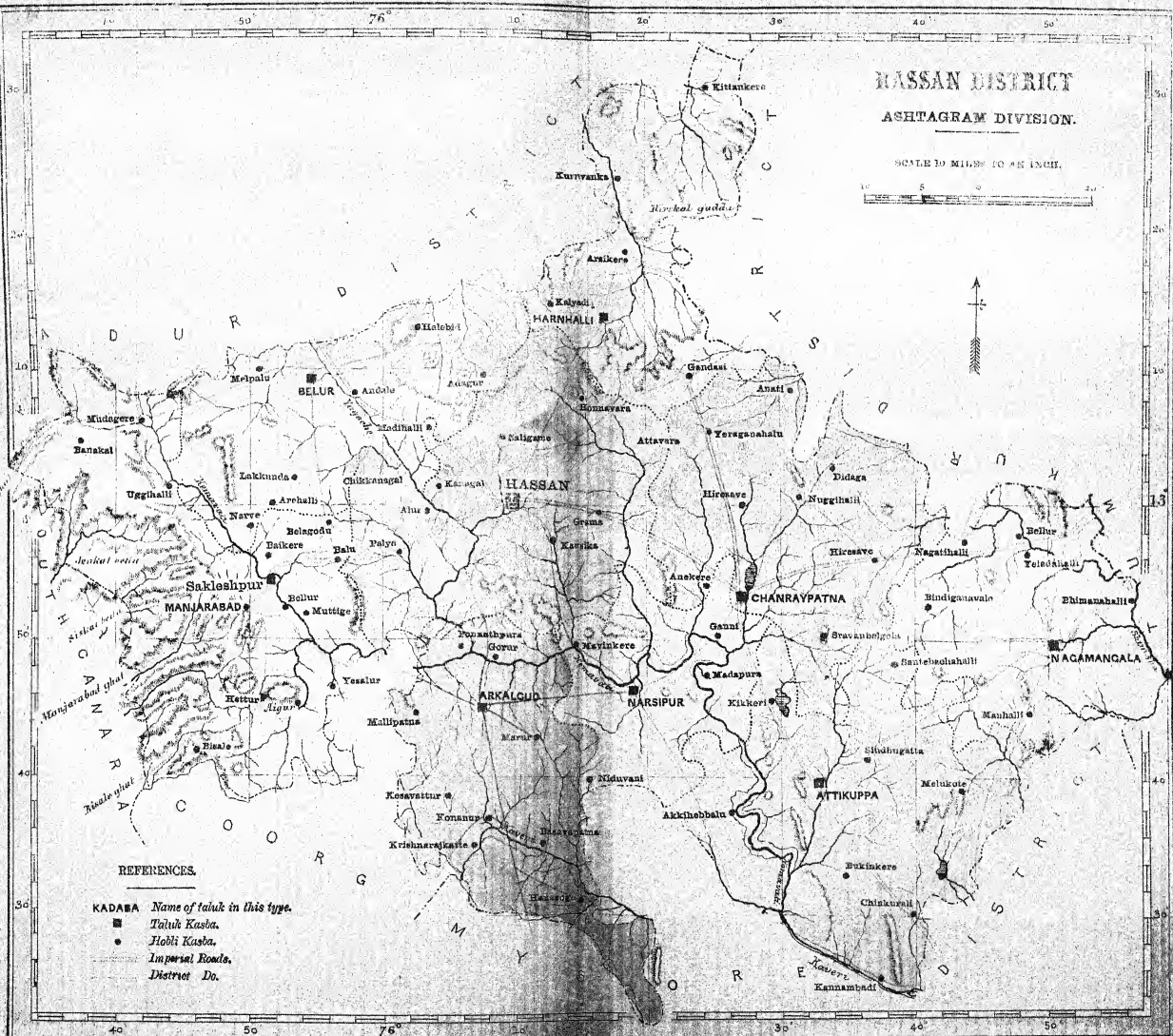
HASSAN DISTRICT ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

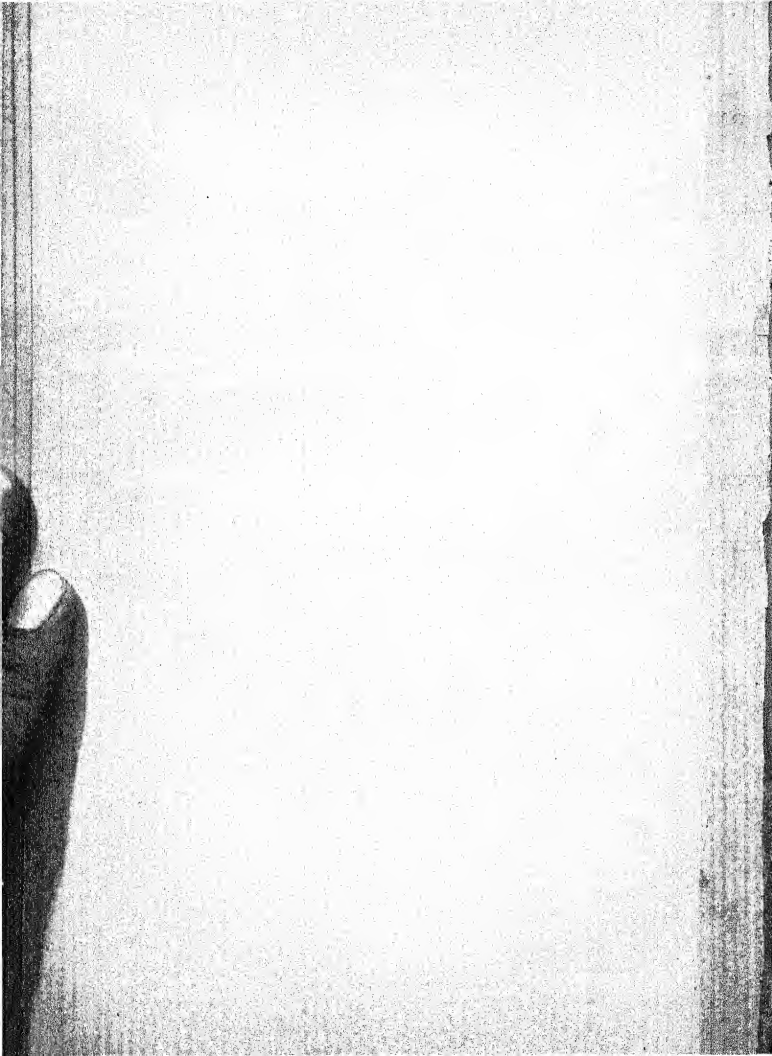
SCALE 10 MILES TO AN INCH.



REFERENCES.

- KADABA** Name of taluk in this type.
 ■ Taluk Kasta.
 • Taluk Kasta.
 --- Imperial Road.
 --- District Do.





HASSAN DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—The Hassan District forms the north-western portion of the Ashtagram Division. It is situated between $12^{\circ} 20'$ and $13^{\circ} 22'$ north latitude, and between $75^{\circ} 32'$ and $76^{\circ} 58'$ east longitude. The greatest length is from east to west, about 95 miles; and the greatest breadth from north to south, about 80.

Area.—The area is 3,291 square miles; of which 779 square miles 119 acres are under cultivation, 189 square miles 240 acres culturable, 2,322 square miles 281 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by Kadur District of the Nagar Division; east by Tumkur District of the Nundydroog Division; south by Mysore District of the Ashtagram Division and by Coorg; west by South Canara, belonging to the Madras Presidency.

Sub-Divisions.—It is subdivided into nine taluks as follows :—

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Arkalgud ...	212*	10	412	109,329
2	Attikuppa ...	371	9	362	86,182
3	Belur ...	476	8	346	64,697
4	Channarayana ...	454	9	377	78,163
5	Harnhalli ...	164	6	194	44,143
6	Hassan ...	371*	11	504	100,523
7	Manjarabad ...	457*	12	484	69,817
8	Nagamangala ...	313	7	338	74,762
9	Narsipur ...	473	5	180	42,345
Total.....		3,291	77	3,197	669,961

Physical Features.—The main body of the District consists of the Hémávati river basin. The only exceptions are certain outlying tracts along the border, namely, the western portion of Manjarabad taluk, which drains to the Nétrávati in South Canara; the Harnhalli taluk, whose waters run north to the Vedávati in Chitaldroog; and the east of Naga-

* Approximate only.

mangala and Attikuppa taluks, which respectively feed the Shimsha and the Lókapávani. The Kávéri flows along the southern base, in some parts forming the boundary.

The course of the Hemávati through the District is generally south-east, from Kottigeliára in the north-west of Manjarabad taluk to Krishna-rájpur in the south-east of the Atikuppa taluk, where it falls into the Kávéri. Its chief tributary is the Yagachi from the Belur taluk, which joins it near Gorur in Arkalgud taluk.

The Manjarabad side of the District, resting on the brow of the Western Ghats, forms a part of the Male-síme or Malnád, hill country, the remainder being Maidán or Bail-síme, plain country, also called Múdu-síme or east country.

The mountains forming the western limit extend from the pass at the Bisale ghat to that of the Búndh ghat, including within the grand panorama the towering height of Subrahmanya, close to the south-west border, rising to 5,583 feet above the level of the sea; Bánagiri, Múrkan guḍḍa,* the columnar peak of Siskal-beṭṭa, Malebid-guḍḍa, Devar-beṭṭa, and the superb Jeukal-beṭṭa.† Besides the mountains in Manjarabad, there are low ranges of granitic hills running along the northern limits of the District through the Belur, Hassan and Harnhalli taluks, marking the watershed which separates the Krishna and Kávéri river systems. Throughout the eastern bounds of the District a chain of similar hills, of small elevation, commencing from Kannambádi on the bank of the Kávéri, form the sacred height of Melukóte and, stretching northwards through Nagamangala taluk to Chunchangiri, connect themselves with the range of Chiknayakanhalli and Chitaldroog hills. A detached member of this system, the Indra-betta at Srávan Belgola (3,309 ft.), is noted for the colossal Jain statue on its summit. Some low hills pass through Narsipur taluk towards Hassan and Chanraypatna.

The general level of the country slopes with the course of the Hemávati, from the Ghat ranges towards the bed of the Kaveri in the south-east. At Belur the height above sea level is 3,150 feet, at Hassan 3,084, at Sakleshpur 2,998; while at Chanraypatna it is 2,771, at Arsikere 2,666, and at Kannambadi 2,589.

* *Máru-kannu-guḍḍa*, the hill of the three-eyed, i. e. Siva.

† *Jénu-kálú-beṭṭa*, honey-rock hill.

The Malnád or highland region, occupying the whole of the Manjarabad taluk and the western half of Belur, has been thus graphically described by Major Montgomery, a former Superintendent. * " The character of the country is generally undulating till on approaching the ghats, when it becomes precipitous. Perhaps there is no scenery in India more beautiful than the southern part of this tract adjoining the north-west of Coorg. It for the most part resembles the richest park scenery in England. Hills covered with the finest grass or equally verdant crops of dry grain, adorned and crowned with clumps of noble forest trees, in some instances apparently planted most carefully and certainly with perfect taste. The highest and the most beautiful knolls have been generally selected as the spots on which to build the small mutts and other places of worship with which the country abounds, and the groves that surround or are in the vicinity of these are tended with the greatest care, and the trees composing them replaced as they die off or are blown down. The southern differs from the more northerly and westerly parts of the Manjarabad taluk, in the absence of that succession of dense jungles which obscure the view, and in the soft character of the hills, which are in most instances quite free from the stunted date, and smooth as the lawn of a villa on the Thames. But the whole taluk is beautiful and less wooded than Coorg or Nagar, though greatly partaking of the features of both."

The Maidán or lowland tract, forming the largest and most populous portion of the District, consists of an undulating plain country, generally cultivated, but here and there having extensive kávals or grazing lands. Patches covered with the wild date are common, and in some parts are limited tracts of stunted jungle growing upon a gravelly gritty soil. The high lying lands, particularly in the Hassan, Chauraypatna and Narsipur taluks, have a singularly bare and bleak appearance and are frequently so stony that they are unfit for cultivation. They form, however, good gathering grounds for tanks, and the valleys below are rich and well wooded.

Channels.—The District partakes in the system of irrigation channels which is so marked a characteristic of the Ashtagram Division. The following table exhibits a summary of particulars regarding these, shewing a total length of 215 miles of channels, yielding a revenue of Rs. 68,184 a year :—

* Selection from Records, V, 2.

Name of River.	Name of Anicut.	Name of Channel.	Length in miles.	Measured discharge in cubic feet per second.	Area Irrigated.	Revenue.
					Acres.	
Kaveri ...	Krishnaraj ...	Kattepur ...	33	216	2,664	16,556
	...	Rannathpur ...	16	100.48	846	5,737
Hemavati ...	Sri-Rama-devar .	Sri-Rama-devar				
		North channel	26	256	1,356	7,510
	Do	Do South do	11	44	499	2,870
	Madapur ...	Madapur ...	9½	...	432	828
		Singapur ...	5	...	...	912
	Mandigiri ...	Mandigiri ...	16	124.75	1,137	7,514
	Hemagiri ...	Hemagiri ...	18	71.78	1,219	7,208
	Hakkihobbal ...	Hakkihobbal ...	6	67.62	297	2,083
	Kalhalli ...	Kalhalli ...	9	61.10	301	1,788
	Dumekere ...	Kannanabodi ...	13	145	1,065	6,497
Yagachi ...	Kudlur ...	Kudlur ...	4	20.00	208	738
	Bombalhalli ...	Bombadi ...	4	31.00	169	1,548
	Ranagutta ...	Ranagutta ...	9	...	...	...
	Halvagal ...	Halvagal ...	4	...	95	592
	Chengrahalli ...	Chengrahalli ...	5	13.00	201	1,172
Jungle Streams	Kittur ...	Kittur ...	9	36.00	316	1,817
	Chakratirtha ...	Chakratirtha ...	3	29.29	38	464
	Arohalli ...	Arohalli ...	3	12.88	82	471
	Mudenhalli ...	Mudenhalli ...	3	35.57	33	551
Vati... ..	Madagutta ...	Madagutta ...	9	48.00	414	1,978

Rocks.—Throughout the District, kaolin, felspar, quartz, and other materials suitable for the manufacture of earthenware are abundant. Kunker, a tufaceous nodular limestone, is found in many parts of the District, and is the only form of limestone rock known. It is found in alluvial valleys and on the banks of some streams, under or mixed with coloured clay. Potstone, from which the images at Halebid are carved, is found at four places in the Hassan and Belur taluks. Hematite iron ore is obtained from the Bagadi hills in the Harnhalli taluk, associated with granitic rocks, broken by trap protrusions.

Soils.—The soil of the Malnad is a rich red sedimentary, with forest loam in the jungles, and a red laterite soil on the grass-covered hills. The hills are of primitive formation, chiefly granitic, with a little iron ore. The products of this part are rice in the valleys, coffee and cardamoms in forest slopes.

The soils in the plains, surrounding the hills, are generally of a rich sedimentary character, easily worked, and affording fine crops of cereal or garden produce. On the tops of the rising grounds the soil is of course generally thinner and more sandy or gravelly than in the valleys, where on the contrary it is more clayey and darker in colour. There are also other extensive tracts with a gravelly sandy soil, resulting from the disintegration *in situ* of the primitive schists superimposed upon the

granite. The black soil occurs, but only to small extent and in patches, chiefly in the Arkalgud, Nagamangala, Chanraypatna and Harnhalli taluks.

Climate.—The temperature of Hassan does not materially differ from that of Bangalore, the mean reading of the thermometer being 76° . The maximum seldom rises above 88° in the middle of the day, while the minimum is about 64° . The heat during the hot months of March and April is much modified by the sea-breeze from the western coast, and by light fogs in the mornings and evenings. Owing to its proximity to the Western Ghats, and the moisture of the atmosphere from the numerous forest lands and marshy fields, the temperature of the Malnad is some degrees lower; but this scarcely compensates for the malaria generated by the extensive decomposition of vegetable matter. The European settlers generally suffer from miasmatic fever after the early rains, but they soon grow acclimatized and are ultimately better able to withstand it than the natives themselves, numbers of whom succumb each year to its attacks.

The following is a table of meteorological observations recorded at Hassan in 1873 and 1874:—

Thermometer Readings.	Averages for the month.				Averages for the month.			
	9.30 A. M.		3.30 P. M.		9.30 A. M.		3.30 P. M.	
	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.
1873.								
January ...	72	61	80	61	71	59	81	61
February ...	76	64	82	64	76	63	85	65
March ...	80	64	88	65	79	63	89	64
April ...	79	66	86	69	81	67	90	68
May ...	78	68	83	69	75	67	77	69
June ...	73	66	74	66	72	64	73	67
July ...	72	63	72	66	70	65	71	66
August ...	76	66	77	67	72	65	73	67
September ...	73	66	76	66	72	65	74	66
October ...	72	66	75	66	74	66	75	66
November ...	74	65	79	64	72	68	78	64
December ...	72	60	80	66	69	60	74	61
1874.								

Rain-fall.—The average rain-fall at Hassan is 36 inches, as deduced from the accompanying register for seven years. But the western districts bordering on the Ghats have a much heavier fall; the annual average at Sakleshpur being 80 inches, and at Aigur, near the Bisale ghat, as high as 100.

	In. c.
1868 ...	30.62
1869 ...	32.40
1870 ...	38.19
1871 ...	27.59
1872 ...	33.38
1873 ...	42.68
1874 ...	47.48

During the south-west monsoon, which prevails from the month of May till the middle of August, the weather is cold and raw; the rain-fall is continuous with a few slight breaks. The *sync* or drizzling rain extends as far as Gráma, 8 miles beyond Hassan, and the condition of the surrounding vegetation distinctly shews the lines of demarcation which separate the Malnád from the Maidán country. The north-east monsoon also reaches the District, and the heavy showers which fall in October are of great value in filling the tanks in the Maidán taluks.

The distribution of rain by taluks has been thus registered at the kasba towns. There was none in the months omitted.

1873.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Arkalgud ...	1.80	1.27	1.85	7.8	4.37	2.15	6.75	...	...	In. c. 36.7
Attikuppa ...	4.35	4.5	1.60	...	1.	1.25	5.91	...	.40	18.56
Belur ...	...	2.80	4.88	5.6	2.5	2.15	10.51	...	...	27.45
Channarayana ...	5.95	2.72	...	...	11.45	3.10	10.17	.50	...	33.89
Hannahalli ...	4	.4	1.2	...	.10	1.37	8.25	...	...	10.82
Hassan ...	2.67	7.17	1.69	4.21	3.06	1.34	4.83	.56	.7	26.
Maharajandurga ...	...	.40	...	3.20	1.50	6.25	8.70	...	...	20.5
Manjarabad ...	2.60	5.87	4.83	14.70	10.14	1.34	3.14	.15	...	42.77
Nagamangala ...	.22	.17	.49	...	3.23	2.92	5.22	.25	...	12.50
Narsipur ...	2.70	3.39	...	1.40	2.70	.14	6.7	.20	...	16.60
Means.....	2.3	3.86	1.63	3.56	4.5	2.20	6.90	.16	.40	24.47

1874.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkalgud ...	...	8.22	7.31	9.60	2.3	.20	5.60	...	...	33.16
Attikuppa ...	...	4.60	2.55	2.40	...	3.40	7.	...	...	19.95
Belur ...	...	4.45	8.44	6.44	5.40	4.5	9.50	1.	.45	39.78
Channarayana ...	...	5.82	4.80	2.40	.20	1.80	6.50	.40	...	21.92
Hannahalli ...	...	2.16	1.55	2.52	.73	5.79	6.92	.14	.51	20.82
Hassan ...	...	4.	2.10	2.43	.73	1.88	2.54	.73	.9	14.50
Maharajandurga ...	...	6.20	5.30	7.40	1.	1.30	5.	.40	.40	27.
Manjarabad ...	...	7.85	25.80	23.60	12.94	4.76	6.29	1.45	.20	87.89
Nagamangala ...	...	7.41	1.85	2.58	1.87	5.90	9.50	1.25	.5	30.41
Narsipur ...	...	7.43	4.19	4.5	1.15	1.12	4.84	.39	...	23.17
Means.....	...	5.61	6.38	6.84	2.60	3.2	6.38	.57	.17	31.80

Vegetation.—The upper slopes of the Ghats which form the western boundary of the District are clothed with magnificent virgin forests, containing, amongst other trees, the poon (*calophyllum angustifolium*), the some (*soymida febrifuge*), and blackwood (*dalbergia latifolia*). A few of these forests have been taken up for coffee cultivation, but the following are now reserved by Government as royal forests: Kagenari, Barja Male, Arne, Sundi Kumri, and the Kabbinala Ghat, all in the Manjarabad taluk. Owing, however, to their inaccessible position, none of these for-

ests have as yet been worked. The timber found in the coffee jungles bordering on the ghats is of little value, with the exception of the honne (*pterocarpus marsupium*), the nandi (*lagerstrœmia microcarpa*), matti (*terminalia tomentosa*), heswa (*artocarpus hirsuta*), ebony (*diospyros ebenum*) and wild champaka (*michelia champaca*).

Lying more inland, in that tract of country in which the pure Malnad (hill country) merges into the Maidan (plain country), are the Gopigudda, Doddabetta, Hulkunda and Nagavara jungles, roughly estimated to contain 6,500 acres, in the late Maharajandurga taluk. They contain chiefly inferior kinds of woods, with a quantity of nandi, matti and honne, much injured by indiscriminate felling. In the Arkalgud taluk, the only jungle worthy of mention is a strip of land lying on the borders of Coorg known as the Menasabetta, the value of which is at present very small from its having been overworked. In the Belur taluk is the Arehalli jungle, containing wood of the above description, but of little value from want of a road. There are also low matti jungles of some size near the Maharajandurga fort, and scrub jungle near the Sige-gudda in the Hassan and Hirikalgudda in the Harnhalli taluks; these, together with the scrub in the other taluks, are estimated at 70,000 acres in extent. The babul (*acacia arabica*) is to be found growing in fields in parts of the Chanraypatna, Narsipur, Nagamangala and Attikuppa taluks.

The pepper vine grows wild in the jungles of Manjarabad. The dindaga (*conocarpus latifolia*) and bévu (*melia azadirachta*), yielding gum, are met with in various places. The *rottleria tinctoria* is found in Manjarabad, the *morinda citrifolia* and *morinda ternifolia* in Belur, Manjarabad and Arkalgud. These yield the dyes known as *kapile* and *maddi*. The dyes called *papli chakki* and *patanga* are obtained, the former from the root of a scandent plant in Harnhalli and Arkalgud, the latter from the bark of a small tree in Harnhalli and Attikuppa. The jála or lac tree (*vatica*) abounds in the neighbourhood of Melukote and is found scattered over several other taluks, but not in Manjarabad, Arkalgud and Chanraypatna. The sige kayi or soap nut (*mimosa abstergens*) is planted for village hedges in the east, but grows wild in Manjarabad and Belur. Sandal grows freely in the western taluks in garden hedges and light jungle.

Forests.—The *State Forests* are Kabbinala, 14 square miles in extent; Kageri, 9 square miles; Bájimalle, 6 square miles; and Sande

Kumri, 6 square miles: all in Manjarabad. *District Forests* have been formed in the jungles near Menasina betta in Arkalgud, in Arane and adjoining jungles and in Ane betta in Belur, and in the Hirikalgudda and Gardangiri hills in Harnhalli. *Plantations.* Near Arkalgud is a fuel plantation at Vijayapur; near Maharajandurga a sandal plantation at Hanjalige, and a teak plantation of 50 acres at Baktarvalli.

Cultivation.—The following is a list of the ordinary crops cultivated:—

Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.
CEREALS.		
Bhatta ... *	Oryza sativa ...	Rice.
Godhi ...	Triticum aristatum ...	Wheat.
Jola ...	Holcus sorghum ...	Maize.
Rāgi ...	Cynosurus corocanus ...	Ragi.
Sāme ...	Panicum frumentaceum ...	Little millet.
PULSES.		
Avare ...	Dolichos lablab ...	Cow gram.
Hesaru ...	Phaseolus mungo ...	Green gram.
Hurali ...	Dolichos uniflorus ...	Horse gram.
Kadale ...	Cicer arietinum ...	Bengal gram.
Togari ...	Cajanus indicus ...	Dholl.
Uddu ...	Phaseolus minimus ...	Black gram.
OIL SEEDS.		
Haralu ...	Ricinus communis ...	Castor oil.
Huchchellu ...	Guizotia oleifera ...	Wild gingelli.
Fundi ...	Hibiscus ...	Hemp.
Wollellu... ..	Sesamum orientale ...	Gingelli.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Arale ...	Gossypium indicum ...	Cotton.
Hoge soppu ...	Nicotiana tabacum ...	Tobacco.
Menasina kayi ...	Capsicum annum ...	Chilly.

The annual yield of ragi is 58,623 tons, valued at Rs. 2,769,930, of which 18,643 tons are exported; of rice, 47,788 tons valued at Rs. 2,090,750, 3,151 tons of which are exported; of chillies, 7,847 tons valued at Rs. 550,094, of which 1,425 tons are exported; of tobacco, 865 tons, valued at Rs. 484,410, the export being 91 tons. The produce of the other grains is roughly estimated at 11,375 tons, of the value of Rs. 964,256, of which 2,544 tons are exported.

The number of acres under cultivation of the principal crops is thus returned: rice 64,558, wheat 338, other food grains 276,863, oil-seeds 21,921, sugar-cane 443, cotton 48, fibres 252, tobacco 7,947,

coffee 52,889, vegetables 13,788, cocoa nut and areca nut 13,573, mulberry 42.

Though the soil in many parts of the District is favourable, the ryots have directed little of their attention to the cultivation of wheat and cotton ; only 338 acres of the former are grown in the Harnhalli taluk and 48 acres of the latter in the Harnhalli and Arkalgud taluks.

Tobacco is however cultivated to some extent on dry lands in the Kittankere and Kuruvanka hoblis of the Harnhalli taluk, the Adagur and Halébid hoblis of the Belur taluk, and the Krishnaráj Katte and Hana-sóge hoblis of the Arkalgud taluk. The tobacco grown in the Arkalgud taluk is much prized for snuff, but that of Harnhalli and Belur is of inferior quality and is chiefly sold on the western coast for chewing.

The grain principally cultivated in the Malnad is *rice*, which, though of an inferior quality, grows most luxuriantly in the long winding valleys and in fields cut in terraces on their sides. At the head of each valley is generally a small tank with a common mud bund, which serves to collect a little water from the spring rising above it, to be used when the rains hang off ; but artificial irrigation is generally rendered superfluous by the exceeding abundance and regularity of the rains, which continue in good seasons with but little intermission from May to November. The rice cultivated in the Chikkangál hobli of the Hassan taluk, and that grown in the Maidan taluks on land irrigated by the channels leading from the anicuts thrown across the Kaveri, Hemávati and Yagachi rivers, is of a superior kind and bears comparison with the best table rice of Southern India. In other places in the Maidan country the crop is dependent on irrigation from tanks. In a few places where the means of irrigating is deficient, a coarse rice called bhar-doddi is raised, chiefly in the Arkalgud, Narsipur and Chanraypatna taluks.

The *sugar cane* grown is generally of the inferior kinds known as mara-kabbu and chaini-kabbu.

The rise in the price of rice, which has steadily taken place during the past few years, combined with years of drought, has lessened greatly the high estimation in which the possession of *cocoa nut* and *areca nut* palm gardens was once held. Many of the gardens are now much neglected, and the ryots no longer shew the same avidity as they did formerly for this cultivation ; which has the further disadvantage of not yielding a return till ten or twelve years after the trees are planted. The most valuable gardens are those situated in the Arkalgud taluk, where many

of the Sankéti and Sri Vaishnava Brahman proprietors work in gardens themselves. The areca nut produced is known as the volágra and is not held in such high repute as that of Nagar. The cocoa nuts of the Harnhalli taluk, which are allowed to remain on the tree till they drop, are, however, much prized and are largely exported in a dry state to Tip-tur for the Bangalore and Bellary markets.

Plantains of good quality are grown to a considerable extent in the Attikuppa taluk for the Mysore market, and formerly every ryot in the Malnad had a few trees at the back of his house, but the cultivation has gradually yielded to that of coffee.

The cultivation of *coffee* takes rank as one of the most important products of the country. The rich red loam of the primeval forests which cover the slopes of the Malnad hills, is found to be well adapted for its growth. The cultivation of the berry, introduced first from Mecca by Baba Budan on the hills which bear his name in the Kadur District, was gradually extended into Manjarabad and at the period of the assumption of the administration of the country by the British Government was beginning to attract some attention. The cultivation of the plant did not however become general till Mr. Frederic Green opened the first European plantation in Manjarabad in 1843: since which period others being assured of its success have taken up jungle lands and invested capital largely in the enterprize. Every native in the Malnad has a few coffee trees planted at the back of his house, and of late years the Patels and principal Gaudas have extended this cultivation till it embraces, in small plots, the whole of the jungles in which their villages are situated.

The *cardamom* plant is indigenous, being found growing wild in the densely wooded ravines on the verge of the Western Ghats. Within the last few years its systematic cultivation has been undertaken on a large scale.

Wild Animals.—The forests of the Malnad and the rocky hills in the Hassan, Arkalgud and Harnhalli taluks, give shelter to numerous wild beasts, amongst which the tiger, cheeta, bear, elk, spotted deer, jungle sheep and wild pig are the most common; black cheetas are occasionally shot in Manjarabad, and herds of elephants, and bison visit the hilly tracts on the verge of the ghats. Wolves and hyenas infest the Harnhalli taluk, and antelope are plentiful in the kávals in the

Maidan taluks. Of the smaller mammalia, jackals, black and common monkeys, hares, squirrels, wild cats, sloths, and porcupines are numerous. Otters are also found at the Krishnaraj anicut in the Arkalgud taluk and the Yettinhalla river in the Manjarabad taluk.

Birds.—Numbers of duck, teal, widgeon, a few wild geese and numerous waders visit the District in the cold season, and some remain to breed in the little tanks about Hassan and in the country to the west. Of the feathery tribe, jungle fowl, imperial pigeon, and peacock are to be found in the jungles and gardens; and florican, bustard, and partridge on the plains. The *falco peregrinator* hawk is to be met with on the ghats in the Manjarabad taluk.

Reptiles.—Of the articulata, snakes and leeches are very numerous, especially in the forests of Manjarabad.

Fish.—The tanks and rivers are full of fish, of which the most esteemed for its taste is the mirl.

Domestic Animals.—Owing to the number of kávals or pasture lands in the District belonging to the Amrit Mahal,—no less than 98, some of considerable extent, such as the Síge-gudda Kával near Hassan, affording rich pasturage and of sufficient size to maintain 2,500 head of cattle,—may be attributed the possession by the more respectable class of ryots of a few cattle of superior breed. In the Nagamangala taluk, where the cattle are fed chiefly on jôla (*holcus sorghum*), they take a special pride in their farm stock and find the breeding of bullocks to be a profitable concern. In the western taluks the ploughing cattle are of diminutive size and of little value. Owing to the coarseness of the pasturage and the humidity of the climate, the mortality among the cattle in the Mahad is very great, so much so that the Gandas have to replace their losses every few years by fresh purchases from the Maidan taluks.

Draught cattle are numerous in Hassan, which is the great carrying taluk of the country, and supplies nearly all the carts required for the carriage of the rice and coffee of this District and of Kadur.

The Nagamangala taluk is the principal sheep breeding taluk of the District. At one time the Mysore Government, with the object of improving the quality of the wool, imported a number of merino rams, and maintained a sheep farm at Heriganahalli. It was abolished in 1863, as it failed to answer expectation; yet the good effected is even now apparent in the quality of the wool obtainable, which is superior to that ordinarily sold in other parts of the country.

The live stock of the District consists of 342,183 cows and bullocks, 180 horses, 3,109 ponies, 4,536 donkeys, 272,395 sheep and goats, and 12,340 pigs.

HISTORY.

The legends of the District present little of historical value. A king named Héma Bhúshana is said to have founded the city of Haimavritta at the confluence of the Hémávati with the Kaveri, near Kannambádi ; and a king named Vyághra-kétu is stated to have performed a great sacrifice in the neighbourhood of Chunchinkatte, the officiating priest being Kanva rishi.

The earliest event supported by any evidence seems to be a migration of Jains from Ujjain, under the leadership of Bhadra Báhu, one of the *śruta kevalis* or hearers of the first masters, in order to escape a dreadful famine of twelve years duration. While the emigrants were on their way to Chóla mandala, their leader Bhadra Báhu died, at Sravana Belgola, thus investing it with a sanctity which led to the subsequent formation of the well known Jain settlement at that place. These occurrences are recorded in an ancient inscription engraved on the face of the rock at the summit of Indra-betta at Sravana Belgola * and may perhaps be assigned to the third or fourth century B. C. The colossal statue of Gomatesvara at the same place, on the summit of Chandra-betta, bears at its foot inscriptions stating that it was erected by Chámuṇḍa Ráya, who it is alledged lived about 50 or 60 B. C. †

Kadambas.—There is every reason to believe that during the first five centuries of the Christian era the west of the District was included with Tuluva (South Canara) as part of the Kadamba kingdom, whose capital was at Banavasi. At the same time the eastern parts doubtless belonged to the Kongu or Chera kingdom, whose capital was at Talkad ; as we know from inscriptions that its limits extended as far north as Bágru near Hosdurga (Chitaldroog District).

Chalukyas.—From the 6th century, when the Kadambas were subdued by the Chalukyas, and became their feudatories with a smaller territory, the west was included in the Chalukya empire. Under the Chalukya sovereigns that portion of the District was, apparently, embraced in the tributary Jain kingdom whose founder established himself first at Humcha

* *Ind. Ant.* III, 153

† *Wilson, Works.* I. 333.

(Shimoga District) but whose successors, or one branch of them, removed their capital for some time to Sisila or Sisukali, below the hill so named on the Manjarabad frontier, and finally fixed the seat of their government at Karkala (South Canara).* An inscription at Balgami † describes the Sisukali rulers as Pándyas, which furnishes a point of connection with Nonambavádi (Chitaldroog District.)

Hoysala Ballalas.—But the best authenticated history is that of the Hoysala Ballálas, whose capital city was Dvárávatī-pura, Dvárāsamudra or Dorasamudra, as it is variously called, the ruins of which are scattered around the village of Halebid in the west of Belur taluk. The Ballála dynasty arose in the tenth century, and continued in power to the middle of the fourteenth. The kings were adherents of the Jain faith, until the beginning of the twelfth century, when Bitṭi Déva, through the influence of a Vaishnava wife and the efforts of Rámānujáchári, the great Vaishnava teacher who had taken refuge in Mysore from persecution by the Saiva king of Chola, embraced the religion of Vishnu and thence assumed his better known name of *Vishnu Varādhana*. A century later, one of the kings, *Somesvara*, formally adopted the worship of Siva; for the support of which, however, many grants appear to have been made under this dynasty previous to his reign. The tolerance extended to both creeds was exemplified in the establishment of the image of Harihara, combining in one form both Hari (Vishnu) and Hara (Siva.)

Vishnu Varādhana greatly enlarged the limits of the Ballála kingdom, but it attained its utmost extension at the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century, under *Vīra Ballála* and *Vīra Narasimha*, when the whole of Karnáta as far as the Krishna was subject to their sway, together with Tuluva on the west, Dráviḍa on the south and east, and part of Telingána on the north-east. Under this powerful and distinguished line of princes, whose history is more fully given in another part of this work, were erected the elaborately sculptured temples, of which those at Halebid and Belur in this District, with that Somnáthpur in Mysore District are the chief existing specimens.

In 1311 the Muhammadan army under Kafur, the general of Ala-ud-Din, sacked Dorasamudra and returned to Delhi laden with spoils. In 1326 an expedition sent by Muhammad III totally destroyed the city.

* *Ammanavara Charita* at Karkala; BUCHANAN, *Journ.* II, 259.

† *Mys. Ins.* S. S. 41.

The Ballála prince escaped to Tondanur (Tonnur, Mysore District), which continued to be the seat of an enfeebled power for about 50 years.

Vijayanagar.—In 1336 was founded the city of Vidyánagara, afterwards called Vijayanagara, the sovereigns of which eventually became paramount over all the countries south of the Krishna. They are stated to have taken peculiar interest in the province of Balam, now Maujarabad, and to have made great efforts to colonize it. Every encouragement was given to settlers of all castes by granting them land at little or no rent. The wealthier emigrants were made Patels and received large inams. This is the period at which, it is assumed, the inhabitants generally obtained a proprietary right in the land and the patels hereditary feudal powers. Later, all the west of this District was bestowed, with adjoining tracts above and below the Ghats, upon Vina Ramappa, a court musician.* After a reign of some years he abdicated, and the province of Balam, composed as above, and yielding a revenue of three lakhs of pagodas, was in 1397 made over by the rulers of Vijayanagar to Singappa Nayak, one of their generals and son of an old palégar named Manch Ayappa Nayak. The Balam palegars had their capital at Aigur and held the country for some generations. No record however of the family has been preserved, except that Krishnappa Nayak, the grandson of Singappa, was ruling 135 years after.

At the end of the 16th century Jagat Deva Ráyal, already mentioned in connection with his capital of Channapatna (Bangalore District), was invested with a territory extending over the entire east of the District; Nagamangala becoming one of the chief towns of the territory.

Mysore Rajas.—Kikkeri, Sindhugatta, and other places belonging to this government had gradually fallen to the Mysore Rajas, and in 1630 Nagamangala shared the same fate along with Channapatna. In 1633 the Mysore army gained Channaypatna from the palegar of Narsipur after a very long siege.

Shortly after this period we find Sivappa Nayak, of the Ikkeri principality in Nagar, attaining considerable power. So much so that Balam was overrun and held for 37 years, and shelter even extended to Sri Ranga Ráyal, a descendant of the viceroy of Seringapatam, who had resorted for protection and help to this late dependent on the sovereign power of Vijayanagar, of which he himself had been the representative. Sivappa Nayak established him in authority at Sakray-

* A performer, as his name indicates, on the *ving* or Indian lute.

patna and even invaded Seringapatam in 1654 in his behalf. Peace was concluded between Mysore and Ikkeri in 1694, by which the six nads of Manjarabad were ceded to the old palegars, and the remainder of the province of Balam was divided between the two contending parties. Except Manjarabad, the whole of the Hassan District has from this time formed a part of Mysore territory. On the capture of Bednur by Haidar Ali in 1762, Balam, which belonged to it, was allowed to remain in the hands of the palegars on payment of an annual tribute of 5,000 pagodas.

The Harnhalli and Nagamangala taluks appear at different periods to have suffered greatly from the raids of the Mahrattas and at one time the former taluk was handed over by one of the Mysore kings to these freebooters as security for the payment of tribute: the villagers are then said to have raised for their defence those earthen towers which are yet to be seen in different parts of the taluk. The Mahratta army gained an important victory over Haidar and Tippu at Chinkuraji in the Attikruppa taluk in the year 1771; they were encamped for some time below the hill of Melukote, where they plundered the temples and even burnt the immense wooden cars for the sake of the iron work.

Krishnappa Nayak, who was ruling Balam in the time of Tippu Sultan, joined the army of Parasu Ram Bhao when advancing to co-operate with Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam in 1792. On the conclusion of peace he fled to Coorg, fearing the Sultan's displeasure; but the latter induced him to return and gave him the government of the Aigursime, forming the south of Balam. The rest of the province was attached to Mysore. Venkatadri Nayak, son of Krishnappa Nayak, was in possession of Aigursime at the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, and not only attempted to retain his independence but to extend his authority farther to the north. He was after two years seized at Uggihalli and as an example hanged, contrary to the wishes of Colonel Wellesley.

The Hassan District during the present century first formed part of the Patnada Rayada, and was then called the Manjarabad Faujdari. From 1832 it has been included in the Ashtagram Division.

POPULATION.

Number.—The population of the District is 669,961; of whom 329,097 are males and 340,864 females.

Density.—This gives 203.6 persons per square mile. The most

thickly populated taluk is Arkalgud, where there are 529 persons to a square mile; next to which is Hassan, where the rate is 250.

By religion.—According to religion the population is classified as follows:—

Class.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Percentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus	193,720	209,833	125,604	121,720	650,877	97.1
Muhammadians	4,689	4,620	2,685	2,466	14,460	2.1
Jains	712	639	301	302	1,954	.29
Christians	854	783	532	501	2,670	.39
Total.....	199,975	215,875	129,122	124,989	669,961	...

Distribution.—The population is thus distributed between the various taluks:—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
Arkalgud	106,353	2,116	44	816	109,329
Attikuppa	84,357	1,700	42	83	86,182
Belur	62,534	1,832	287	44	64,697
Channarayana	76,356	1,172	442	193	78,163
Hannahalli	43,322	817	2	2	44,143
Hassan	86,374	2,623	683	888	100,523
Manjarabad	67,078	1,992	133	616	69,817
Nagamangala	73,340	1,140	265	17	74,762
Narsipura	41,165	1,063	106	11	42,345
Total.....	650,877	14,460	1,954	2,670	669,961

Increase.—On comparing these figures with those obtained from the

Khāneshanāri accounts of 1853-54, according to which the population of the District amounted to 469,254, as detailed in the marginal statement, it will be seen that there was an increase of 200,707, equivalent to 42.7 per cent, during the period of 18 years from 1853 to 1871. This speaks for itself as an indication of the security and prosperity enjoyed by the people.

Hindus.—The table below shews the numbers of Hindus who are adherents of the worship of Vishnu and of Siva respectively:—

Hindus.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Vishnavites ... ..	...	...	...	...	129,179	135,138	264,317
Sivites ... ..	...	...	...	...	190,145	198,415	388,560
Total.....					319,324	331,553	650,877

Brahmans.—The Brahmans are distributed in the following proportion between the chief sects :—

Brahmans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Smārta ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,101	6,094	12,195
Mādhva...	...	...	...	...	...	877	845	1,722
Sri Vaiṣṇava	...	...	...	...	...	2,526	2,654	5,180
Total.....						9,504	9,593	19,097

Kshatriyas.—The Kshatriya classes are thus returned :—

Kshatriyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Mahrattas	...	...	...	...	...	917	867	1,814
Rāchevār	...	...	...	...	...	734	721	1,455
Rājbinde	...	...	...	...	...	129	140	269
Rajputs ...	...	...	...	...	...	243	316	559
Sikhs ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	18
Total.....						2,001	2,054	4,115

Vaiśyas.—The following table represents the numbers belonging to the order of Vaiśyas :—

Vaiśyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Komati ...	...	...	...	...	...	886	812	1,643
Lādar ...	...	...	...	...	...	33	31	64
Mārvādi ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Nagarta ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	15
Total.....						884	847	1,731

Sūdras.—The subdivisions of this class are as given in the following list:—

Sūdras.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Agasa ...	...	washermen	...	...	...	5,893	6,001	11,894
Banajiga	...	traders	...	...	...	3,306	3,323	6,629
Bedar ...	...	hunters	...	...	...	2,912	2,993	5,905
Bestar	...	fishermen	...	...	...	5,871	5,946	11,817
Darji ...	...	tailors	...	...	...	255	244	499
Gāniga	...	oil-pressers	...	...	...	2,059	2,128	4,187
Golla ...	...	dairymen	...	...	...	2,925	2,998	5,923
Godikara	...	turners and carvers	...	...	...	7	2	9
Hajam	...	barbers	...	...	...	2,368	2,385	4,743
Idiga ...	...	toddy drawers	...	...	...	2,625	2,629	5,254
Kumbāra	...	potters	...	...	...	2,539	2,453	4,992
Koruba	...	shepherds	...	...	...	26,977	28,364	55,341
Mōchi	...	cobblers	...	...	...	84	31	65
Modali	...	...	...	...	...	110	87	197
Natya	...	public dancers	...	...	...	51	180	231
Neyige	...	weavers	...	...	...	7,976	7,996	15,972
Sādar	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	1,333	2,598
Tiglar	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	...	277	274	551
Uppār	...	salt makers	...	...	...	5,338	5,406	10,742
Waddar	...	masons	...	...	...	2,242	2,171	4,413
Wokkliga	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	...	115,158	123,624	238,780
Total.....						180,179	200,568	380,747

Other orders.—The following divisions of Hindus not included in the above mentioned orthodox classes, are taken from the census returns :—

Other orders.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	941	1,954
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	35,086	35,102	70,188
Marika	...	...	...	...	...	326	339	665
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	4,948	4,906	9,854
Outcasts	...	...	...	...	...	63,304	65,609	128,913
Panchala	...	...	...	...	...	8,602	8,303	16,905
Wandering Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	2,630	2,479	5,109
Wild Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	1,819	1,783	3,602
Coorgs	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total.....						117,709	119,462	237,171

Muhammadans.—The distribution of Muhammadans according to sects is thus shewn:—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah	...	...	...	...	...	635	544	1,179
Sunni	...	...	...	...	...	6,739	6,542	13,281
Total.....						7,374	7,086	14,460

Another classification.—According to nationality the numbers of Muhammadans are as follows:—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Arabs, Persians and Afghans	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dakhil	...	...	...	...	...	7,168	6,988	14,156
Labbe or Mäpile	...	...	...	...	...	76	2	78
Pindäri or Kakar	...	...	...	...	...	99	101	200
Total.....						7,374	7,086	14,460

Christians.—The total number of Christians in the District is 2,670 ; of whom 78 are Europeans, 64 Eurasians, and 2,528 Natives.

Details.—The following details shew the number of adults and children of either sex :—

Christians.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	46	10	11	11	78
Eurasians	...	...	...	20	10	17	17	64
Natives	...	...	...	588	523	704	713	2,528
Total.....				654	543	732	741	2,670

By creed.—The numbers described as Protestants and Roman Catholics are as given below :—

Christians.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	91	36	127
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	1,295	1,248	2,543
Total.....						1,386	1,284	2,670

Occupation.—The occupations of the people are represented by the following table :—

Occupation.						Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Government service	...	...	...	...	...	11,736	392	75	12,203
Professional ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,110	99	16	6,225
Personal service	...	...	...	...	...	7,973	154	90	8,217
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	146,149	2,044	530	148,723
Labourers...	...	...	...	...	...	33,177	1,126	225	34,528
Trade ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,388	212	20	1,618
Manufacture and arts	...	...	...	...	...	22,712	917	31	23,660
All others, including children	...	...	...	...	...	423,588	9,516	1,683	434,787

Details.—Of *agriculturists* 47 per cent are Wokkaligas, 13·8 Lingayats, 13·1 outcasts and 10·1 Kurubas. *Labourers* form 5 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus returned : weavers of cotton or silk 4,552, potmakers 1,601, woollen weavers 1,249, oil mongers 1,042, rearers of silkworms 75, toddy and jaggory makers 49, makers of earth salt 18, others 103. Of *artisans*: workers in metal number 3,585, cotton spinners 1,112, mat and basket makers 567, tailors 282, workers in leather 280, wool spinners 151, bangle sellers 131, net makers 49, shoe and saddle makers 15, cotton cleaners 7, others 109.

Stock.—The *agricultural stock* of the District includes 3,999 carts and 97,142 ploughs: the *manufacturing stock* consists of 3,565 cloth, 1104 cumbly, 30 girdle and 76 goni looms, with 722 wooden oil mills.

Tanks.—There are 6,905 tanks in the District.

Dwellings.—The dwellings of the people consist of 1,019 houses of the better sort, containing 7,965 occupants; and of 122,313 of the inferior sort, with 661,996 tenants. The largest number of first class houses is in the Narsipur taluk.

Towns and Villages.—There are in the District 3,197 primary (*asali*) populated towns and villages, of which 2 (Hassan and Narsipur) have more than 5,000 inhabitants, 1 (Arkalgud) has from 3,000 to 5,000

inhabitants, 6 from 2,000 to 5,000, 25 from 1,000 to 2,000, 161 from 500 to 1,000, 959 from 200 to 500, and 2,043 less than 200. There are besides 305 depopulated primary villages, with 1,402 populated and 275 depopulated secondary (*dakhali*) villages, making altogether 4,599 populated and 580 depopulated.

By taluks.—The distribution of these in the taluks is as follows :—

Taluk.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.
Artalgud	412	26	82	5	494	31
Attikuppa	362	82	123	44	485	126
Belur	346	20	191	25	537	45
Channarayana	377	31	61	30	438	61
Harnahalli	194	15	48	28	242	43
Hassan	505	49	137	62	642	111
Manjarabad	484	43	420	23	804	66
Nagamangala	337	27	244	57	581	84
Karsipur	180	12	96	1	276	13
Total... ..	3,197	305	1,402	275	4,599	580

Great festivals.—The principal concourse of people occurs at the following religious festivals :—

At *Melukote*, Attikuppa taluk, on the occasion of the *Vaira mudri utsava* of *Cheluva Rāyaswami*, held for 12 days from the 5th day of the first fortnight of either Phālguna or Chaitra, when 10,000 people assemble

Below *Chunchingiri* hill, in Nagamangala taluk, 10,000 people come together for *Gangadharevara jātre*, held for 15 days from the 3rd of Phālguna *suddha*.

At *Belur*, during the *rathotsava* of *Kesava swami*, held for 5 days from 12th April, 5,000 people attend.

At *Somanahalli*, Nagamangala taluk, *Anmana jātre* lasting 5 days from the 14th of *Mārgasira suddha*, attracts 4,000 people.

At *Hoskote*, Manjarabad taluk, *Kenchamma jātre*, held twice a year, in the grove surrounding the village, first on the full moon day of *Vaishakha* and second on the same day of *Kārtika*, on each of which occasion 4,000 people assemble.

At *Tirupati* in Harnahalli taluk, 3,500 people attend the *Venkat Romanaswami rathotsava*, held for 5 days from 10th July.

Fairs.—The largest weekly fair in the District is held at Alur in the Hassan taluk, where about 3,000 people assemble every Wednesday.

Vital Statistics. Births.—There were 3,097 births registered in the District in 1872, of which 1,639 were of males and 1,458 of females.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered was 5,706, being 3,411 males and 2,295 females; of the total number 7 were Christians, 131 Muhammadans, 5,119 Hindus, and 449 other classes. According to age : there were born dead 63, died under 1 year 413, from 1 to 5 years 372, from 6 to 12 years 348, from 12 to 20 years 538, from 21 to 30 years 910, from 31 to 40 years 829, from 41 to 50 years 813, from 51 to 60 years 618, over 60 years 802.

The causes of death were : from *diseases*,—small pox 253, fevers 3,589, bowel complaints 343 ; from *injuries*,—suicide 6, wounding 4, accidents 82, snake bite or wild beasts 20 ; from all other causes 1,403.

REVENUE.

The following table exhibits the revenue of the District for the past ten years :—

Items.	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Land Revenue	991,187	979,924	1,037,458	1,125,875	1,070,640
Sayer (customs)	66,626	65,042	42,467	43,418	51,463
Forests	2,255	4,106	3,000	5,413	3,301
Alkari	43,405	33,654	55,930	41,298	52,750
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	49,048	40,052	60,353	68,311	74,347
Salt	722	483	622	774	843
Stamps	12,706	17,790	25,274	25,597	26,657
Post Office	3,877	3,855	4,553	4,328	4,455
Law and Justice	6,731	6,226	8,434	6,681	8,011
Police	617	214	805	56	45
Education ... ..	...	816	1,106	1,028	814
Miscellaneous	7,206	7,280	5,865	5,676	5,342
Public Works	4,246	11,740	3,314	3,946	6,820
Total Rs...	1,188,626	1,177,162	1,249,782	1,332,501	1,505,518

Items.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Land Revenue	924,436	948,311	1,043,804	1,027,750	1,004,826
Sayer (customs)	41,302	36,053	30,491	33,665	38,609
Forests	4,041	1,547	4,952	35,180	43,142
Alkari	61,995	66,031	64,203	62,450	63,623
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	39,794	43,360	42,120	46,912	49,508
Salt	376	381	702	672	686
Stamps	29,671	21,459	13,605	15,951	14,705
Post Office	5,070	5,362	5,736	5,907	6,260
Law and Justice	3,544	19,398	23,733	34,154	36,017
Police	75	61	51	50	77
Education	942	1,273	1,162	...	...
Miscellaneous	7,047	9,393	4,998	10,510	11,634
Public Works	10,243	5,439	...	...	...
Total Rs...	1,133,526	1,158,118	1,246,607	1,278,501	1,266,083

The following statement, received from the Deputy Commissioner, shews the total land revenue paid, and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government in the District:—

Particulars.	1850—51.	1860—61.	1870—71.
Number of estates* ... ..	...	...	...
Number of registered proprietors or coparceners	90,554	112,572	121,259
Total land revenue paid Rs...	616,945	792,954	1,009,477
Average land revenue paid by each estate* ... ..	...	...	...
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or coparcener	6 13 0	7 0 8	8 5 2

TRADE.

Manufactures.—In a District so purely agricultural, the manufactures, as might be expected, are of a rude description and confined almost exclusively to those which are suited for the simple wants of the people.

Cotton.—The only good cloth manufactured is at Melukote, Narsipur, Kikkeri and Hosholalu in the Attikuppa taluk. The produce of the looms in other parts of the country is of the coarsest description, the cloth being made either to order for the villagers, or sold at the weekly markets.

Silk.—Musalmans at Sindhugatta in the Attikuppa taluk, at Chanraypatna and Narsipur earn a livelihood by making purses, silk cords and tassels.

Wool.—Cumblies or the coarse woollen blankets generally worn by the peasantry are manufactured in all the taluks save Manjarabad, by the Kurubar or shepherd class, to a total annual value of Rs. 53,560.

Metals.—It is estimated that 4,320 lbs. of iron ore are smelted annually at Bágadi in the Harnhalli taluk, of the value of Rs. 540, giving employment to only 5 persons. It is used chiefly for agricultural implements, but is of inferior quality, and no steel is manufactured.

For many years a monopoly in the manufacture of brass pots has been enjoyed by the Jains residing at Sravan Belgola, Chanraypatna, Nágamangala, Belur and Tagare in the Belur taluk. Although the number of persons engaged in this manufacture is only 1,331, large orders are given to them and payments made generally in advance. Their pots are of excellent quality and meet with a ready sale at Mysore, and at the great annual festival at Subrahmanya in the Kanara District, to

* No data available.

which latter place great quantities are annually exported. The total annual sales are estimated to amount to Rs. 450,000 worth, Rs. 225,000 of which is paid for material.

Oils.— Under this heading may be added oil mills, of which there are 722 at work in the District, driven by bullock power. The quantity of oil (castor, gingelli and wild gingelli) produced is 967 puncheons, of which 450, of the value of Rs. 60,150, is exported to Kanara, Coorg and to Birūr in the Kadur District.

At Nagamangala 10,800 lbs of saltpetre are prepared in a year from the saline earth known as *chanlu bhūmi*, and forwarded to Mysore for the gunpowder used by H. H. the Maharaja's troops. It is scraped from the surface, lixivated, boiled, and crystallized twice. There are also 153 earth salt pans in the Maidan taluks, which are rented out yearly, yielding a revenue of Rs. 618—11—0 to Government.

Bags. The manufacture of gunnies gives employment to about 200 persons residing chiefly in the Arkalgud, Narsipur and Chanraypatna Taluks.

Bags for the export of grain are also made of the bark of a tree called *gaja mara*, or elephant tree. The trunk is steeped in water, after which the bark is removed entire by threshing it, in which state it is not unlike the leg of an elephant.

Though the exports of the District are large, the trade of the country is in the hands chiefly of outsiders, who frequent the different markets; there are therefore few merchants resident in the District of any wealth or importance.

Marts.—The great rice market is at Alūr in the Hassan taluk, about 7 miles from the kasba: it is attended by the ryots of the Malnad, who bring their rice in large quantities for sale, and by purchasers many of whom come from great distances with carts and droves of bullock for the conveyance of the rice purchased. Other important trading places are Yesalurpet, Kenchammana Hoskote and Chanraypatna.

COMMUNICATIONS.

In 1837 not a bridge had been constructed in the District, nor a road formed worthy of the name: the only means of carriage was by palanquins and pack bullocks. But now the District is intersected by several main lines of road, which connect all the towns of any importance, and afford easy means of communication with the large towns of Banga-

lore, Mysore, Bellari and Mangalur, to which places the trade of the country chiefly converges.

Of the passes to Mangalur and the country below the Western ghats, there are four in Manjarabad; namely, the Wombatmaradi, Siskal, Manjarabad and Bisale. Regular ghat roads have been constructed in two. That which leads through the Wombatmaradi (nine hills) is known as the Búnd Ghat (coffee ghat), and is in the extreme north-west angle on the Hassan and Kadur boundary, thus forming an outlet for the trade of both Districts. It descends by easy gradients of from 1 in 20 to 1 in 15. The Manjarabad Ghat, on the grand trunk road from Bangalore to Mangalur, is towards the south of the Manjarabad taluk and has been traced with great care. The gradients are from 1 in 20 to 1 in 14.

Roads.—There are 183½ miles of *Imperial roads* in the District, maintained at Rs. 29,820 yearly. The length of *District roads* is 382½ miles costing Rs. 19,533. Particulars of each class of roads are given below :—

<i>Imperial Roads:</i>				Miles.	Cost.
Chinkuruli to Arsikere, metalled	...	...	...	59	6,195
Manjarabad Ghat	...	...	...	21	6,315
Yedyur-Sakleshpur road	...	...	...	81	14,884
Hassan to Belur, unmetalled	...	...	...	22½	2,128
Total.....				183½	29,820

<i>District Roads.</i>				Miles.	Cost.
Anemahall to Biddigere	...	...	...	18	900
Palya to Belgoda	...	...	...	5	150
Bansvasi to Kerodi	...	...	...	12	600
Kerodi to Yesurpete	...	...	...	4	183
Aiyahalli to Bisale	...	...	...	13½	681
Hassan to Tiptur <i>via</i> Dudda	...	...	...	23	1,148
Arkalgud to Ramnathpur	...	...	...	12	359
Do to Gorur	...	...	...	3½	105
Chanaraypatna to Narasipur	...	...	...	12	586
Jakkiahalli to Melkote	...	...	...	4½	185
Bhartavalli to Alur	...	...	...	1½	108
Ramnathpur to Koduvanhosahalli	...	...	...	8½	247
Dudda to Arsikere	...	...	...	16½	819
Attikurpe to Naganmangala	...	...	...	24½	728
Hassan to Gorur	...	...	...	14	420
Ramnathpur to Dasvapattina	...	...	...	2½	75
Arkalgud to Marur	...	...	...	4	120
Chanaraypatna to Nuggihalli	...	...	...	10	299
Narasipur to Sakleshpur <i>via</i> Arkalgud and Kollipet	...	...	...	39	2,925
Belur to Mudigere	...	...	...	20½	1,025
Hiresave to Nuggihalli	...	...	...	9	270
Arsikere to Tirupati	...	...	...	2½	75
Mallirajpatna to Yedotore <i>via</i> Chunchankatte	...	...	...	14	423
Chanaraypatna to Sravan Belgola	...	...	...	7	350
Halehal to Sukravansante	...	...	...	19	570
Halehal to Belgod	...	...	...	28½	1,425
Hemunge to Dasavangudi	...	...	...	1½	45
Hassan to Mysore <i>via</i> Narasipur	...	...	...	30	3,000
French Rocks to Mayasandra	...	...	...	23½	1,782
Total.....				382½	19,533

Accommodation for travellers.—For the accommodation of European travellers stage bungalows have been built at the stations named below :—

First class.—Chanraypatna, Hassan, Hiresave, Sakleshpur.

Second class.—Arsikere, Attikuppa, Belur, Dandiganhalli, Marnhalli, Pilya.

Third class.—Chinkurali, Gandasi, Kikkeri, Nagamangala.

Natives are accommodated in the chatrams maintained at Attikuppa, Belur, Bisale, Chanraypatna, Chinkurali, Dandiganhalli, Gandasi, Hanasoge, Hassan, Melukote, Nagamangala, Ramnathpura.

GAZETTEER.

Atur.—A village in the Hassan taluk, 7 miles west of Hassan, close to the Hassan-Sakleshpur road. Till 1875 it was the head quarters of the Maharajandurga taluk, since abolished.

Number of houses 117. Population 721.

The large weekly fair held here on Wednesday is the chief rice market of the District. It is attended by the ryots of the Malnad, who bring their rice in large quantities for sale; and also by traders many of whom come from great distances with carts and droves of bullocks for the conveyance of the rice purchased.

Municipal Funds.						1874-75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	641 15 11
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	67 14 4

Arkalgudu.—A taluk in the south. Area 212 square miles. Head quarters at Arkalgudu.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Arkalgudu ...	48	1	14,417	413	2	7	14,839
2	Basavapatna ...	25	...	7,683	98	...	...	7,781
3	Goruru ...	50	28	9,750	114	12	593	10,478
4	Hanasoge ...	24	5	8,366	118	8	...	8,492
5	Kesavatturu ...	37	...	9,228	214	...	...	9,442
6	Konanuru ...	31	4	11,465	338	...	2	11,805
7	Krishnarajkatte ...	32	2	8,876	423	1	...	9,300
8	Mallipatna ...	70	2	12,659	113	...	...	12,772
9	Maruru ...	62	4	16,492	165	...	...	16,657
10	Ponnathpura ...	59	41	7,408	120	21	214	7,763
Total.....		438	87	106,353	2,116	44	816	109,329

Principal places, with population.—Arkalgúdu 3,923 ; Konanúru 2,020 ; Basavápátna 1,299 ; Rudrapatna 1,116 ; Karlápura 1,106 ; Hanasóge 1,063 ; Kadalihosahalli 1,019 ; Hoskóte 1,001.

Gorur and Ponathpur hoblis were added in 1875 from Maharajan-durga taluk.

The Kaveri runs through the south, forming the greater part of the boundary in that direction ; the north is crossed by the Hemavati. The drainage is about equally divided between these two streams, the latter of which also receives the Yagache near Gorur. From the Krishnaráj katte on the Kaveri the Katteputra channel runs for 40 miles along the right bank, past Rudrapatna and Hanasoge to Sakkere ; and the Ram-anathapur channel for 12 miles along the left bank, past Konanur and Ramanathpur to Basvapatna. The Yagache is dammed at Chengravalli, and gives rise to a channel of that name, 4 miles long, which runs to Gorur.

The west of the taluk up to the borders of Coorg is jungly and hilly, being on the skirts of the Malnad. The southern portion, along the Kaveri, is composed of patches of rich black soil, supporting not only an extensive paddy cultivation but valuable cocoa and areca gardens. On the high watershed towards the centre there is much cultivation of tobacco which is converted into snuff.

The taluk formed part of the Province of Balam until 1647, when it was conquered by the Raja of Mysore. In 1694 it was retaken from Sivappa Náyak of Ikkeri, into whose hands it had fallen, and has ever since been united to Mysore.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	81	42	17	522	98	564
Culturable	...	...	...	8	557	5	242	14	159
Unculturable	...	...	...	3	505	53	52	58	557
Total.....				93	464	73	176	172	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 104,461—1—9 ; and from local cesses Rs. 3,664—11—11. The average incidence of rent was R. 1—11—4 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 11 pie. Agriculturists formed 23·2 per cent of the population.

A road from Hassan runs through Gorur and Arkalgud to Ram-nathpur, whence it turns to Hanasoge and Yedatore, with a branch to Bettadpur and Periyapatna. This is crossed at Arkalgud by the Narsipur-

Kodlipet road. From Basvapatna there is a road following the left bank of the Kaveri into Coorg as far as Fraserpet.

Arkalgud.—A town situated in 12° 46' N. lat., 76° 7' E. long., 17 miles south of Hassan, on the Hassan-Periyapatna and Kodlipet-Narsipur roads. Head quarters of the Arkalgud taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 758.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	1,830	3,573
Muhammadians ...	...	...	...	...	...	184	165	349
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total...						1,928	1,995	3,923

The place is said to have been originally called *Arkamuri*, city of the sun, owing to Gautama rishi having there performed penance to that luminary. He also set up the image of Arkesvara, the erection of whose temple is attributed to a Chola king. The present town was founded about 1568 by Krishnappa Nayak, one of the Aigur chiefs, who changed the name to *Arkal gudu*, abode of the sun. It was captured by Kanthirava Narasa Raj of Mysore in 1647 and subsequently by Sivappa Nayak of Ikkeri. In 1694 it was again besieged by Chikka Deva Raja and finally annexed to Mysore.

Municipal Funds.						1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	199 0 0	728 15 9
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	93 0 0	546 1 6

Attikuppa.—A taluk in the south-east. Area 371 square miles. Head quarters at Attikuppa.

Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Akkihebbalu ...	80	10	12,484	352	10	1	12,847
2	Attikuppa ...	41	24	8,657	210	17	72	8,956
3	Bikinkere ...	38	25	9,620	62	...	9	9,691
4	Chinkurali ...	42	24	9,187	153	7	1	9,353
5	Kannambali ...	38	19	9,564	172	...	...	9,736
6	Kikkéri ...	35	5	7,038	43	5	...	7,091
7	Melukote ...	63	25	11,568	112	3	...	11,708
8	Santobachahalli ...	53	16	7,943	141	...	...	8,084
9	Sindhugutta ...	54	19	8,271	445	...	...	8,716
Total.....		444	167	84,357	1,700	42	83	46,182

Principal places, with population.—Mélukôte 2,842; Sindhughatta 1,633; Attikuppa 1,616; Kikkéri 1,555; Kannambádi 1,554; Gummanahalli 1,358; Bákinkere, 1,327; Hosaholalu 1,262.

The south of the taluk is drained by the Kávéri, the west by the Hémavati, and the east by the Lókapávani. The two latter streams are separated by chains of rocky hills, on one of which, named Yadugiri, stands the sacred town of Melukote, with the large Móti Talab not far from the southern base. The Mandikere channel, springing from a dam of the same name on the Hemavati, runs for 25 miles on the right bank of that river, as far as Sákshibídu; from the Hemagiri dam, the Hemagiri channel runs for 18 miles on the left bank, as far as Madavinkodu. The Akkihebbal channel, lower down, has a course of 8 miles on the right bank; and the Halhalli channel a course of the same length on the left bank. Just below the junction of the Hemavati with the Kaveri near Krisbnarájpur, the latter is stemmed by the Danayakara dam, giving rise to the Kannambadi channel on the left bank, 14 miles in length.

The valleys contain rich tracts of black and red soil, devoted to rice and garden cultivation. In the last plantains are grown to a considerable extent for the Mysore market.

Good cloth is manufactured at Mélukôte, Kikkeri and Hosaholalu. Articles of silk, such as cord and tassels, are made at Sindhugatta by Muhammadans.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	95	637	16	559	112	556
Culturable	...	...	15	615	10	405	26	380
Unculturable	...	...	39	253	192	91	231	344
Total.....			151	225	219	415	371	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 113,652—1—4, and from local cesses Rs. 4,168—3—5. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—10—1 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 11 pie. Agriculturists form 23·6 per cent of the population.

Main roads run from Seringapatam to Nagamangala in the east, and through Attikuppa to Chanraypatna in the west. Cross roads from Attikuppa to Nagamangala and from Attikuppa through Melukote to the Nagamangala high road.

Attikuppa.—A town situated in 12° 41' N. lat., 76° 33' E. long., 41 miles south-east of Hassan, on the Seringapatam-Channarayana road. Head quarters of the Attikuppa taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 333.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	733	1,472
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	36	92
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	39
Total.....							828	788	1,616

The town of *Atti-kuppe*, wild-fig heap, or grove of *ficus glomerata*, derives all its importance from being the taluk kasha.

Municipal Funds.							1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0 0	157 8 10
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 0 0	88 13 6

Belur.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 476 square miles. Head quarters at Belur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Adaguru	36	46	6,745	222	113	...	7,080
2	Andale	59	23	12,199	160	...	4	12,363
3	Arehalli	53	17	7,657	386	...	9	8,052
4	Béluru	44	27	8,880	696	35	9	9,620
5	Halébaidu	35	29	6,963	13	79	5	7,060
6	Lakkrunda	45	23	5,513	66	7	1	5,587
7	Melpálu	53	23	8,047	68	...	...	8,115
8	Nárve	36	23	6,530	221	53	16	6,820
Total		366	215	62,534	1,332	287	44	64,697

Principal places, with population.—Béluru 2,989; Halébaidu 1,207; Adaguru, 1,017.

The western portion of the taluk belongs to the Malnad, and is watered by the Hémávati, which separates it from Manjarabad. The Yagache flows through the central portion in a south-easterly direction, and its tributary the Berinji halla forms part of the northern boundary.

Around Halebid in the east are low hills and jungle. The streams from this quarter drain northwards to the Vedavati in Kadur.

The Yagache and the smaller streams falling into it supply several small channels. The Bomdihalli channel from the main strain runs for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the right bank, ending near Belur. The Kitturu channel, drawn from a minor stream in the north-west, has a length of 15 miles in the direction of Mudagere. The Madigatta channel, 8 miles long, is taken off from another small stream in the south.

In addition to the usual wet and dry crops, in the eastern hoblis tobacco is largely grown, but of an inferior description. In the Malnad, to the west, are several coffee plantations. Brass pots are made in great numbers by the Jains at Tagare and other places. In the neighbourhood of Halebid is found the potstone which has been used in the elaborate carvings of the temples.

The taluk formed part of the Hoysala Ballála kingdom, the capital, Dorasamudra, being situated at Halebid. Subsequent to the destruction of that city, in the beginning of the 14th century, Belur was included in the province of Balam, which the Vijayanagar kings conferred, first upon Vina Rámappa, and then upon the Aigur chiefs. From these it was taken by Sivappa Nayak of Ikkeri, and in 1630 by Chama Raja Wadeyar of Mysore.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	62	217	2	328	64	545
Culturable	22	370	14	224	36	594
Unculturable	27	278	346	503	374	141
Total.....	112	225	363	415	476	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 115,868—1—10, and from local cesses Rs. 3,818—15—4. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 2—14—2 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 1 anna 6 pie. Agriculturists form 19·1 per cent of the population.

The Hassan-Chikmagalur road passes Belur, whence there are roads west through Mudagere to the Búnd ghat, south to Sakleshpur, and north-east through Halebid to Banavar.

Belur.—A town situated in 13° 10' N. lat., 75° 55' E. long., on the right bank of the Yagache, 23 miles north-west of Hassan, on the Hassan-Chikmagalur road. Head quarters of the Belur taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 698.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	1,406	2,533
Muhammadans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	249	445
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Total.....							1,330	1,659	2,989

Belur, in the puranas and ancient inscriptions, bears the name of Velāpura and Velur, and is styled the Dakshina Vāraṇāsi or southern Benares. Its sanctity is due to the celebrated temple of Chenna Kesava, erected and endowed by the Hoysala king Vishnu Vardhana, on the occasion of his exchanging the Jain faith for that of Vishnu, in the beginning of the 12th century. He is also said to have founded Belur and made it his residence. The carving with which the temple is decorated rivals in fertility of design and perfection of finish that of the Halebid temple, and is the work of the same master hand, that of the famous Jakanāchari. The incident related under Kaidala (Tumkūr District) seems to indicate that it was nearly his last undertaking. The annual festival, held for five days in April, is attended by 5,000 people. The image of Chenna Kesava is said to have been brought from the Baba Budan hills, but by some mistake that of the goddess being left behind, and her wounded pride forbidding the removal afterwards, the god is under the necessity of making a trip occasionally to the Baba Budan hills to see her. On these occasions he is said to make use of a large pair of slippers kept for the purpose in the temple. When they are worn out it devolves upon the chucklers of Chennagiri and Basvapatna (Shimoga District), to whom the fact is revealed in a dream, to provide new ones; in order to present which they are allowed to enter the court-yard of the temple.

The later history of Belur has already been given under the taluk.

Municipal Funds,							1873—74.			1874—75.		
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	0	0	755	13	2
Expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	0	0	589	13	10

Chanraypatna.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 454 square miles. Head quarters at Chanraypatna. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

S. N.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.					
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.	
1	Anati ...	38	10	6,708	67	2	...	6,772	
2	Anekere ...	45	20	8,262	115	...	3	8,380	
3	Bágúru ...	50	10	5,918	13	...	...	5,931	
4	Chanraypatna ...	52	19	10,967	500	20	...	11,487	
5	Dilaga ...	38	6	6,049	14	...	66	6,129	
6	Hiresáve ...	43	3	8,258	23	...	...	8,281	
7	Nuggihalli ...	45	6	8,038	161	6	124	8,326	
8	Sravanbelgola ...	81	11	17,473	279	419	...	18,171	
9	Yeraganahala ...	31	6	4,686	...	...	...	4,686	
Total.....		468	91	76,354	1,172	444	193	78,163	

Principal places, with population.—Chanraypatna 2,676 ; Sravanbelgola 1,697 ; Nuggihalli 1,154 ; Bágúru 1,139 ; Hiresáve 1,051.

The taluk drains southwards to the Hemavati, and contains many large tanks. A few small streams in the north run east to the Naga, a feeder of the Shimsha (Tumkur District). It is a generally open and well cultivated country. The principal hills are the isolated peaks at the Jain settlement of Sravan Belgola. The soil is mostly fertile and produces the usual wet and dry crops, but to the north-east is generally shallow and very stony. Sravan Belgola is noted for the manufacture of brass vessels. Small articles of silk are made by Muhammadans at Chanraypatna.

This part of the District, after the overthrow of the Hoysala Ballala power, became one of the possessions of the chief of Narsipur. It was conquered by Chama Rája Wodayer in 1633, and annexed to Mysore.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	...	...	105	263	4	195	109	458
Culturable ...	...	...	7	593	12	216	20	169
Unculturable ...	...	...	52	500	271	153	324	13
Total.....			166	76	287	564	454	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 119,394—12—7, and from local cesses Rs. 3,710—3—5. The average incidence

of rent is R. 1—12—1 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 10, pie. Agriculturists form 21·7 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Hassan and Seringapatam-Shimoga roads cross at Chanraypatna, whence there are cross roads to Narsipur, to Sravan Belgola and to Nuggihalli. From this place there is a road to Hiresáve on the trunk road.

Chanraypatna.—A town situated in 12° 54' N. lat., 76° 26' E. long., 23 miles east of Hassan, on the Bangalore-Hassan road. Head quarters of the taluk bearing the same name, and a municipality.

Number of houses 552.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	1,133	2,219
Muhammádans	..	...	...	...	...	217	220	437
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20
Total.....						1,314	1,362	2,676

The town was originally called Kolatur, and consisted only of an agrahára. Machala Dévi and Santala Dévi, two dancing girls, built the large tank on the north-east. About the year 1600 Lakshmappa Nayak, the chief of Narsipur, took the place from Puttagirija the Hebbar, and bestowed it as a jaghir on his own son Chenna Ráya, whom he had obtained by favour of the god Chenna Ráyaswami, a name of Vishnu. To this deity a temple was erected, and the town was called *Chennaráyapatna* or *Channaráyapatna*.

The fort was built by a chief named Dodda Basavaiya, and when captured by Chama Rája Wodeyar of Mysore in 1633, was in possession of the chief of Narsipur. It was subsequently re-built by Haidar Ali, with a wet moat and traverse gateways, having suffered much in repeated attacks from the Mahrattas.

Municipal Funds.						1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	492 0 0	1,689 4 6
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	396 0 0	981 0 0

Halebid.—a village in the Belur taluk, 10 miles east of Belur, on the Belur-Banavar road.

Number of houses 246.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	607	585	1,192
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Christians.	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Total.....						615	592	1,207

The village of *Hale-bidu*, old ruins, marks the site of the ancient city of Dorasamudra, Dvárásamudra or Dvárávatipura, the wealthy capital of the Hoysala Ballála kings. The city appears to have been founded early in the 12th century, but must have been in great measure rebuilt in the middle of the 13th. by Vira Somesvara, as some inscriptions describe him as the founder,* although it is known to have been the capital of several of his predecessors on the throne. This would also account for the absence of the vestiges which might have been expected of the Vaishnava religion. He seems to have been driven by an attack of leprosy to retire to the neighbouring hill called Pushpagiri, where he received advice from the oracle to erect temples to Siva as a means of cure, and thus may have been undertaken the splendid monuments of art which exist to this day at Halebid. The city was taken by the Muhammadan general Kafur in 1310, and plundered of immense wealth. In 1326 another Muhammadan army carried off what remained, and totally destroyed the city. The fallen king, after this event, took up his residence at Tondanur (Tonnur, Mysore District).

The splendour of the city is attested not only by the account of the fabulous riches obtained from its conquest, as related by Muhammadan historians, but by its architectural monuments, which still rank among the masterpieces of Hindu art. The most remarkable of these are the Hoysalesvara and Kaiṭabhesvara temples. The latter was the smaller, and a gem of art. But a banyan tree, which had rooted itself in the *vimāna* or tower over the sanctum, dislodged the stones, and many of the figures thrust out of the walls have been removed to the Museum in Bangalore. The large Hoysalesvara temple, though never completed, is in better preservation. The marvellous elaboration of ornamental sculpture round the walls, and the general architectural effect, have elicited from the highest authority on these subjects † the opinion that “ taken altogether

* *Mys. Ins. T.*, S. 19.† FERGUSSON, *Hist. of Arch.*

it is perhaps the building on which the advocate of Hindu architecture would desire to take his stand." The critique will be found more at length in another part of this work.

The plain Jain bastis, though cast completely into the shade by the ornate Saiva temples, are also striking buildings. The city is said to have originally contained no less than 720. Three only now remain, those of Adināthesvara, Sāntesvara and Pārsvanāthesvara, the latter of which is the largest.

Portions of the old wall, and the site of the palace, are pointed out. The position of the royal stables is indicated by the fields still entered in the revenue accounts as the *līya* (stables). Part of an aqueduct, by which the city was supplied with water from the Yagache, may be seen on the south. The balapam or potstone used in the sculptures is found on the Pushpagiri, or hill of flowers, near the town.

The only part that survived the general ruin was the potters' street, which it is said was spared on account of the shelter afforded by a potter to a distracted princess, whose two sons being beheaded at the instance of a royal mistress they had slighted, and herself forbidden the city, she cursed it as well as the royal family, predicting the speedy destruction of both, save only the potters' street.

Harnhalli.—A taluk in the north. Area 164 square miles. Head quarters at Harnhalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Arsikere	40	18	9,118	103	...	2	9,223
2	Gandasi	35	15	8,008	173	...	...	8,181
3	Harnhalli	34	13	7,465	335	1	...	7,801
4	Kalyadi	35	14	5,175	17	...	...	5,192
5	Kittanakere	38	8	9,002	140	...	...	9,142
6	Kuruvanka	28	8	4,554	49	1	...	4,604
Total.....		208	76	43,322	817	2	2	44,143

Principal places, with population.—Harnhalli 2,234; Kenkere 1,439.

A few villages from Banavar were added in 1875. The waters of the taluk run northwards to the Vedayati in Kadur, and form several extensive tanks. In the north are the elevated Hirekal-gudda hills, on

one of which is a temple of Tirupati. The south-west is occupied by low stony hills and jungle.

There are some patches of black soil, on which Bengal gram and cotton are grown. In other soils a considerable cultivation of chillies is carried on, for the Malnad districts; also of castor oil. In Kuruvanka hobli tobacco is grown, but of an inferior description. The cocoa nuts of this taluk, allowed to remain on the tree till they drop, are much prized and largely exported in a dry state to Tiptur for the Bangalore and Belary markets. A small quantity of iron is smelted at Bagadi and used for agricultural implements.

There are numerous memorials of the Hoysala Ballala kings at Harnhalli and Arsikere, consisting of deserted temples and large stones covered with inscriptions. It formed part of the territory bestowed by the Vijayanagar kings upon Jagat Deva Ráyal; on the overthrow of whose power it was seized by Timmappa Nayak of Tarikere, in whose family it remained till overrun, together with the neighbouring districts, by Sivappa Nayak of Ikkeri in the 17th century. In 1690 it was incorporated with Mysore by treaty with that state.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	44	373	...	573	45	306
Culturable	...	...	...	2	241	10	490	18	91
Unculturable	...	...	...	16	250	88	693	105	243
Total.....				63	224	100	416	164	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 72,414—15—5, and from local cesses Rs. 2,225—13—11. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 2—9—0 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 anna 3 pie. Agriculturists form 20·6 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Shimoga and Seringapatam-Shimoga roads unite at Arsikere, whence also there is a road through Harnhalli to Hassan. A cross road from Tiptur to Hassan passes through Gandasi.

Harnhalli.—A town situated in 13° 15' N. lat., 76° 17' E. long., 19 miles north of Hassan, on the Hassan-Arsikere road. Head quarters of the Harnhalli taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 432.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	1,014	1,986
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	123	247
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....							1,097	1,137	2,234

The fort is said to have been erected in 1070 by Somesvara Raya, who must have been one of the Chalukya kings. The large Nagati tank was named after his daughter. There are several fine temples, partly in ruins, and other monuments, without the fort walls, which indicate the existence of a large city in former times. The inscriptions that are legible belong to the Hoysala Ballala rule. The particulars given under the taluk contain the further history of the place.

Municipal Funds.							1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0 0	253 1 3
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	81 0 0	159 9 6

Hassan.—A taluk towards the centre. Area 371 square miles. Head quarters at Hassan. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary	Second-ary.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Jains.	Chris-tians.	Total.
1	Alūr ...	55	26	9,511	321	7	...	9,839
2	Attāvāra ...	50	5	8,194	83	...	222	8,499
3	Chikkanagal ...	40	11	5,637	169	...	...	5,806
4	Grāma ...	62	22	11,120	160	122	4	11,406
5	Hassan ...	39	15	11,025	1,082	274	237	12,618
6	Honnāvāra ...	41	24	8,452	131	13	...	8,596
7	Kanagālu ...	64	32	10,782	142	...	...	10,924
8	Kansika ...	62	23	12,806	165	26	380	13,377
9	Mādhalli ...	41	6	5,616	83	...	...	5,699
10	Pālya ...	48	23	5,173	59	11	45	5,288
11	Sāligāme ...	52	12	8,043	233	180	...	8,461
Total.....		554	199	96,374	2,623	633	888	100,523

Principal places, with population.—Hassan 6,305; Grāma 1,797; Handanakere 1,022.

The Alūr, Pālya and Chikkanagal hoblis were added in 1875 from Maharajandurga.

The Yagache flows through the west and receives most of the small streams, but a considerable water-course, running down through the east to the Hemavati, forms a chain of numerous tanks. The Yagache is dammed near Hassan, and supplies the Halvagal channel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. It is proposed to extend it for 4 miles further. In the north is a group of hills called Sige gudda. There are some low hills on the south, separating the taluk from Arkalgud and Narsipur.

Hassan is the carrying taluk for the coffee districts which border it on the west, and supplies nearly all the carts required in this and the Kadur District. There is much good pasturage, and the large Sige gudda kával, belonging to the Amrit Mahal, will maintain 2,500 head of cattle.

The taluk was included successively in the Chalukya and Ballala dominions. It afterwards formed part of Balam and shared the fortunes of that province. It was incorporated with Mysore in 1690 by treaty with Ikkeri.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	77	381	2	168	79	549
Culturable	40	435	6	71	46	506
Unculturable	7	283	183	582	191	225
Total.....	125	459	192	181	318	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 130,488—10—9, and from local cesses Rs. 3,841—14—4. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 2—10—1 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 anna 2 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·5 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Mangalore trunk road by the Manjarabad ghat runs through Hassan, and from this town there are roads north-west to Belur, north to Harnahalli—with a branch north-east to Tiptur,—south-west to Kodlipet in Coorg, south to Arkalgud and south-east to Narsipur.

Hassan.—The chief town of the District, situated in 13° N. lat., 76° 9' E. long., 114 miles west of Bangalore.

Number of houses 1,182.

Population:					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,496	2,285	4,781
Muhammadians ... ..	...	...	...	...	531	482	1,013
Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...	157	117	274
Christians ... ..	...	...	...	...	122	115	237
Total.....					3,306	2,999	6,305

The original town was at the adjacent village of Chennapatna. This was founded in the 10th century by Bukkana or Bukka Nayak, said to be an officer despatched by the Chola king to put down the depredations committed by neighbouring petty chieftains. In this enterprise he succeeded so well that he received permission to erect a fort and petta on the site of his encampment. He named the place Chennapatna, the handsome city, and made the large tank between it and Hassan. After a prosperous rule of 43 years Bukka Nayak died, and was succeeded by his son Búchi Nayak, who after 6 years was followed by his son Chennappa Nayak, and he after 45 years by his son Búcha Nayak. The latter died after 50 years without leaving male issue.

Chennapatna was then conferred by the Ballala kings on Sanjiva Krishnappa Nayak. On one occasion a hare which he had started took to the town and entered the gates. While in great distress at this bad omen, Hásin-amma, the smiling goddess, appeared to him, and directed him to build a fort on the spot whence the hare had started, and where he would find her image. This he did and named the place *Hásana* after her. The present town therefore dates from the end of the 12th century. The sthala purana derives its name from a contraction of Sim-hásana-pura, and hither Janamájaya is said to have come.

Hassan was included in the province of Balam and partook of its fortunes until annexed to Mysore in 1690, during the reign of Chikka Deva Raja Wodeyar.

Municipal Funds.			1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	4,947 9 3	5,124 12 2	6,611 0 0	4,687 15 7
Expenditure	...	...	4,837 0 0	5,099 0 5	5,045 0 0	4,410 7 3

Hemavati.—Golden, also called in Kanarese *Yenne hole*, oily or shining river. One of the chief tributaries of the Kávéri. It rises just beyond the limits of the District, at Jávali, near Melbangádi, in Wastara taluk, and flowing south is joined near the head of the Bundh Ghat by the Sómavati. Continuing south through Manjarabad, past Saklespur, it receives the Aigur river near the place of that name, and the Kete halla at the Coorg frontier. Thence turning east, it crosses a small portion of Coorg, and re-entering Mysore receives the Yagache near Gorur. With an easterly course it flows past Narsipur to Ganni, some distance beyond

where it bends round to the south, and runs down into the Kávéri near Hoskote in Attikuppa taluk. Its length within this District is 113 miles.

Its waters are dammed in six places, from each of which channels are led off. The first dam is the Srirámdevara anicut in Narsipur taluk. This work was originally constructed of rough stone by Danáyaka Hebbáraiya in 1533. It afterwards breached, and was three times repaired during the administration of the Dewan Purnaiya. The dam was 1,000 feet long and 24 feet high. In 1863 it again breached, since which a new anicut has been erected by the Public Works Department, at a cost of Rs. 2,78,504, a little below the former spot, on the principle now adopted of making the dam water-tight, which none of the others are. Two channels are led off from it, the Uttara or North channel, 30 miles in length, on the left bank; and the Dakshina or South channel, 12 miles long, on the right. The former irrigates 1,244 acres, and the latter, which runs through the town of Narsipur, 560 acres. It is intended to extend them still farther.

The Madapur anicut, 10 miles below Narsipur, breached in 1863. The channels irrigated 417 acres.

The next dam is the Mandikere, giving rise to a channel of the same name, 25 miles long, on the right bank. It is a long, straggling work of dry rubble stone, irregular in its section, and is reported to have been built 400 years ago, at a probable cost of a lakh of rupees. The land irrigated consists of 798 acres of rice land and 172 of garden.

The Hemagiri dam, which comes next, is of the same structure as the former, and attributed to the same period. It probably cost Rs. 70,000. The channel drawn from it is 18 miles in length and irrigates 624 acres of rice land and 31 of garden; all of the richest soil, but bestowed as sarvamányam on Brahman inam holders, who are generally non-resident.

The fourth dam is the Akkihebbal. It is composed of two sections abutting on the island of Hospatna in the middle of the river. It is of the usual structure and is said to have been built in 1087, at a probable cost of Rs. 60,000. The channel is 8 miles long and irrigates 146 acres of rice land, with 73 of garden.

The last dam is the Kalhalli, built in 1396, at a cost probably of Rs. 60,000. The channel is a small one, 8 miles long, and irrigates 297 acres of rice land, the whole of which is assigned for the support of the Parkáswami, the guru of the Melukóte math.

The Hémávati is crossed at Sakleshpur by a fine iron girder bridge of four spans, formed by lattice girders, each 120 feet long and resting on cylinders. It was finished in 1870 at a cost of Rs. 194,620.

The river is fabled to be the daughter of Daksha and wife of Isvara. The insult put upon the latter in not being invited to Daksha's sacrifice led to her casting herself into the fire, from which when rescued she was of the colour of gold (hema). Becoming incarnate as the daughter of Himavat, she performed penance with the view of being reunited to Isvara, who appeared to her and directed her to take the form of a river for the good of the world.

Lokapavani (world-purifier).—A small stream running to the Káveri. It rises to the west of Nagamangala and flowing with a southerly course past the French Rocks (Mysore District), receives the stream from the Moti Talab and enters the Kaveri opposite the Karighatta peak, off the north-eastern point of the island of Seringapatam.

Malekal Tirupati.—A temple on the Hirekal hills, at Arsikere in the Harnhalli taluk. A flight of 1,700 steps leads to the top, the ascent of which is an efficacious substitute for a pilgrimage to the famous Tirupati in North Arcot.

Manjarabad.—A taluk in the west. Area 457 square miles. Head quarters at Sakleshpur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammads.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Baikero	49	32	6,224	373	5	40	6,641
2	Bálu	36	39	4,123	133	1	11	4,268
3	Banakkallu	30	23	5,185	106	2	2	5,295
4	Belagódu	42	59	5,110	155	52	3	5,320
5	Bellur	42	24	5,483	64	...	...	5,547
6	Bisale	50	41	4,151	23	13	3	4,195
7	Hetturu	50	34	5,925	111	33	35	6,104
8	Manjarabad	30	41	4,833	150	...	41	5,024
9	Mudazere	37	41	7,792	476	24	18	8,310
10	Muttige	54	64	5,855	113	3	403	6,374
11	Ugrihalli	49	13	5,818	141	...	25	5,984
12	Yessaluru	58	27	6,572	143	...	35	6,750
Total.....		527	438	67,076	1,992	133	616	69,817

Principal place, with population.—Sakleshpur 1,027. The hoblis of Muttige, Bálu and Belagód were added to Manjarabad from Maharajan-durga in 1875.

The whole taluk is Malnad, and comprises some of the most beautiful scenery in Mysore, flanked by the stupendous range of the Western Ghats.* The Hemavati flows from the north-western angle down the eastern side and leaves the taluk on the south-east. Near the head of the Bánd ghat it receives the Sonávati ; near Aigur, the Aigur river ; and on the Coorg frontier the Kete halla from the south. The western waters of the taluk flow down the Ghats to the Nétrávati in South Canara. There are 35 square miles of reserved forest in the taluk.

The soil on the hills is generally of a rich deep red, while in the valleys it is sometimes red and sometimes approaches to black. The grain principally cultivated is rice, which grows most luxuriantly in the valleys and fields cut in terraces on their sides. At the head of each valley is generally a small tank, with a common mud embankment, which serves to collect a little water from the spring rising above it, to be used when the rains hang off ; but artificial irrigation is generally rendered superfluous by the exceeding abundance of the rains.

The cultivation of coffee has now assumed great importance. Though not a quarter of a century old, it has already, by attracting the investment of European capital and the settlement of European planters, changed the face of the country and revolutionized the old feudal customs and immunities of this region. There are about 155 European coffee estates in the taluk, occupying 21,000 acres ; and 9,500 native holdings covering 9,000 acres.

The old name of this part of the country was Balam, said to be derived from *bala*, strength. The history of the province has already been given ; but the following succession of the chiefs, gathered from inscriptions, may be entered here. Manche Ayappa Nayak ; Hiriya Singappa

* The principal beauty lies in the wonderful contrasts which may be seen at a single glance. Scenery stern, rugged and precipitous is always to be enjoyed ; but when you can contrast it, in almost a single glance, with the softest features of an English park landscape, the effect is heightened to an extraordinary degree. Even amongst the hills themselves the contrasts are very striking, and nature seems to have furnished in a single group every variety of mountain conceivable. In Europe the Pyrenees are the Pyrenees, and the Cheviots the Cheviots, with one common feature pervading each range of hills. But from a piece of elevated land not far from the spot where Arthur Wellesley pitched his camp of occupation, may be seen a complete amphitheatre of frontier mountains, presenting the greatest variety of character ; one an overhanging precipice of rock, from which you may drop a stone thousands of feet into the gorge below ; the next all grass, and softly rounded at the summit with cattle grazing on the slopes ; a third rising abruptly into a pointed peak, with feathery strips of jungle clothing the lower ravines, and extending far up the mountain-side ; while to the north of the group stretches a barren, serrated, rocky range, which in turn is broken by hills of a milder type. *ELLIOT, Experiences of a Planter, I, 42.*

Nayak, received a grant of the territory from Vijayanagar in 1397 ; Chikka Singappa Nayak ; Hadapada Bayappa (or Jayappa) Nayak ; Krishnappa Nayak, ruling in 1548 ; Yerama Nayak ; Peddi Nayak, whose wife was Betamma. Each of the above was the son of his predecessor. Peddi Nayak had four sons, of whom the eldest, Krishnappa Nayak, was ruling in 1625. He appears to have been succeeded by his next brother Venkatadri Nayak, as the son of the latter, named Krishnappa Nayak, was ruling in 1638. For 150 years following no information has been discovered, but in 1783 Krishnappa Nayak was ruling, and in 1799 Venkatadri Nayak.

When the Aigur chief, as we have before seen, fled to Coorg in 1792 on the withdrawal of the British forces, he was invited back by Tippu Sultan and granted an estate yielding a revenue of 5,000 pagodas, composed of the mandes of Karodi, Yesalur, Aigur, Bisale and Huchangi. The remainder of the territory of Balam was annexed to Mysore, and a fort erected on one of the central heights for a garrison. The country being enveloped in fog when the Sultan inspected the works, he is said to have called it from that circumstance Manjarábád, 'the abode of fog' (*manju*.)

Manjarabad proper consists of six nads, sub-divided into 36 mandes. Each mande has a patel, and one of these in each nad is the Nad Patel, a position of much local weight and influence. The senior Nad Patel is called the Shime Ganda and has the precedence. Three of the nad patels are Lingayats and the other three Hale Wakkalu, ancient farmers. The mande and gráma patels are Devar Makkalu, God's children. The slaves, now free, were called Hale Makkalu, ancient children, and Holiaru.

The houses of the patels are generally fortified, and in some instances surrounded with a deep fosse. Within these precincts they still maintain much of the authority they formerly exercised as feudal chiefs, each farm being complete in itself, and in respect to the requirements of daily life independent of its neighbours. Cloths, blankets, household utensils and such other articles as cannot be made up or manufactured in the house, are readily procured at the fairs held in different parts.

The patels and head men are a fine manly race, very superior to those of the plains. Their usual dress is a black cumby, passed round the body and fastened over the left shoulder, leaving the right arm free. The waist is girded with a similar article or with a cloth, generally dark blue with a white stripe. The turbans are mostly white or dark blue with

a small gold edging. The labourers have a similar dress of coarser material and usually wear a leather skull cap. All classes carry a knife, and few are without a matchlock or musket.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	79	502	2	176	82	38
Culturable	...	...	...	...	3	180	3	180
Unculturable	...	...	10	595	315	467	326	422
Total.....			90	457	321	183	412	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 113,975—12—0, and from local cesses Rs. 2,795—3—11. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 2—3—7 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists formed 17·3 per cent of the population.

The Manjarabad ghat road from Hassan crosses the south through Saklespur ; and the Búnd ghat road from Belur the north through Mudagere. The taluk is intersected longitudinally by a road from Wastara through Mudagere and Sakleshpur to Kodlipet and Arkalgud, giving off cross roads to Hettur, to Yesalarpet and to Kenchammanna Hoskote. Roads from Kodlipet to Pálya and to Hassan pass through the south-east.

Melnukote.—A celebrated sacred town in the Attikuppa taluk, situated in 12° 40' N. lat., 76° 43' E. long., 12 miles west of the kasba, built on the rocky hills named Yadugiri overlooking the Moti Talab and the Kaveri valley towards Srirangapatam.

Number of houses 611.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,363	1,457	2,820
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Total.....						1,376	1,466	2,842

Mélu-kóte, superior fort, appears formerly to have been a large city. The remains of the Gopál Ráya gate on the south are of immense proportions. The former approaches are flagged with stones for a considerable distance. There is now a good road.

When the Vaishnava reformer Rámánujáchári fled from the persecution of the Chola king in the 12th century, he took refuge at Melukote

and lived there for 14 years. It thus became the chief seat of the Sri Vaishnava sect of Brahmans, who reaped the benefit of the conversion by their apostle of the Hoysala Ballala king Vishnu Varddhana in obtaining assignments of all the most fertile tracts of land in the neighbourhood, especially of the *ashṭa grāma* on either bank of the Kaveri.

In 1771, the Mahrattas having encamped to the south of the hill after their victory over Haidar Ali at Chinkurali, the Brahmans deserted Melukote, which was as usual plundered. For the sake of iron the immense wooden cars belonging to the temples were set on fire, and the flames spreading to the religious buildings some of them were entirely consumed. The principal temple is a square building of great dimensions but very plain, dedicated to Krishna under the name of Cheluva-pulle Rāya.* The original name of the idol appears to have been Rāma-priya. A more striking edifice is the temple of Narasimha, placed on the very summit of the rock. The large temple is richly endowed, having been under the special patronage of the late Maharaja, and has a most valuable collection of jewels. The Vaira Muḍi † festival, which is the chief annual celebration, is attended by 10,000 people. The guru of the Sri Vaishnava Brahmans, styled the Parakālaswami, lives at Melukote.

The inhabitants are nearly all Brahmans, 400 of whom are attached to the great temple and receive thence a daily allowance, some of them

* Although the image represents *Krishna*, it is commonly called *Chilla pulla Rāya*, or the darling prince; for *Chillapulla* is a term of endearment which mothers give to their infants, somewhat like our word darling. The reason of such an uncommon appellation being given to a mighty warrior is said to be as follows. On *Ramnuja's* going to *Melukote*, to perform his devotions at that celebrated shrine, he was informed that the place had been attacked by the *Ture* king of *Delhi* who had carried away the idol. The *Brahman* immediately set out for that capital; and on his arrival he found that the king had made a present of the image to his daughter; for it is said to be very handsome, and she asked for it as a plaything. All day the princess played with the image; at night the god assumed his own beautiful form, and enjoyed her bed; for *Krishna* is addicted to such kinds of adventures. This had continued for some time when *Ramanuja* arrived, and called on the image, repenting at the same time some powerful *montrous*; on which the idol immediately placed itself on the *Brahman's* knee. Having clasped it in his arms he called it his *Chillapulla* and they were both instantaneously conveyed to *Melukote*. The princess, quite desolate for the loss of her image, mounted a horse and followed as fast as she was able. She no sooner came near the idol than she disappeared, and is supposed to have been taken into its immediate substance; which in this country is a common way of the gods disposing of their favourites. A monument was built for the princess; but as she was a *Ture*, it would have been improper to place this building within the walls of the holy place; it has therefore been erected at the foot of the hill, under the most abrupt part of the rock. BUCHANAN, *Journ.* I, 342.

† Said to be a corruption of the words *Vajra mukuti*, diamond crown. Stolen from Vishnu by a serpent who carried it to *Pātāla*, it was recovered by *Garuda*, and presented to *Krishna*.

being men of learning. There is also a class of temple servants of Sudra extraction, consisting of musicians, dancing girls and Vaishnava or Sātānana. The only persons in the place who live by industry are a few families of weavers and some shopkeepers. The houses are roofed with tiles and have an odd look from being entirely covered with thorns. This is to keep off the monkeys which are very numerous, and which bearing a sacred character it would be a grievous sin to destroy.

Cloths of good quality are made here and ornamental punkahs or fans of the fragrant roots of the kuskus grass. There are many different kinds of rock on the hill. A strata of schistose mica has decayed into a white clay called *nāma*, which is used by all the Sri Vaishnavas of this region for painting the sectarian mark on their foreheads. Some of it is also sent for that purpose to Kási or Benares.

Nagamangala.—A taluk in the east. Area 313 square miles. Head quarters at Nagamangala. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Bellúru ...	30	8	5,494	301	195	...	5,990
2	Bhitoanahalli ...	53	74	11,120	243	...	2	11,865
3	Bhittigunavale ...	67	34	11,776	62	...	...	11,898
4	Manihalli ...	62	89	15,912	55	...	6	15,973
5	Nagamangala ...	65	70	15,643	370	...	2	16,015
6	Nagatthalli ...	31	5	5,672	38	68	7	5,785
7	Yekadahalli ...	51	27	7,723	71	2	...	7,796
Total.....		364	301	73,340	1,140	265	17	74,762

Principal places, with population.—Nagamangala 2,494 ; Bellúru 1,581 ; Kanagónahalli 1,321.

The Shimsha forms part of the eastern boundary and receives nearly all the smaller streams of the taluk. The Lókapávani has its sources in the south-west. The south contains some low ranges of hills. The same line appears in the north, the principal point being called Chunchin-giri. To the west of Nagamangala is a hill of talcose argillite, closely resembling potstone and used by the natives in the same way for pencils.

Nagamangala is the principal sheep breeding taluk of the District. As stated elsewhere a sheep farm was at one time maintained by Govern-

ment at Heriganhalli but given up in 1863. Saltpetre is obtained from *chaulu bhūmi* or saline earth to the extent of 10,800 lbs. a year and forwarded to Mysore to be used in the manufacture of gunpowder for the Raja's troops. Brass utensils are made by the Jains at Bellur.

The taluk was formerly included in the Chalukya dominions, as appears from an old inscription of the 5th century making a grant in the neighbourhood of Chunchangiri. It next came under the sway of the Hoysala Ballala kings, and subsequently under the Vijayanagar dynasty belonged to Jagat Deva Rāyal of Channapatna (Bangalore District). From him it was taken by the Raja of Mysore in 1630. Being in the line of march of the Mahrattas to Seringapatam, it more than once suffered from their depredations during the last century.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	95	484	10	453	105	297
Culturable	4	146	9	55	13	201
Unculturable	62	563	130	219	193	142
Total.....	162	553	150	67	313	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 85,662—11—1, and from local cesses Rs. 2,560—10—11. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—4—9 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 21·7 per cent of the population.

A road from Seringapatam to Sira runs through Nagamangala, and is crossed at Nelligere by the Bangalore-Hassan road. From Nagamangala there is a cross road to Attikuppa.

Nagamangala.—A town situated in 12° 49' N. lat., 76° 49' E. long., on the Seringapatam-Sira road, 61 miles south-east of Hassan. Head quarters of the taluk of the same name, and a municipality.

Number of houses 476.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	984	1,143	2,127
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	200	185	385
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total.....						1,186	1,308	2,494

It contains the remains of some fine temples and royal buildings. The inner fort was erected in 1270 by Chaimi Danayak; the outer fort in 1578 by Jagat Deva Ráyal, of whose dominions it was one of the chief towns. It was captured in 1630 by Cháma Rája Wodayer of Mysore. The town was reduced to ruins in 1792 by the Mahratta army under Parasu Ram Bhao and 150,000 palm trees destroyed.

Municipal Funds.						1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	116 0 0	182 9 6
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	54 0 0	282 6 0

Narsipur.—A taluk in the south. Area 473 square miles. Head quarters at Narsipur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Mubam-madans.	Jains.	Christi-ans.	Total.
1	Ganni...	39	11	6,216	98	...	1	6,315
2	Mádápura	18	3	3,807	38	1	...	3,846
3	Mávinkere	34	10	6,953	199	...	2	7,151
4	Narsipur	39	33	11,458	553	80	8	12,099
5	Niduvani	62	40	12,731	178	25	...	12,934
Total.....		192	97	41,165	1,063	108	11	42,345

Principal place, with population.—Narsipur 5,253. The taluk is watered on the north and east by the Hemavati, from which are drawn several channels. Near Narsipur are a few isolated hills. In the south and west of the taluk are considerable plains of high-lying stony land.

The Sri Rama Devara dam, the first across the Hemavati, is in this taluk, and gives rise to a north channel of 30 miles and a south channel of 12 miles, both of which it is proposed to extend. The latter runs through the town of Narsipur and irrigates 560 acres, the former irrigates 1,244 acres. The next dam, the Mádápúr, is breached. The channels from it irrigated 417 acres.

The taluk seems to have been the possession in the 12th century of a chief named Narsimha Nayak, who also owned Chanraypatna. It was conquered from his descendants in 1667 by Dodda Deva Raja of Mysore.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed. :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	43	225	1	324	44	549
Culturable	7	87	2	61	9	148
Unculturable	39	115	379	468	418	583
Total.....	89	427	383	213	473	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 52,452—8—3, and from local cesses Rs. 1,570—11—6. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—14—1 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 11 pie. Agriculturists form 21·5 per cent of the population.

The Mysore-Hassan road runs through Narsipur, whence there are roads north-east to Chanraypatna and west to Arkalgud.

Narsipur.—A town on the right bank of the Hemavati, situated in 12° 47' N. lat., 76° 18' E. long., 21 miles south-east of Hassan, on the Mysore-Hassan road. Head quarters of the Narsipur taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1,196.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,313	2,399	4,712
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	238	454
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	39	79
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Total.....							2,575	2,678	5,253

The fort was built in 1168 by Narsimha Nayak, a chief whose territories included Narsipur and Chanraypatna. The place was captured from his descendants in 1667 by the Raja of Mysore. The town is the residence of the guru of the Madhva Brahmins of the Uttaraji branch. Cloth of good quality is made here. The manufacture of *goni* bags gives occupation to a good many people.

Municipal Funds.							1873—74.			1874—75.		
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	0	0	654	1	4
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	0	0	553	4	9

Sakleshpur.—A town on the right bank of the Hemavati, situated in 12° 57' N. lat., 75° 51' E. long., 23 miles west of Hassan, on the

Bangalore-Mangalore road. Head quarters of the Manjarabad taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 212.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	448	474	920
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	53	42	95
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Total.....						507	520	1,027

It owes its importance to the spread of coffee cultivation, for the traffic connected with which the Hemavati has been spanned at this point by an iron girder bridge, leading to the Manjarabad Ghat road, over which trade finds an outlet to the port of Mangalore. The town derives its name from a temple on the bank of the river, dedicated to Sakalesvara (*s'akala Isvara*, the fragmentary Isvara).

Municipal Funds.						1873-74.	1874-75.
Income...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0 0	92 11 11
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	131 0 0	44 0 0

Sathalli.—A village in the Hassan taluk, 10 miles south-west of the chief town. Number of houses 116. Population 658.

The village is interesting as being the centre of a Christian agricultural community, which had its origin in the labours of the well known Abbé Dubois. Mr. Bowring says,* "There are twelve villages in the neighbourhood almost entirely inhabited by Christians, numbering about 1,000 souls. They are what are called caste Christians, that is to say, while following the Christian belief in all matters touching their faith and morals, they preserve their ancient social customs in everything which does not trench upon religion; and in respect to degrees of relationship in marriages and to succession to property have the same rules as their neighbours of the same caste who are not Christians." Attached to the church is a convent, where girls are taught by native nuns. There is a separate school for boys. The priests have also established a dispensary from which they supply medicine gratis to all comers.

Sravan-belgola.—An important village, between two rocky hills in the Chanaraypatna taluk, 8 miles south-east of the kasba.

* *Eastern Experiences*, 82.

Number of houses 306.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	598	633	1,231
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	24	32	56
Jains	...	...	...	...	176	234	410
Total.....					798	899	1,697

It is the chief seat of the Jain sect, being the residence of the principal guru. At the summit of Chandra betta, 3,250 feet above the level of the sea, is the colossal statue of Gomātesvara, 60 feet high and surrounded with numerous sacred buildings. On Indra betta there are also many temples, and between the hills a splendid tank (*beḷ-goḷa*). A considerable trade is carried on in brass utensils.

According to the tradition of the Jains, Bhadra Bāhu, one of the *śruta kevali*, as the immediate successors of the six personal disciples of their founder Vardhamāna or Mahāvira are called, died here in a cave on Indra Betta, while leading an emigration to the south from Ujjani, to escape a dreadful famine of 12 years' duration, which he had prognosticated. He is said to have been accompanied as his chief attendant by the celebrated emperor Chandragupta, who had abdicated the throne and adopted the life of a hermit. These events, which are borne out by rock inscriptions of great antiquity, though without a date, must be assigned to about the fourth century B. C. The grandson of Chandragupta, it is said, paid a visit to the spot with an army, out of whose encampment arose the town of Srāvana Belgola or Belgola of the Srāvaṇs, i. e. the Jains.

The gigantic statue was erected, as inscribed at its foot, by Chāmunda Rāya. Who he was and when he lived are questions involved in some obscurity. Tradition places him about 60 B. C. The surrounding enclosures were erected, as also inscribed at the foot of the statue, by Ganga Rāya. The image is nude and stands erect facing the north, being visible for many miles round the country. The face has the serene expression generally seen on Buddhist statues; the hair is curled in short spiral ringlets all over the head, while the ears are long and large. The figure is treated conventionally, the shoulders being very broad, the arms hanging straight down the sides with the thumbs turned outwards, the waist small. From the knee downwards the legs are somewhat dwarfed. The feet are placed on the figure of a lotus. Representations of ant-hills

rise on either side, with figures of a creeping plant springing from them, which twines over the thighs and the arms, terminating in a tendril with bunches of fruit. These symbolise the complete spiritual abstraction of a *yati*, absorbed and motionless during his long period of penance. Though by no means elegant, the image is not wanting in majestic and impressive grandeur. It was probably cut out of a rock which projected high above the hill, or the top of the hill itself may have been cut away. The figure has no support above the thighs. Though certainly a thousand years old, and it may be two, the stone looks as fresh as if newly quarried. Within the enclosure around are 72 small statues of a similar description in compartments.

That Sravan Belgola was an acknowledged seat of learning in early times is proved from the fact that a priest from there, named Akalanka Bhaṭṭa, was in 788 summoned to the court of Hemasitala at Kānchi, where having confuted the Buddhists in public disputation, he was instrumental in gaining their expulsion from the south of India to Ceylon. The temple was subsequently endowed by Narasimha and other Ballāla kings, but at the time of the conversion of Vishnu Varddhana to the Vaishnava faith by the reformer Rāmānujāchāri, the Jains suffered much persecution. Their influence at court however enabled them to bring about a compromise, which resulted, it is said, in a declaration that certain points of doctrine were common to both the Jains and the Vaishnavas. The Jain establishment, in common with others, was shorn of many of its privileges and emoluments by Tippu Sultan, and is now in a reduced condition. The place abounds in inscriptions, the most interesting of which are those cut in the face of the rock on Indrabhaṭṭa, in ancient characters a foot long.

Yagachi or Badari, the chief tributary of the Hémavati. It rises in the Baba Budan hills, and flowing south receives the Berinji halla from the west, passes the town of Belur, and joins the Hemavati near Gorur in the Arkalgud taluk. *Yagachi* in Kanarese and *Badari* in Sanskrit is the name of the jujube tree (*zizyphus*). There are three dams on the Yagachi in this District, from which irrigation channels are led off. The Bomdihalli dam in Belur taluk, which is the first, provides irrigation for 290 acres from a channel of 4 miles. The Halvagal dam, three miles west of Hassan, irrigates 176 acres; and the Chengravalli dam, three miles from the point of confluence with the Hemavati, irrigates 168 acres.

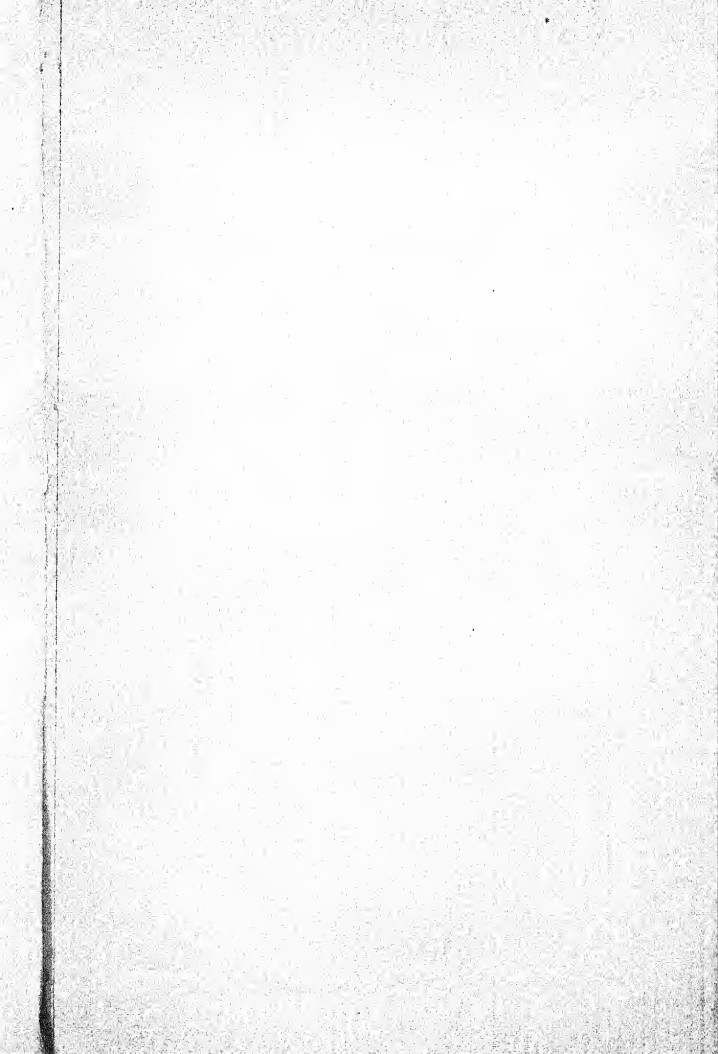
NAGAR DIVISION.

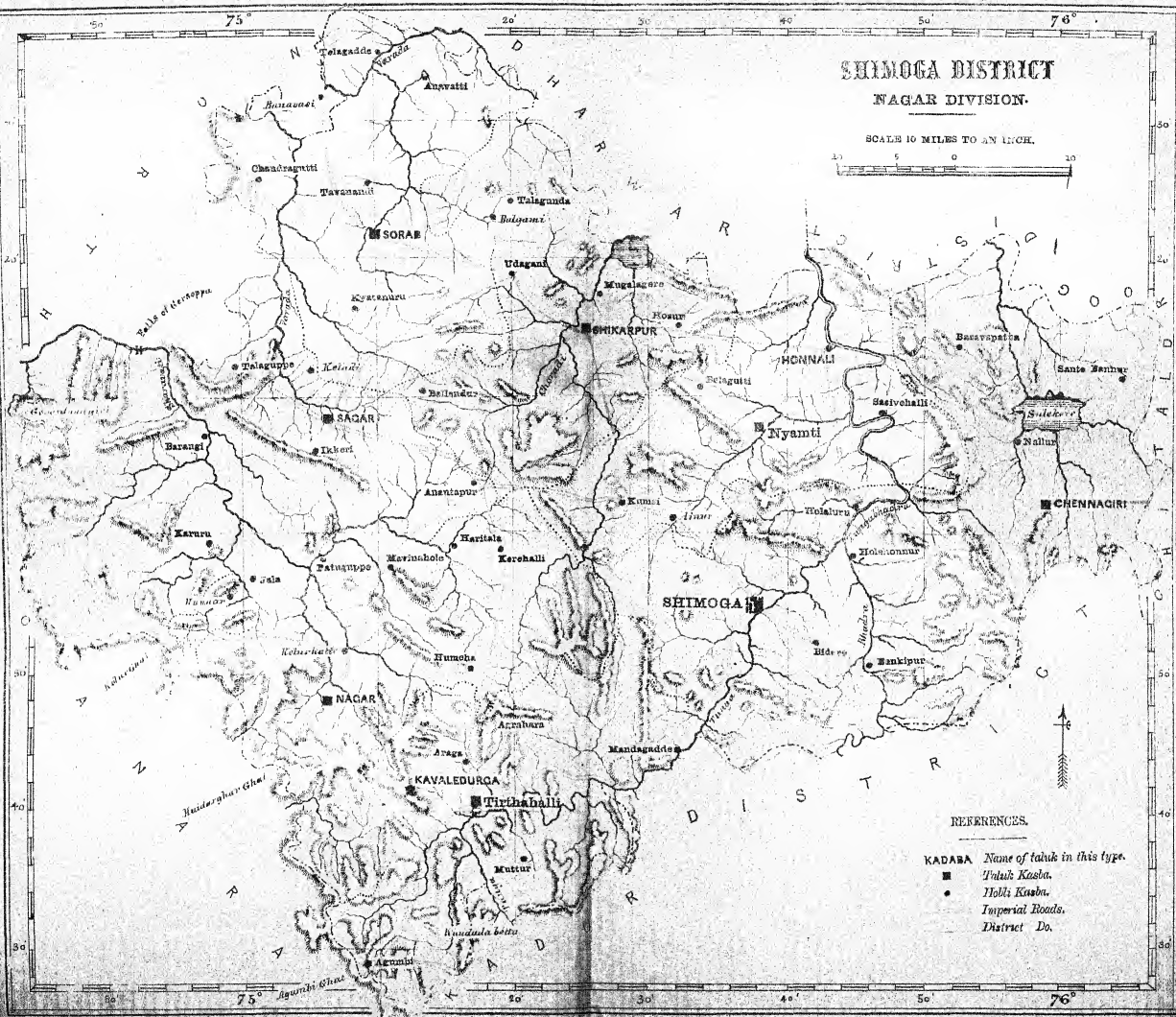
Nagar Division.

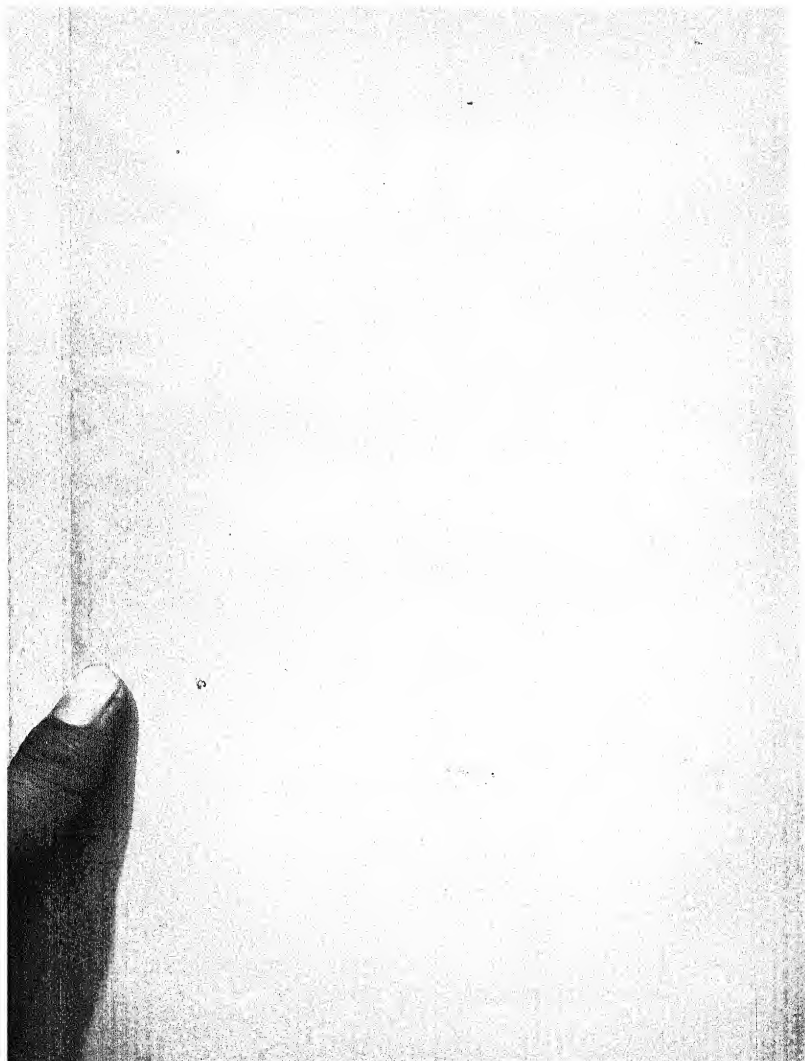
District.					Area.	Population.	Revenue.
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	sq. m. 3,797	498,976	Rs. 1,800,000
Kadur	...	...	...	...	2,294	332,381	950,000
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	4,471	581,380	1,050,000
Total.....					10,562	1,362,717	3,800,000

Towns containing a population of more than 5,000.

Shimoga	...	11,064.	Chitaldroog	...	5,812.
Devangere	...	6,596.	Tarikere	...	5,802.
Harihar	...	6,401.	Turuvannur	...	5,072.







SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—A District in the north-west, forming a part of the Nagar Division. It is situated between $13^{\circ} 35'$ and $14^{\circ} 14'$ north latitude, and between $73^{\circ} 40'$ and $75^{\circ} 55'$ east longitude. Its greatest length is 153 miles from east to west. From north to south it measures 74 miles.

Area.—Its area is computed at 3,797 square miles; of which 699 square miles 50 acres are under cultivation, 702 square miles 339 acres culturable, 2,395 square miles 251 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by Dharwar and on the west by North Canara, both belonging to the Bombay Presidency; on the east and south it is bounded by the Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts respectively, both included in the Nagar Division.

Sub-Divisions.—It is subdivided into 8 taluks :—

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Chennagiri ...	467	4	197	69,417
2	Honnali ...	498*	4	199	65,787
3	Kavaleedurga ...	276	5	606	50,681
4	Nagar ...	607*	7	510	43,546
5	Sagar ...	735*	6	559	60,231
6	Shikarapur ...	410*	6	193	68,210
7	Shimoga ...	533	5	282	78,031
8	Scrab ...	271	6	283	67,073
Total		3,797	43	2,829	493,976

Physical features.—A line drawn from Talguppa to Anantapur and thence to the Ghats through Masarur and Kavaleedurga, with one from this last point to Kodachádri Parvata, would nearly correspond with the watersheds which separate the main lines of drainage. All the streams to the south, east and north of the line flow to the Tunga-

* Approximate only.

bhadra ; those on the west to the Sharavati, and those on the south-west to the Gargita. The main part of the District therefore consists of the western slopes of the upper Tungabhadra valley.

This river is formed by the union, at Kudali, of the Tunga and the Bhadra, of which the former runs most of its course within this District, in a north-easterly direction. From the point of confluence of the united streams the river runs north to the frontier, which it follows north-eastwards to beyond Harihara, receiving on the left bank the Choradi and on the right the Haridra. Thence, leaving the Mysore, it runs north, separating Madras from Bombay until joined on the left by the Varada, when again turning north-east, it marks the boundary between Madras and the Nizam's dominions, and receiving on the right the Hagari or Vedavati, flows past Hampi, the site of the ancient cities of Kishkindha, Anegundi and Vijayanagar, into the Krishna beyond Karnul.

The Sharavati rises near Kavaledurga and, uniting with the Haridravati on the right, pursues a north-west course to the frontier. Thence turning west it hurls itself down the Ghats by the Joga or far-famed Falls of Gersoppa, a sheer descent of over 900 feet, and runs into the sea at Honavar (Honore).

The streams rising between Kodachadri Parvata and Kavaledurga flow west or south-west into the sea at Kundapur, the principal one being the Gargita, which descends to Canara from the head of the Haidar Ghar ghat.

The western side of the District, resting upon the Ghats, is very mountainous and covered with magnificent forest, the highest point being the Kodachadri Parvata, a fine peak situated 10 miles north west of Nagar. Its elevation is 4,446 feet above the level of the sea. Govardhangiri in Sagar, and Chandragutti in Sorab, are also conspicuous hills, the height of the latter being 2,836 feet.

The interior of the District is crossed at the central watershed by a chain of hills running from Mandagadde on the Tunga northwards, between Anantapur and Kumsi, towards Sorab, and by a range from Atavadi westwards through Ikkeri to Talguppa. On the east are two lines of low stony hills stretching from the south of Chennagiri to the frontier, one following the course of the Tungabhadra northwards, the other crossing that river near Hole Honnur and passing near Shikarpur. The south-west around Nagar and Kavaledurga is full of hills.

The general elevation of the District along the watershed is about 2,100 feet above sea level, falling to 1,900 in the east and west. The height of Anantapur has been determined as 2,101 feet ; east of which, Shimoga is 1,899 and Benkipur 1,872 ; while on the west, Talguppa is 1,956, Sagar 1,973, Kolar Katte 1,928, Nagar 1,887, and Haidarghar 1,896. The head of the chasm at the Falls of Gersoppa is 1,670 feet.

The greater part of the District is reckoned as Malnâd or hill country, which roughly speaking may be described as occupying all to the west of a line drawn from Shikarpur to Gajanur ; the eastern portion being Maidân or Bailu sîme, open country. The whole of the first named region presents a range of scenery abounding with every charm of tropical forests and mountain wilds. Trees of the largest size stand thickly together over miles of unbroken ranks, their giant trunks entwined with creepers of python dimensions, their massive arms decked with a thousand bright blossoming orchids. Birds of rare plumage flit from bough to bough. From the thick woods, which abruptly terminate on verdant swards, bison issue forth in the early morn and afternoon to browse on the rich herbage, while large herds of elk pass rapidly across the hill sides. Packs of wild dogs cross the path, hunting in company, and the warning boom of the great *langur* monkey is heard from the lofty trees. The bamboo forest has beauties of its own, whether waving in immense fronds of delicate green foliage, or whitening with its rice-like grain. Lively gardens of the elegant areca palm, for which Nagar is famous ; the *kâns* of Sorab, with the rich hues of the wild cinnamon and the sombre green of the jack, intermingled with the truncated leaf of the *bagni* palm, and the waving bunches of the pepper vine ; the magnificent avenues of the *dhûpa* tree in Sagar :—all unite to vary the attractions of a region replete with every natural beauty. The view from the head of the descent to the Falls of Gersoppa is probably one of the choicest bits of scenery in the world.

The features of the open country are tame in comparison with those of the woodland tracts, but there is much that is picturesque in the fertile taluk of Chennagiri with its large Sûlekere lake, the finest reservoir with one exception in the south of India.

Rocks.—Laterite is abundantly found and quarried in the western taluks. The squared blocks form the most common building material,

being used not only for dwelling houses, but for bridges and other public erections. Broken up it forms metalling for roads.

Minerals.—Iron ore is extracted in some parts. On the summit of the Ghats stones are frequently found possessing magnetic properties, as at Kodachádri.

Soil.—The general substratum of laterite in the western taluks, wherever it approaches the surface, checks vegetation. The soil in the rice valleys, so characteristic of the Malnad, is loose and sandy, while that of garden lands is stiff and clayey. The richest soil of the District is in the north-east, from the Súlekere northwards. The black soil here prevails, as also around Nyámti and Belgutti in Honnáli taluk.

Climate.—Approaching as it does at one point to within 8 miles of the sea, and extending eastwards nearly 100 miles, the District presents much variety of climate in different parts. For about 25 miles from the Ghats the south-west monsoon is felt in full force, the annual fall of rain at Nagar being from 150 to 170 inches. East of this line, however, the quantity rapidly diminishes, being at Shimoga about 31, and at Chennagiri only about 25, or less. At Shimoga, which is 40 miles from the nearest Ghats, the south-west monsoon often produces nothing more than driving clouds with a strong steady breeze and moist cool atmosphere, with occasional drizzle and a few days of moderately heavy rain. East of the junction of the Tunga and Bhadra, the wind blows during the height of the monsoon with much force, but the clouds which are carried along with it rarely break. The heaviest rains on this side are in May and October, and come in thunder storms from the eastward. The order of the seasons has been observed as follows by Mr. Stokes.

“In the middle of March, or a little before the commencement of the Hindu year, the weather becomes close and hot, the prevailing wind from the west being frequently interrupted by calms. In the course of the next fifteen days thunder showers fall, which are sometimes very violent, and the first or second is usually a hail storm, the hail stones varying from the size of a musket ball to that of a pigeon's egg. These occasional showers continue through the month of April, but the heat is relieved on the western side of the District by the sea breeze, which is felt distinctly at Shimoga. In May the weather gets still more uncertain, and before the close of the month one or more violent squalls

occur, accompanied with heavy rain. About the end of the first week in June the south-west monsoon generally sets in and blows almost without intermission until the end of July or middle of August. A break then ensues, which lasts for 15 or 20 days, usually with a clear sky and little wind or rain. The monsoon however returns again, sometimes with much force, and continues till the end of September, when the weather again becomes unsettled and thunder storms from the east alternate with hot sun-shine, till about the 10th of October, soon after which the north-east monsoon sets in. A dry wind, mostly with a clear sky, blows daily from nine o'clock A. M. till sunset, sometimes with great violence. The rapidity with which evaporation goes on during this wind is astonishing. The roads which have been broken up into deep quagmires become in a few days dusty, and not a vestige is left of the numerous pools which had been visible all over the country. The water in the paddy fields is dried up, and the crops, till then green, become immediately dry. At this time the nights are calm and very clear, and a heavy dew falls. The mornings are very cool and sometimes foggy. The cold increases till about the 10th of January, and from the middle of December till the end of January the thermometer at day-light is not often more than 50° ; the cold then moderates and the sea breeze is sometimes felt in the evening and at night, and commonly brings with it a heavy fog, which in the Malnad is so thick in the morning that objects cannot be seen at the distance of 10 yards. It seldom clears till past nine o'clock."

Temperature.—The thermometric observations have not been regularly registered. But from the

	1873.		1874.	
	9-30 A. M.	3-30 P. M.	9-30 A. M.	3-30 P. M.
January	...	...	77	79
February	80	86	79	85
March	...	...	79	82
April	85	92	84	91
May	83	91	80	87
June	79	88	78	78
July	...	...	77	78
August	77	81	77	78
September	79	82	76	75
October	76	81	78	81
November	...	...	77	80
December	78	81	75	79

marginally noted returns for 1873 and 1874 the maximum at Shimoga in the hottest month, May, has touched 85° at 9-30 A. M. and 92° at 3-30 P. M. In the coldest month, January, the range has been from 77° at the former hour to 79° at the latter.

Rain-fall.—The pluviometric register from 1837 to 1874, as given in

	In. c.		In. c.		In. c.	
1837	27.4	1850	38.5	1863	31.3	the margin, shews a mean rain-
1838	15.8	1851	20.3	1864	34.7	fall at Shimoga of 30.35 inches.
1839	31	1852	42.8	1865	34.1	The maximum was 64.46
1840	23.9	1853	28.4	1866	36.3	in 1872 and the minimum
1841	23.8	1854	26.1	1867	...	15.03 in 1843. As previously
1842	29	1855	15.6	1868	34.8	stated, this rate is very greatly
1843	15.3	1856	24.7	1869	26.27	exceeded in the Malnad districts
1844	30.7	1857	22.1	1870	42.74	according to their greater
1845	24.1	1858	33.4	1871	35.28	
1846	32.7	1859	31.8	1872	64.46	
1847	31.3	1860	20.5	1873	29.12	
1848	33.6	1861	25.8	1874	39.69	
1849	39.5	1862	24.7			

or less proximity to the Ghats. The highest fall of which record has been kept is 169.56 inches at Nagar in 1874.

The following are the results of observations taken at the head quarters of each taluk in 1873 and 1874. There was no rain from January to March.

1873.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Anantapur ...	3.20	4.40	6.85	16.5	11.37½	6.40	12.41½	...	...	In. c. 60.68½
Chennagiri ...	1.65	.92½	.45	1.83½	2.92½	1.47	71.27½	...	* 5	16.58½
Honnali ...	2.67	6.91	...	1.55	3.14½	1.25	7.4	...	...	22.56½
Kavaleedurga ...	2.35	2.62½	19.93	44.20½	20.97½	11.30	8.20	...	...	109.58½
Nagar ...	...	3.34½	83.10	75.70½	23.95	15.1½	5.14	...	1.20	157.14½
Sagar ...	...	1.20	9.70	40.50	15.80	5.10	6.45	...	...	78.75
Shikarpur ...	.60	1.2	2.10	4.80	6.83	1.35	2.43½	...	...	19.13½
Shimoga ...	1.57½	4.96½	2.4	5.18½	4.3½	2.21½	8.24½	...	.25	28.51½
Sorab ...	2	4	7.15	15.12½	13.72½	6.70	7.50	...	...	56.20
Means...	1.6	3.3	9.3	22.74	11.42	5.64	7.19	...	.16	60.27
1874.										
Anantapur ...	2.22½	6.75	16.10	34.27½	9.25	6.85	3.35	.85	...	79.15
Chennagiri ...	...	8.86	4.90	7.31	5.25	6.23	7.79	.99	...	41.93
Honnali ...	2.25	8.5	3.91	6.65	.30	3.50	7.90	.40	...	32.96
Kavaleedurga ...	.77	7.88½	42.92	41.81½	20.25	8.2	6.77½	.55	* 7½	129.6
Nagar ...	.15	6.32½	56.98½	58.71½	28.53	10.98	6.55½	1.17½	.15	169.56½
Sagar ...	1.10	4.45	19.60	37.85	7.75	6.65	3.45	.75	...	86.60
Shikarpur ...	.80	8.85	4.44	9.28	3.20	2.50	4.60	.80	.20	34.67
Shimoga ...	.25	7.97	5.25	6.90½	2.78½	6.95½	6.77½	1.20½	...	39.89½
Sorab ...	.12	3.90	13.90	23.20	8.50	7.5	7.65	...	...	69.32
Means...	.85	6.94	18.66	26	9.53	6.46	6.65	.69	* 4	75.82

Vegetation.—*The Western Ghats and the country immediately below them are covered with magnificent evergreen forest. Many of the hills are heavily wooded up to their summits. In some parts the under growth is dense, elsewhere the forest is open, and on all sides trees with clear stems to the first branch of from 80 to 100 feet meet the eye. The great bulk of these trees can scarcely be realized except by actual

* Compiled from the Annual Report of the Forest Department.

measurement. The more valuable kinds are poon, wild jack, ebony, somé, heigni, erool, dúpada mara, the large dévadáram, gamboge and a species of cedar. The wealth of timber in these forests is almost entirely unproductive, owing to the inaccessible nature of the country.

More to the east, as far as a line from Anavatti to midway between Shikarpur and Honnali and thence to Sakrebail, is a rich and productive belt of vegetation, including the káns of Sorab, areca palm and cardamom gardens, and the rich rice-flats of Ságar, Nagar and Kavaledurga. Within this tract are the State and District forests. The more important trees are teak, black wood, honne, matti, sampaji, arsentéga, alale, biridi, bilvára, bági, ságade or chendála, jambe, dindiga, hulvati or námadári, honal and mashi (two valuable timber trees not yet identified), jani, kadaga, kuli, kaltéka, nelli, navaládi, nandi, pachári, shi-anvige, tapasi, and kendatsal.

Teak, not of the largest size, is found in Shikarpur, Kumsi and Sakrebail. Bamboo is abundant everywhere. Sandal is most plentiful in Sorab, Ságar and Nagar taluks. It also grows in parts of Shimoga and Shikarpur, and a little in Chennagiri and Honnali.

The taluk of Sorab abounds with káns, many of which are cultivated with pepper vines, and sometimes coffee. The sago palm (*caryota urens*), is also much grown for the sake of its toddy. These káns are apparently the remains of the old forests, which appear once to have stretched as far east as Anavatti. At the present day at Anavatti itself there is no wood, and the surrounding country is clothed with either scrub jungle or small deciduous forest, generally pentapterous. Káns are found also in Ságar, Nagar and the other Malnád taluks, but those in Sorab are, from their number, situation and accessibility, the most valuable.

The Ságar taluk is not so thickly wooded as that of Sorab, except along the Gháts. The adjoining taluk of Nagar possesses heavy forests in the west, (though several of the hills are cleared,) but the wood grows generally in large káns, which are scattered unequally over the taluk. Going south to Kavaledurga much fine timber is found to the north of the Tunga, while to the south of the river the country is comparatively open. From Mandagadde in this taluk is a long stretch of wooded country, which runs north *viâ* Hannigeri through portions of the Shimo-

ga and Anantapur taluks to the confines of Sorab and Ságar. In this strip there is good teak, much fine second class timber, and a vast quantity of *inga xylocarpa*, which is largely used for making charcoal for the iron mines that abound near Masrúr, Shrigeri and other places in Anantapur and Shimoga.

Between Shikárpúr and Kumsi in Honnáli is a belt of jungle, parts of which have been placed on the State forest lists. In the eastern portions of these two taluks there is comparatively little wood. Between Shikarpur and Sorab is a quantity of small pentapterous jungle near Udagani and Sirálkoppa, which only requires conservation to grow up into a valuable second class forest.

The Honnali taluk is poorly wooded. Near Malébennúr, in the low hills to the east of the Tungabhadra, are the remains of old jungles, which apparently yielded small timber and much fuel. In Chennagiri there is very little wood; in the south-west of the taluk is a small jungle.

Forests.—The State Forests are the Masarur in Nagar, the Ambligalla in Shikarpur, the Kumsi in Honnali, and the Shankargudda and Sakrebail in Shimoga. The first three cover an area of 16 square miles, and the two last have an extent of 19 square miles.

Plantations.—At Sakrebail is a teak plantation of 30 acres. *Avenue trees* to the number of 50,648 had been planted on the public roads up to 31st March 1873, and there were 4,594 trees in *groves*.

Cultivation.—Rice is the principal cultivated product of the District, of which more than 60 kinds are enumerated. Areca-nut is extensively grown in Nagar, Ságar and Kavaledurga, that of the first named place being considered superior to any in the Province. Sugar-cane is largely reared in Shikarpur. Honnali chiefly produces different kinds of dry grains as well as cotton. Pepper grows wild in the forests of Nagar and Sorab, while cardamoms are produced in the jungles about Agumbi, though not so good as those raised in areca gardens.

The sowing of rice commences in April and continues on till well in July. Reaping commences in November and by the end of February or so is concluded. By the close of March, or a little after, the grain is threshed, and by the close of April or May is ready for the market.

The following are the names of the different kinds grown in the District :—

Sakalāti sanna	Chekkali bhatta	Varnagilli bhatta
Dāsar	Jangali	Chale
Nerlagiri	Hasar meluge	Nerogoli
Putti	Kare dāli	Haluganna
Bili	Hunse huvina	Kamariganna
Kempu	Bidane bija	Kempu dāli banna sāle
Marutra	Kakave	Bili
Nirlagiri	Jogarigina	Nimta
Gauri	Siddasāle	Bilikana begge
Bhangār kaddi bhatta	Sāmasāli	Juddi
Mentrusāle	Jrige sāli	Manlara
Kesari	Motalingana	Putti
Hasar kesari	Hasibilevina	Sampige dāli
Kempu	Bili hasadi	Betta kendāla
Hanesāle	Mara hasadi	Bāle sulī
Keruvina	Kugalli	Hunkal mardiga
Ambe mori	Kirvannana	Kavade doddiga
Hasadi	Hasangana	Kambu tige
Haralu honisana	Kodde	Pasta manjuri
Hudri	Karui	Bili mundākara
Jolasina	Gūgigonda	Kempu

Next to rice the most important wet crop is sugar cane of which the principal varieties cultivated are *kiri kablu*, *mara kablu*, *rastali*, and *pattapatti* or *rām rastali*. Planting operations commence in January and continue till June. The crop takes a twelve month or more to arrive at maturity, when it is cut and for the most part converted into jaggory, which is ready for the market about July of the year following that in which the cane was put down.

The coffee zone of the District is estimated to extend over 1,000 square miles, but a considerable portion of this area is not of the most favourable description. The number of plantations is 250, of which only half a dozen belong to Europeans.

In 1861 an effort was made to stimulate the production of cotton, by the establishment in convenient localities of cotton gins manufactured in a workshop set up at Shimoga, and by the distribution of American and Egyptian seed. But the attempt, owing to various causes, among others unfavourable seasons and the ravages of insects, to which the foreign plants seemed more particularly liable, was abandoned after a trial for two years.

Acreage under crops.—The number of acres cultivated with the principal crops is : rice 135,000, wheat 60, other food grains 925,000, oil seeds 6,000, sugar-cane 2,500, cotton 10,500, fibres 1,500, tobacco 160, coffee 5,000, vegetables 3,000, cocoa nut and areca nut 18,187.

Crops.—The following list shews the quantity and value of each article of produce in the District, together with the quantity and value exported and imported in one year :—

Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.	Produced in the District.		Exported.		Imported.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CEREALS.								
Baregu	Panicum millicecum...	...	Kandis.	Rupess.	Kandis.	Rupess.	Kandis.	Rupess.
Bhatta	Oryza sativa	Rice	20	100	309,102	1,545,510	10,110	181,300
Gobbi	Triticum aristatum...	Wheat	448,718	2,536,272	...	...	18,000	45,000
Hāraka	Panicum semiverticillatum	...	25	625	...	...	...	...
Jala	Holcus sorghum	Great millet	48	192	...	...	...	...
Mavane	Panicum filicem	Italian millet	50,530	404,240	120	960	30	280
Rāgi	Cynodorus coccineus	Ragi	8,108	6,440	...	...	2	30
Saṃje	Holcus spretus	Spiked millet	159,510	1,274,960	23,000	181,000	92	272
Same	Panicum frumentaceum	Little millet	7	28	...	...	10	60
			1,200	4,800	...	...	...	...
PULSES.								
Alasandi	Dolichos catjang	...	55	400	...	...	...	...
Avare	Dolichos lablab	Cow gram	1,537	12,929	320	2,560	520	5,200
Hesaru	Phaseolus mungo	Green gram	510	6,120	...	...	2,350	18,612
Hurali	Dolichos uniflorus	Horse gram	20,270	162,160	2,340	18,768	344	2,752
Kadale	Cicer arietinum	Bengal gram	760	16,300	31	651	413	8,107
Korāni	Pisum sativum	Pisum seed	4,663	25,660	45	247	94	3,990
Togari	Cajanus indicus	Pigeon pea, dell	1,200	24,000	...	...	20	400
Uddu	Phaseolus mininus	Black gram	195	2,510	...	...	478	8,864
OIL SEEDS.								
Arase	Linum usitatissimum	Linseed	20	200	...	...	...	...
Dod haralu	Ricinus communis	Castor	1,620	19,440	...	...	240	3,040
Odeilu	Sesamum orientale	Gingelli	250	3,652	10	134	121	2,420
Pandi	Hibiscus cannabinus	Okian hemp	20	40	...	...	...	...

Kannada.	Botanical.	English.	Produced in the District.		Exported.		Imported.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VEGETABLES.								
Belluli	Allium sativum	Garlic	Mds. 215	430	...	...	437	877
Kotumbi	Cordium sativum	Coriander	Mds. 170	563	...	...	1,167	1,273
Messakalyi	Caryum annuum	Chilly	54,019	54,019	1,320	1,320	4,589	5,611
Meyra	Trigonalla tenuis grecum	Pengreek	Mds. 64	384	10	60	7	351
Nirali	Allium esca	Onion	5,400	5,400	3,088	3,088	2,679	2,744
Shave	Silvestris dichotoma	Mustard	Mds. 624	6,240	110	1,100	24	611
Sunti	Ammonium zinziber	Dry ginger	Mds. 30	60	...	...	30	180
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Adike	Areca catechu	Areca nut	273,860	1,642,860	260,412	1,562,472	246	1,797
Arina	Curcuma longa	Turmeric	Mds. 654	2,338	200	700	448	1,772
Bale hamu	Musa sapientum	Plantain	No. 8,684,000	5,680	152,000	1,140	114,000	848
Garja	Cannabis sativa	Hemp	Mds. 50	1,000	...	...	100	2,000
Hatti	Coccyrum indicum	Cotton	16,300	32,600	...	...	125	250
Hogayyup	Nicotina tabacum	Tobacco	Mds. 471	2,365	...	...	4,258	22,426
Hunse	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	3,509	19,780	333	333	3,242	3,242
Kabu	Saccharum officinale	Sugarcane	191,780	191,780	4,842	19,320	...	...
Kapi	Coffea arabica	Coffee	4,901	16,604	...	...	...	...
Kobari	Dry coca nut	Sadflower	Mds. 144	816	...	...	1,257	8,135
Kosumba	Cardianus tinctorius	Black pepper	Mds. 8	48	...	...	10	100
Onam	Piper nigrum	Sisonopa weed	13,120	54,360	3,570	200	405	2,140
Siga kalyi	Mimosa ananum	Coconut	Mds. 100	400	60	300	40	180
Tanaka kalyi	Cocos nucifera	Tanaka	2,340	1,170	15,050	949	...	...
Tanaka kalyi	Cocos nucifera	Tanaka	No. 37,208	2,335	15,050	949	98,351	6,052
Tanaka kalyi	Fraxin leaf	Fraxin leaf	170,377	170,377	1,685,650	85,425	610,122	127,10
Yadaki	Ammonium repens	Cardamom	Mds. 122	7,520	76	4,560	1	80

Besides the articles contained in the above list, almost all the varieties of native vegetables are grown in gardens; where also are reared different kinds of fruits, such as mango, orange, lime, citron, guava, jack, jambalum, rose apple, custard apple, pine apple, and rām-phal (bull's heart).

The places to which the agricultural productions of the District are exported are : Dharwar, Canara, Bellary, Birur, Chitaldroog, Harihar, Davangere, Koppa, Yedehalli, and Tarikere. The imports are chiefly from Dharwar, Canara, Coompta, Bellary, Kadur and Chitaldroog districts, Chiknayakanhalli, Mysore and Bangalore.

Wild animals.—The larger game is most abundant in Sagar, where bison are common and elephants occasionally met with. Tigers, panthers and bears, which are the most feared by the people, are found principally to the west of Shimoga and in Shikarpur. In Chennagiri their numbers have been very greatly reduced. The wild boar, so destructive to crops, abounds in Chennagiri, Nagar and other parts. Sambar, chital, and jungle sheep are general in the wooded tracts.

Birds.—Wild geese, ducks, and teal frequent the tanks in Chennagiri and Shimoga, while pea fowl and jungle fowl are to be had in the woods.

Reptiles.—The crocodile is to be found in some of the streams, especially in the Tunga and in the tanks communicating with it.

Domestic animals.—The best cattle in the District are to be met with in Chennagiri, where there are several large kávals belonging to the Amrit Mahal. About Shimoga the bullocks are a short thickset breed, well adapted for agricultural purposes. The cows are very indifferent and give but little milk. Buffaloes are reared for the Malnad, the females being reserved for the dairy. These powerful animals are much used in Shikarpur for all purposes. Drovers of pack bullocks are kept in Nagar for the transport of grain to the coast. They are small in size and poorly nourished. During the rainy season they are driven to the large pasture grounds of Sagar, the grass in which, though very coarse, is considered good for cattle, as they thrive here better than in any other part of the Malnad. Asses are numerous in the neighbourhood of Shimoga, where also a few sheep and goats of inferior breed are reared.

Live Stock.—The District contains 385,216 cows and bullocks, 921 horses, 1,954 ponies, 1,671 donkeys, 44,399 sheep and goats, and 3,594 pigs.

HISTORY.

There are three copper plate inscriptions in the District claiming to be grants made by the emperor Janamejaya, son of Parikshit, of the lunar line. This is the monarch to whom the Maha Bharata was recited. Though all three are dated, only one gives a number to the year, namely 89 of the Yudhishtira era, which would be equivalent to 3012 B. C.* In the other two grants the king is represented as ruling at Hastinápura, in this one at Kishkindha-nagara. The latter was situated on the Pampa or Tungabhadra, and is identified with the present village of Hampe in the Bellary District, where subsequently arose the city of Anegundi, Sanskritized into Hastinavati, and still later the capital of Vijayanagar. The date and genuineness of these grants, or rather of the one best known, that of the Gauj agra-hára, have been the subject of much controversy. A calculation based on the astronomical conjunctions mentioned in it is said† to result in the date 1521 A. D., the period of the Vijayanagar kings; but a distinguished Siddhánti has made a calculation for me deducing the date 3066 B. C. A Chalukya inscription, lately discovered, bearing date saka 366 (A. D. 444) seems likely to throw light upon the subject.

The legend of Jamadagni and Renuka is also applied to this District, and at Chandragutti the latter is said to have performed the *sahágama-na* and became a *sati*, leaving to her son Parasu Ráma the fulfilment of a curse upon Kártiviryárjuna, the murderer of her husband.

Another place of undoubted antiquity is the village of Kubattur in Sorab. Its former name was Kuntala-nagara, and tradition declares it to have been the capital of Chandrabása, the romantic story of whose life occurs as an episode in the Maha Bhárata ‡ and is related at length in the Kanarese Jaimini Bharata.

* In PRINSEP'S *Useful Tables* Janamejaya is assigned to 1300 B. C. on the authority of Prof. Wilson according to the *Bhágavata Purana*.—THOMAS, *Ind. Antiquities* II. 237

BUCHANAN was shewn a copy of an inscription at Banavasi dated in 169 of the Yudhishtira era.—*Jour.* II, 362.

† *J. Bo. Br. R. A. S.* x, 81.

‡ See translation in WHEELER, *Hist. Ind.* I. 522.

Kadambas.—The earliest authentic history relating to the District is connected with the Kadamba kings, whose capital was at Banavasi on the north-west frontier of Sorab. This city is mentioned as one of the places to which a *thero* or Buddhist missionary was despatched after the third convocation, 245 B. C., and also by Ptolemy in his geographical tables compiled early in the 2nd century A. D.

The Kadambas ruled over Haiga and Tuluva, now forming parts of Dharwar and N. Canara, and extended their possessions over the north-west of Mysore as far as the Kongu or Chera kingdom. Of Trinetra Kadamba or Trilochana Kadamba, described as the founder of the dynasty, there are inscriptions dated 168 A. D.* The establishment of Jayantipur or Banavasi is ascribed to Mayūra Varmma of the Kadamba line, who is also said to have introduced Brahman colonists, the avowed progenitors of the present Haiga Brahmans, from Ahichchhatra, the capital of North Panchála or Rohilkhand.† In the beginning of the 5th century we have evidence that Madhava II, the Kongu king, whose capital was at Talkad (Mysore District), married the sister of the Kadamba king Krishna Varmma.‡ The Kadambas were subdued in the 6th century by the Chalukya king Kirtti Varmma, and from this time forward appear only as feudatories. For some time their authority seems to have been limited to the province of Hángal or Panangal,§ but from the 11th century they are described as lords of Banavasi, Panangal and other neighbouring districts. Prior to this, Balagámi in Shikarpur taluk had become the capital of the Banavasi nád, and the vestiges are still abundant of its former greatness and wealth. The Kadamba line may be traced by inscriptions, under the Kalachuryas and the Hoysala Ballálas, down to the foundation in the 14th century of Vijayanagar. It is even possible that the progenitors of the Vijayanagar sovereigns were connected with the Kadambas.*

Chalukyas.—The Chalukyas, claiming to be of the lunar line and former rulers of Ayodhya, first crossed the Nerbudda and appeared in the Dekhan in the person of Jaya Simha, who, in the fourth century, de-

* WILSON, *McK. Coll.* I. civ

† CUNNINGHAM, *Arch. Surv. Rep.* I. 235.

‡ *Ind. Ant.* I. 364; II. 155.

§ In Dharwar, just over the northern frontier of Sorab.

feated and destroyed the Ratta raja. He was subsequently killed in a contest with the Pallava king, but his immediate successors subdued the whole of Kuntala-desa (the south of the Bombay Presidency), with great part of Mysore as far as the Kongu or Chera kingdom, and by the 5th century had established their capital at Kalyána, in the west of the present Nizam's dominions. In the 7th century a branch of the Chalukyas was established in the east, at Vengi, and the two families ruled over the whole of the table-land between the Nerbudda and the upper Kávéri, with the coast of the Bay of Bengal from Ganjam to Nellore, down to the 12th century. The Shimoga District continued within the territory of the western Chalukyas. Their fortunes suffered some relapse in the 9th century and the Rattas regained power.

Humcha.—At this time we find a Jain principality established at Humcha, founded by Jinadatta, of the solar race, and prince of the northern Mathura (on the Jumna, near Agra.) This event is assigned to the year 500 of the fifth Kali yuga of the Jains, or 159 B. C. It seems more probable that the dynasty arose about the 7th century, after the power of the Kadambas had been circumscribed by their superiors the Chalukyas. Under the latter, Humcha kings, bearing successively the title of Shantana Deva, can be traced by inscriptions in the 10th and 11th centuries. Jinadatta brought under his sway all the country as far as Kalasa (Kadur District); then descending the Ghats to Sisila or Sisukali, finally established his capital at Karkala (S. Canara), appointing lieutenants at Barkur, Bangádi, Múdu Bidare and Mulki. The territories thus acquired yielded a revenue of 9 lakhs of pagodas above and 9 lakhs below the ghats. His successors, under the general title of Bhairasu Wadeyar, continued in power down to the 16th century, being subordinate in turn to the Chalukyas, the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar kings, until their territories were subdued by the Keladi chiefs. The last of them, it is said, having no son, divided his territories among his seven daughters.

In 973 Taila retrieved the fate of the Chalukya empire and his successors ruled with great glory. The power of the Kalyána dynasty was at its zenith in the 11th century, under Vikramáditya, who established the Chalukya Vikrama era, used in subsequent inscriptions for nearly 200 years. In 1155 the Chalukya king was dethroned by his general Bijjala Deva of the Kalachurya line, a family which had

been subdued at the same time as the Rattas. The Chalukya power thus came to an end. The king retired to Banavasi, and a feeble remnant of the state appears afterwards to have survived in the Konkan for about a century later. The name then disappears from history.

Kalachuryas.—The Kalachuryas possessed themselves of most of the Chalukya dominions * and ruled at Kalyána for three generations, down to 1182. During the reign of Bijjala Deva, before mentioned, it was that the Lingayat religion which prevails throughout the Kanarese countries arose, its founder Basava being his prime minister, whose sister, famed for her beauty, the king had married. No mention occurs after the 12th century of the Kalachuryas.

Hoysala Ballalas.—This brings us to the time when the Hoysala Ballálas of Dorasamudra (Halebid, Hassan District) had subdued the whole of Mysore. Among the provinces ruled by Vishnu Varddhana of that line are included Banavasi, Hángal and Nonambavádi, the first two forming the north of the District and the third probably including a part of the east. Vira Ballála, advancing north of the Tungabhadra, came into collision with the Yádavas of Devagiri (Daulatabad), who were originally a branch of the Ballalas. † Between the forces of these two powers several engagements took place. At one time, in the 12th century, the Hoysalas advanced as far as the Krishna. A century later the Yádavas appear by inscriptions to have secured the allegiance of the Kadambas and gained possession of the northern parts of the District.‡

The Muhammadans now appear on the scene. Devagiri was reduced in 1294 by Ala ud Din, and twenty years later the Yadava line was extinguished. Dorasamudra was sacked in 1310 by Kafur, and totally destroyed in 1326, which terminated the Hoysala Ballala power.

Vijayanagar.—The Vijayanagar empire next arose, the oundation of that city on the Tungabhadra being assigned to the year 1336. Within its dominions were ultimately comprised all the countries south of the Krishna. Towards the close of its ascendancy were established the houses of the Keladi, Ikkeri or Bednur chiefs in the west, and the Basva-patna or Tarikere chiefs in the east.

* Their inscriptions occur at Balgami and Harihar.

† *Mad. J. Lit. & Sc.* xviii, 219.

‡ *Mys. Ins.* S, S, 26.

Keladi.—The origin of the former, who were Lingayats, is as follows. Bhadraraya, a Malava Gauda of Keladi, is said to have discovered a hidden treasure, which, after sacrificing two of his slaves, he took possession of and therewith built a fort. He next visited the court of Vijayanagar and obtained from Sadá Siva Ráya, then ruling, a grant of the government of Barkur, Mangalur, and Chandragutti, with the title of Sadá Siva Náyak.* This was in 1560. His successor transferred the capital to Ikkéri. In 1639, during the reign of Venkatappa Nayak, the capital was again removed, and established at Bednur, Sivappa Nayak being regent. This able administrator threw off dependence on the fallen Vijayanagar sovereign, and conquered as far as Shimoga eastwards, with all the coast westwards. He succeeded to the government in 1648 and is the most celebrated of the line, not only for the extent of his conquests but for his politic regulations, which will be elsewhere described. We have seen in the history of the Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Districts how he overran the province of Balam; also how he granted protection to Sri Ranga Ráyal, the viceroy of Vijayanagar,—who had been forced to surrender Seringapatam in 1610 to the Raja of Mysore,—establishing him in a government at Sakraypatna and even adventuring to besiege Seringapatam in his behalf. Sivappa Nayak died in 1670, and the government continued in the same family till 1763, when Bednur was captured by Haidar Ali, and the District thus annexed to Mysore. The Ráni Virammáji, with her adopted son, fled to Balláráyandurga (Kadur District), a strong fortress at the head of the Kudakal pass; but being surrounded by Haidar's troops she was taken prisoner and sent to Madgiri (Támkúr District), where she died.

Basvapatna.—The founder of the Basvapatna family appears to have been Dhúma Raja, who coming from, it is said, Vijayanagar, formed an alliance with a Bedar family and established himself at the Dhumi hill. His son Kongana Nayak built the fort of Basvapatna, and subdued a territory extending from Harihar and Kumsi to Tarikere and Bagur. Hanumappa Nayak, who succeeded, appears to have been confirmed in these possessions by the Vijayanagar sovereign and to have founded Sante Bennur. The family were driven from their northern possessions by the Bijapur army under Ran-dulha Khan in 1636.

* The Jain account is that the last of the Hamecha kings became a Shivabakta, taking the name of Ganta Wadeyar; that he was the progenitor of the Keladi family, and that owing to his change of faith the provincial governors threw off their allegiance.

At the beginning of the 18th century this part of the District was the scene of much contest between the Chitaldroog and Bednur troops, culminating in 1748 in the decisive battle of Mayakonda in which Madakeri Nayak, the palegar of Chitaldroog, was slain, and Chanda Sahib, the claimant to the Nabobship of Arcot, who had espoused his cause, captured by the Bednur army. The Nawab of Savanur then held it for a short time, until the whole, with Bednur, was included in Mysore by the conquests of Haidar Ali. His successes in Sunda and Savanur led to an invasion by the Mahrattas in 1765, repeated on several occasions afterwards. From the devastation of Shimoga and the open country in 1791 by the army under Parasuram Bhao a famine ensued.

After the death of Tippu Sultan and the restoration of the Hindu government in 1799, parts of the District were ravaged by Dhundia Wahag, a prisoner at Seringapatam who had obtained release at the time of the capture ; but he was speedily put down by Colonel Wellesley, being killed in a cavalry charge led by that illustrious warrior in person. The tranquility thus restored continued until 1830. But during the greater part of this time the principal authority had been left too much in the hands of one family. Every office was gradually filled with Deshastha Brahmans, who made themselves obnoxious to the Lingayats. A system of secret plunder was connived at, of which they and their patrons reaped the benefit. At the same time the mode of farming the revenue laid the people under burdens from which there was no redress. Matters grew to such a pitch that in 1830 the gaṇḍas and ryots assembled in kṛṭas or indignation meetings at Basvapatna and Honnali. The discontent was fomented by a pretender to the Bednur throne, named Budi Basavappa, who formed insurgent bands ; and these again were shortly joined by Rangappa Nayak, the head of the Tarikere family, and by numbers of Thugs, professional stranglers. The Raja's troops failed to put down the now open revolt and he was obliged to seek the aid of a British force. The suppression of the insurrection in 1831 was followed by an inquiry into the causes which had led to it, and as the result of that investigation the government was placed under British Commissioners. The District has since that time not only enjoyed the blessing of peace but advanced in a course of prosperity which has effectually obliterated all traces of the disorders by which it was previously afflicted.

POPULATION.

Number.—The entire population of the District is 498,976, of which number 258,446 are males and 240,530 females.

Density.—This gives 131·4 persons to the square mile. The Sorab taluk was the most thickly peopled at the time of the census, containing 247·5 persons to the square mile. In Kavaledurga there were 183, in Shikarpur 150, and in Shimoga 148.

By Religion.—The following table represents the numbers according to religion :—

Class.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Per-centage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus	159,617	146,154	82,557	79,966	468,294	93·85
Muhammadians	8,744	7,774	4,797	4,283	25,598	5·13
Jains	1,512	1,293	656	638	4,099	·82
Christians	393	264	169	158	984	·19
Others	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total.....	170,267	155,485	88,179	85,045	498,976	...

Distribution.—The distribution of population by taluks is shewn in the table below :—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muham- madians.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Chennagiri	65,709	3,705	2	1	69,417
Honnali	61,986	3,570	231	...	65,787
Kavaledurga	49,408	1,063	16	194	50,681
Nagar	42,890	513	113	90	43,546
Sagar	54,915	1,671	3,544	101	60,231
Shikarpur	59,125	4,032	48	5	63,210
Shimoga	69,935	8,433	78	584	79,031*
Sorab	64,386	2,611	67	9	67,073
Total.....	468,294	25,598	4,099	984	498,976

Increase.—The growth of the population during 33 years may be judged of from the accompanying statistics for 1838 and 1853—54 ; the former taken from Mr. Stokes' Report, the latter from the *Khāneshumārī* accounts. In the first period of 15 years the total number of inhabitants increased, apparently, from 304,128 to 427,179, or at the rate of 40·4 per

* Includes 1 Parsi.

cent ; and in the second period of 18 years to 498,976, or at the rate of only 16·8 per cent. For the whole 33 years, or one generation, the rate of increase was 64 per cent. The great advance which took place between 1838 and 1853 bears ample testimony to the beneficial effect of the restoration of order under British rule, following upon the disturbances in Nagar which had desolated the country for some years previously ; but even allowing for this, it seems extremely probable that the first numbers may have been understated. The rate of increase since 1853 is remarkably low, being only half that of any other District in Mysore.

Hindus.—The followers of Vishnu and of Shiva number 183,853 and 284,441 respectively, as given below :—

Hindus.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	95,646	88,207	183,853
Saiva	...	...	...	...	...	146,528	137,913	284,441
Total.....						242,174	226,120	468,294

Brahmans.—This class is thus represented among the three sects :—

Brahmans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Smārta ..	...	...	...	...	...	10,553	9,882	20,435
Mādhva...	...	...	...	...	...	2,881	2,760	5,641
Sri Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	262	201	463
Total.....						13,696	12,843	26,539

Kshatriyas.—The Kshatriyas are returned according to the following numbers :—

Kshatriyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Maharajas	...	...	...	...	...	6,097	5,461	11,558
Rājchavār	...	...	...	...	...	844	749	1,593
Rājbindē	...	...	...	...	...	96	118	214
Rajputs	...	...	...	...	...	739	616	1,355
Total.....						7,776	6,944	14,720

Vaisyas.—The sub-divisions of this class are, with one exception, numerically weak :—

Vaisyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Gujarati	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Konati	...	...	...	...	...	560	497	1,057
Ladar	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
Marvadi	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Multani	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nagarta	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
Total.....						588	512	1,098

Sudras.—The classes of Sudras are as given in the list below :—

Sudras.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Agasa	...	...	washermen	...	...	5,991	5,577	11,568
Banajiga	...	...	traders	...	...	2,514	2,388	4,902
Bedar	...	...	hunters	...	...	10,870	10,503	21,372
Bestar	...	...	fishermen	...	...	6,007	5,738	11,745
Darji	...	...	tailors	...	...	1,085	1,033	2,117
Gānga	...	...	oil-pressers	...	...	378	341	719
Golla	...	...	dairymen	...	...	1,674	1,801	3,275
Goniga	...	...	sackmakers	...	...	43	51	94
Godikara	...	...	turners and carvers	...	...	37	42	79
Hajam	...	...	barbers	...	...	1,183	1,103	2,286
Idiga	...	...	toddy drawers	...	...	26,489	23,498	49,987
Kumbāra	...	...	potters	...	...	1,488	1,317	2,805
Kuruba	...	...	shepherds	...	...	11,801	11,083	22,884
Mōchi	...	...	cobblers	...	...	265	259	524
Modali	...	...	...	...	...	109	112	221
Natva	...	...	public dancers	...	...	79	116	195
Neyige	...	...	weavers	...	...	3,729	3,481	7,210
Sādar	...	...	...	...	...	22,898	22,133	44,881
Tiglar	...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	95	87	182
Uppār	...	...	salt makers	...	...	4,354	3,803	8,157
Waddar	...	...	masons	...	...	6,619	6,007	12,626
Wokkliga	...	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	29,316	27,268	56,584
Total.....						138,604	127,589	266,193

Other orders.—The following table shews the numbers of Hindus not included in the above mentioned four divisions :—

Other orders.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	2,168	1,931	4,099
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	27,045	25,656	52,701
Marka	...	...	...	...	...	47	43	90
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	5,789	5,277	11,016
Outcasts	...	...	...	...	...	31,325	29,033	60,358
Panchala	...	...	...	...	...	7,164	6,826	13,990
Wandering Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	9,257	8,744	18,001
Wild Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	2,935	2,623	5,558
Total.....						85,680	80,133	165,813

Parsis.—There is only one man of this race in the District, at Shimoga.

Muhammadans.—The number of Musalmans in the District is 25,598, or 13,541 males and 12,057 females. They are thus returned according to sects :—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah	...	...	...	...	...	954	795	1,749
Suni	...	...	...	...	...	12,587	11,262	23,849
Total.....						13,541	12,057	25,598

Percentage.—They are most numerous in the Shimoga taluk, to the total population of which they bear a ratio of 10·7 per cent. In Shikarpur the percentage is 6·8. In Honnali and Chennagiri it is 5·5 and 5·0 respectively.

Classes.—According to nationality the numbers stand thus :—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Arabs, Persians and Afghans	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
Dakhni	...	...	...	...	...	13,399	11,947	25,346
Labbe	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	34
Findari	...	...	...	...	...	102	101	203
Total.....						13,541	12,057	25,598

Christians.—The Christian population of the District consists of 34 Europeans, 35 Eurasians and 915 Natives, making a total of 984.

Details.—The following details are taken from the census returns :—

Christians.					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	17	4	8	5	34
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	11	12	6	6	35
Natives	...	...	...	...	259	159	261	236	915
Total.....					287	175	275	247	984

By creed.—They are thus distributed according to creed :—

Christians.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	74	44	118
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	488	373	866
Total.....						562	422	984

Occupations.—The occupations of the people are stated in the following manner:—

Occupation.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Government service	6,158	919	102	7,179
Professional	6,092	188	27	6,307
Personal service	9,124	426	78	9,628
Agriculture	128,562	4,505	45	133,112
Labourers	25,061	2,179	98	27,298
Trade	1,543	205	9	1,757
Manufacture and Arts	20,017	1,343	42	22,307
All others, including children	274,236	15,868	563	291,387

Details.—Of *agriculturists* 16·9 per cent are Wokalgas, 14·8 Idigas, 12·1 Lingayats, 12·1 Sadars, 8·5 outcasts, 4·2 Kurubas, 4·1 Bedars and 3·0 Smarta Brahmans. *Labourers* form 5·5 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus classified: weavers of cotton or silk 1,864, potmakers 958, woollen weavers 503, oilmongers 460, sack weavers 105, bangle makers 59, toddy and jaggory maker 1, others 90. Of *artisans*; workers in metal number 2,816, workers in leather 1,669, cotton spinners 1,412, mat and basket makers 756, tailors 560, wool spinners 328, shoe and saddle makers 175, bangle sellers 40, net makers 25, carvers and engravers 21, cotton cleaners 10, others 572.

Stock.—The *agricultural stock* of the District consists of 12,113 carts and 71,583 ploughs. The *manufacturing stock* consists of 1,257 looms for cloth, 392 for *kambilis*, 10 for girdles, 21 for *goni*, and 3 for carpets; also of 112 oilmills, namely, 2 of stone and 110 of wood.

Tanks.—The District contains 8,313 tanks.

Dwellings.—The total number of houses is 90,932; composed of 2,406 of the better sort containing 18,196 tenants, and 88,526 of the inferior sort with 480,780 occupants. Next to Shimoga, the taluks of Honnali and Sorab contain the largest number of first class houses.

Towns and Villages.—There are 2,829 primary populated towns and villages, of which 1 (Shimoga) has from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, 1 (Chennagiri) has from 3,000 to 5,000, 6 from 2,000 to 3,000, 34 from 1,000 to 2,000, 175 from 500 to 1,000, 532 from 200 to 500, 2,080 less than 200. Besides there are 446 depopulated primary villages with 473 populated and 157 depopulated secondary villages.

Distribution.—These are distributed in the several taluks according to the following statement :—

Taluk	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.	Populated.	De-populated.
Chennagiri ...	197	29	5	6	202	35
Honnali ...	199	24	4	3	203	27
Kavaledurga...	606	143	227	46	833	189
Nagar ...	510	48	...	...	510	48
Sagar ...	559	110	118	59	677	169
Shikarpur ...	193	36	9	2	202	38
Shimoga ...	232	30	52	28	334	58
Sorab ...	233	26	53	13	341	39
Total	2,329	448	473	157	3,302	603

Great Festivals.—The principal concourse of people occurs at the undermentioned festivals.

At *Togarsi*, Shikarpur taluk, during the *Mallikārjuna Devara jâtre*, held for 5 days in March, 10,000 people assemble.

At *Shikarpur*, Shikarpur taluk, 8,000 people come together for the *Huchha Raya Devara Devara rathôtsava*, which lasts for 3 days in April.

At *Chikka-hulikere*, Chennagiri taluk, on the occasion of *Maheśvari Devara jâtre*, lasting for 3 days in December, 6,000 people assemble.

At *Chandragutti*, in Sorab taluk, 5,000 people collect together during the *Renuka Ammana rathôtsava* held for 8 days in Chaitra.

An equal number assemble at *Tirihakalli*, Kavaledurga taluk, for *Rāmesvara Devara rathôtsava*, celebrated for 3 days in Mārgasira.

At *Huncha*, in Nagar taluk, the *Padmāvatī Ammana rathôtsava*, lasting 7 days in March, attracts 4,000 people.

A similar concourse takes place at *Jénukal gudda*, Nagar taluk, during the *Jénukal Ammana jâtre*, held for 15 days in September: at *Rampur*, Honnali taluk, during the *Hāśwami jâtre*, lasting 4 days in Māgha: at *Sāgar*, during the *Māri* feast held for 3 days: on the banks of the *Tungabhadra*, during the *Sangamēśvara jâtre* held for 3 days in April.

At *Belgāvi*, Shikārpur taluk 3,000 people come together for the car festival of *Kedāresvara* and *Basaranna Devaru*, lasting 3 days in March.

At *Pillangēri*, Shimoga taluk, during the *Srinivasa Devara rathôtsava*, held for 2 days in May, 3,000 people assemble.

Fairs.—The following are the largest weekly fairs held in the District :—

Place.	Taluk.	Day.	No. of visitors.
Shimoga	Shimoga	Tuesday	1,500
Nyamti	Honnali	Friday	1,000
Siralkoppa	Shikarpur	Sunday	1,700
Shikarpur	Do	Saturday	1,000
Sagar	Sagar	Wednesday	2,000

Vital Statistics.—*Births.* The number of births in the District was 5,852 in 1872, of which 3,045 were of males and 2,807 of females.

Deaths.—The deaths registered were 7,164, being 3,767 males, and 3,397 females. Of the total number 13 occurred among Christians, 335 among Muhammadans, 6,116 among Hindus, and 700 among other classes. According to age: there were born dead 131, under 1 year 754 died, from 1 to 5 years 504, from 6 to 12 years 383, from 12 to 20 years 748, from 21 to 30 years 1,296, from 31 to 40 years 966, from 41 to 50 years 909, from 51 to 60 years 755, over 60 years 718.

The causes of death were: from *diseases*,—cholera 4, small pox 503, fevers 3,806, bowel complaints 1,276; from *injuries*,—suicide 25, wounds 13, accidents 59, snake bite or wild beasts 32, all other causes 1,446.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the District for 10 years from 1864—65 to 1873—74 is shewn in the statement below :—

Items.	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Land Revenue	1,106,371	1,149,776	1,097,965	1,116,017	1,096,448
Sayer (customs)	349,586	366,193	256,394	314,979	292,597
Forests	83,598	78,144	56,534	132,413	86,932
Abkari	55,869	69,006	70,562	71,921	68,512
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	35,389	37,771	44,067	43,859	51,498
Salt	257	194	186	335	421
Stamps	32,211	26,986	26,176	28,739	32,775
Post Office	2,674	8,003	3,296	3,250	3,536
Law and Justice	9,252	15,506	13,978	16,141	14,135
Police	1,098	1,837	323	408	314
Education ... ..	...	1,498	765	978	819
Miscellaneous	3,644	6,580	3,963	2,083	2,789
Public Works	6,177	7,074	5,906	6,224	9,011
Total Rs....	1,686,126	1,763,568	1,560,120	1,736,747	1,657,787

Items.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Land Revenue	797,699	802,559	1,117,353	1,079,543	1,114,544
Sayer (customs)	38,111	343,347	260,509	413,070	385,181
Forests	82,884	108,871	162,097	184,737	216,129
Abkari	60,169	61,943	65,953	71,427	76,074
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	27,433	33,062	30,035	32,182	38,310
Salt	70	190	302	831	465
Stamps	45,189	23,183	12,646	14,700	15,526
Post Office	3,320	4,162	4,240	4,049	4,302
Law and Justice	18,582	30,402	35,646	35,081	44,268
Police	472	412	369	235	300
Education	1,531	2,925	3,142	...	...
Miscellaneous	3,752	3,650	4,250	6,357	4,082
Public Works	12,283	4,847	...	...	...
Total Rs. ...	1,389,964	1,419,573	1,726,542	1,841,712	1,899,181

The following table shews the number of estates on the rent roll of the District and the total land revenue paid to Government :—

Particulars.	1850—51.	1860—61.	1870—71.
Number of estates	38,688	53,646	61,637
*Number of registered proprietors or coparceners... ..	...	...	...
Total land revenue paid	Rs. 972,355-11-8	995,344-14-10	998,337-13-4
Average land revenue paid by each estate	22-8-9	18-8-10	16-3-2
*Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or coparcener ... ..	...	...	...

TRADE.

Manufactures.—The chief articles of manufacture in the District, are coarse cotton cloths, *kambhis*, iron articles, brass and copper vessels earthenware, and jaggory. A few striped carpets are made at Shikarpur ; some pieces of chintz in Shimoga and Ainur, coarse brown paper being also manufactured in the former place ; stone jugs in Kavaledurga ; hand mills in the Honnali taluk, and ropes of sanab, pundi, leather and leaves of the date tree.

Oils.—The different kinds of oil made in the District are generally gingelli, castor, ramtil, cocoa nut, linseed, safflower, pundi and caron, but the oil of sandal, cinnamon and nága sampige (*michelia champaca*) are occasionally extracted.

Art.—The District is noted for its beautiful sandal-wood carving, of which industry Sorab is the principal seat.

Commerce. Exports.—The statement below exhibits the principal articles exported, together with the annual quantity and value thereof :—

* Not ascertainable.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	To what place.
Kambliis ... No.	1,700	Rs. 2,975	Tarikere, &c.
Iron ... Mds.	2,800	8,400	Bombay <i>via</i> Coompta in N. Canara
Iron articles ... No.	7,945	8,400	Dharwar.
Silver do ... "	675	18,900	Do
Brass utensils ... Mds.	100	2,500	Canara.
Steel articles ... No.	500	1,000	Dharwar.
Wooden do ... "	...	8,000	Do
Gingelli oil ... Mds.	200	900	Koppa.
Jaggory ... "	72,918	72,918	Dharwar.
Leather ... No.	3,420	7,100	Bellary
Leather articles ... "	7,650	2,000	Dharwar.
Earthenware ... "	50,000	6,000	Do
Rattan articles ... "	1,000	500	Do
Bamboo and date mats. ... "	...	500	Dharwar and Harihar.
Hemp ... "	...	500	Canara.

Imports.—The imports are as given in the subjoined table :—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	From what place.
Cotton ... Mds.	100	Rs. 500	Dharwar.
Cotton thread ... "	5	60	Bombay.
Piece goods... ... No.	67,688	710,724	Bellary, Dharwar, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras.
Kambliis ... "	8,770	9,556	Dharwar, Chitaldroog, &c.
Iron ... Mds.	565	1,255	Coompta.
Brass utensils ... "	400	1,060	Dharwar, Hubli, Canara.
Bell metal vessels ... "	745	8,900	Dharwar.
Silver articles ... No.	2,000	51,000	Dharwar, Canara.
Copper vessels ... "	11,560	91,209	Do do
Golden ornaments ... Seers.	30	15,000	Dharwar.
Wooden articles ... "	...	400	Bombay, &c.
Gingelli oil ... Mds.	8,251	40,921	Birur, Dharwar, &c.
Castor oil ... "	8,250	38,179	Bellary, Birur, Bangalore.
Jaggory ... "	1,850	1,814	Dharwar.
Gun powder ... "	50	2,000	Mangalore, Madras, &c.
Leather articles ... No.	1,000	1,000	Dharwar, &c.
Earthenware ... "	500	500	Canara.
Rattan articles ... "	300	70	Bangalore.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.—The length of *Imperial Roads* in the District is 225½ miles, supported at an annual cost of Rs. 34,249. *District Roads* cover a space of 171½ miles, and cost Rs. 9,715 for up-keep. Details of each class of roads are subjoined :—

<i>Imperial Roads.</i>	Miles.	Cost.
Shimoga-Arsikere Road ...	24	5,040
Shimoga-Harihar Road, including 1 mile of cross road at Shimoga ...	25	3,544
Shimoga-Sagar Road ...	53	6,678
Shimoga-Agumbi Road ...	53	10,962
Tarikere-Agumbi Road ...	53	7,308
Haidarghar Ghat ...	7½	717
Total.....	225½	34,249

<i>District Roads.</i>							<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
Ainur to Benavalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,100
Ainur to Harnahalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	90
Tirthahalli to Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,500
Honnali to Kumsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,200
Honnali to Sorab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,200
Shikarpur to Harikoppa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	360
Sirálkoppa to Sagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,000
Anantapur to Kallur katte ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	600
Benkipur to Dumi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2,560
Benavalli to Mugarti... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½	105
<i>Total.....</i>							<i>171½</i>	<i>9,715</i>

Accommodation for Travellers.—Dák bungalows for the accommodation of Europeans have been erected at the following stages :—

First Class.—Shimoga.

Second Class.—Anantapur, Benkipur, Honnali, Kumsi, Sagar, Talguppe.

Third Class.—Agumbi, Anvatti, Chennagiri, Holalur, Jóg, Kallur katte, Malur, Mandagadde, Mégurvalli, Nagar, Sakrebail, Shikarpur, Sorab, Tirthahalli.

Native travellers rest in the *chatrams* built at Agumbi, Anantapur, Benkipur, Chflur, Hádigal, Honnali, Mahishi, Malur, Mandagadde, Mégarvalli, Shikarpur and Shimoga.

GAZETTEER.

Anantapur.—A town situated in 14° 5' N. lat., 75° 17' E. long., in the Sagar taluk, 15 miles south-south-east of the kasba, on the Shimoga-Gérsoppa road. In 1833 it was included in Nagar taluk, but afterwards, till 1875, was again the head quarters of a taluk bearing its own name.

Number of houses 140. Population 711.

The name of the town, it is stated, should be *Anandapura*, bestowed upon it in the time of Somasekhara Nayak of the Keladi family on account of the *ánanda* or pleasure he enjoyed in the company of a mistress named Champaka Sárasi who lived here. But there are several inscriptions on the spot of the Chalukyas, dated in the 10th century, which shew that it was a place of importance long before the rise of the Keladi house. From one of these it appears that the town was named after Andásura, whom in the account of Humcha it will be seen opposed himself to Jinadatta and was defeated. It was several times the subject of attack during the commotions of Haidar and Tippu's time and during the insurrection of 1830.

Besides the high road from Shimoga to Sagar, there are cross roads hence to Shikarpur northwards, and to Kolur Katte and Tirthahalli southwards.

Basvapatna.—A town situated in 14° 12' N. lat., 75° 52' E. long., in the north of the Chennagiri taluk, 16 miles north-north-west of the kasba.

Number of houses 225.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	423	456	879
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	123	120	243
Total.....						546	576	1,122

Basvapatna is situated in a narrow valley enclosed with hills, and was founded by Kongana Nayak, the progenitor of the Tarikere family, who, making it his residence, subdued the circle of country all around which formed the possessions of that house. He was succeeded at Basvapatna by Vira Hanumappa Nayak, he by Immadi Hanumappa Nayak, and he by Huchchu (mad) Hanumappa Nayak. In the time of Kangana Nayak, the next ruler, the place was taken by the Bijapur army under Randulha Khan. This was in 1636. Under Dilavar Khan, appointed as governor, it appears to have enjoyed much prosperity for 20 years. It afterwards changed hands several times, being held by the Mahrattas, by the Nagar chiefs and by Haidar Ali, who destroyed the fortifications. The Mahrattas under Parasu Ram Bhao ruined the town in 1791. It has now recovered much of its prosperity.

Bednur.—See Nagar.

Belagavi or Balagami—A village remarkable for its antiquities, situated in 14° 24' N. lat., 75° 18' E. long., in Shikarpur taluk, 18 miles north-west of the kasba.

Number of houses 244.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	596	592	1,188
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	129	100	229
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total.....						726	693	1,419

Balligáve, Balligámve, Balligráme, Ballipura or *Balipura*, as its name is variously written in old inscriptions, the latter seldom, was, under the Chálukya and Kalachurya sovereigns, the capital of the Banavase náḍ, which was governed by the Kadamba kings as feudatories. It was a place of such antiquity even in the 12th century as to be styled the mother of cities, the capital of ancient cities, the *anádi rájadháni*, or immemorial capital, and is said to derive its name from the rakshasa Bali. On account of its religious merit it was called the Dakshina Kedára, and it also had the name of Kamáṭha. It contained five *maṭhas* and three *puras*; the former belonging respectively to the votaries of Vishnu, Siva, Brahma, Jina, and Buddha. Its prosperity continued under the Hoysala Ballálas, Vira Ballála having apparently made it the royal residence. The place abounds with inscriptions, of which 62 have been photographed and translated. * None are dated later than the close of the 13th century, and there is little doubt that the city fell a prey to the Muhammadan armies which overturned the Ballála power soon after. The ruined temples of Kedáresvara, Pancha Linga, Kaiṭabhesvara, Somesvara, and Tripurahantesvara are rich with carving which is not surpassed in taste and finish by any in Mysore, the handiwork according to tradition of the famous Jakanáchári.†

Belagutti.—A village situated in 14° 12' N. lat., 75° 35' E. long., in the Honnali taluk 5 miles north-west of Nyamti.

Number of houses 401.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	1,252	2,608
Muhammádans	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Total.. ...							1,366	1,258	2,624

It was the residence of a line of chiefs subject to the Chalukya and Yadava kings. The inscriptions at the place are all of the 12th and 13th centuries. From these it is ascertained that *Belegavatti* was the original form of the name. The following chiefs are mentioned as ruling there :—Malli Devarasa in 1196, Ishvara Devarasa in 1216, Simhala Devarasa in 1232, Bira Devarasa in 1249.

* *Mysore Inscriptions*.—S. S. 37—98.

† The two fine *dvárapálaka* at the entrance to the Mysore Museum, were brought from the Pancha Linga temple.

Bhadra.—One of the two main streams whose union forms the Tungabhadra. It rises in the Western Ghats at Gangamūla in the Varāha Parvata, on the western frontier of the Kadur District, and flowing north-east along the western base of the Baba Budan mountains enters this District in the south of the Shimoga taluk. Thence running due north past Benkipur and Hole Honnur, it unites with its sister stream the Tunga at Kudali, about 8 miles north-east of Shimoga. It is bridged at Benkipur for the Bangalore-Shimoga high road.

Bilesvara betta or Agastya Parvata, a hill near Humcha in the Nagar taluk, from which several of the streams in the District spring : namely, the Haridravati, flowing north-west to the Sharavati ; the Sharmanavati, which runs in the same direction into the former ; the Kumadvati, running north and falling into the Tungabhadra ; and the Kushavati, running south into the Tunga.

Chandragutti.—A high-peaked hill in the west of the Sorab taluk, formerly fortified, with a village of the same name at its base on the east. Number of houses 150. Population 784.

The hill is said to have been originally of such a height that it obscured the moon, whence the name *Chandra-gutti*, but it was reduced to its present size by a rākshasa during his contest with Krishna who hid here. The summit is 2,836 feet above the level of the sea. It was the early stronghold of the Kadamba kings of Banavasi, and the town below was the residence of Trinetra Kadamba. In modern times it was one of the first acquisitions of the Ikkeri chiefs, but was destroyed by the pālegar of Bilgi in the time of Haidar Ali. The place was afterwards taken successively by Parasu Ram Bhao, by Dhundia, and by Būdi Basavappa, none of whom held it more than a few months. On the hill is a temple dedicated to Rénuka, the mother of Parasu Rāma.

Chennagiri.—A taluk in the east. Area 467 square miles. Head quarters at Chennagiri. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Basavapatna	41	3	15,042	1,138	...	...	16,180
2	Chennagiri	74	4	23,298	776	2	1	24,077
3	Nalluru	63	...	14,022	1,495	...	...	15,517
4	Sante Bennuru...	48	4	13,847	296	...	...	13,643
Total.....		226	11	65,709	3,705	2	1	69,417

Principal places, with population.—Chennagiri 3,277; Kundur 1,470; Nallur 1,382; Hodiggere 1,283; Sante Bennuru 1,262; Tyávanige 1,210; Vadanahálu 1,164; Basavapatna 1,122; Kulambi 1,117; Dévarhalli 1,010.

The south and west are crossed by lines of hills, the streams from which unite to form the great Súlekere tank, 40 miles in circumference, and thence flow north in the river Haridra to the Tungabhadra at Harihar. The remaining parts of the taluk consist of an open country with very extensive grazing lands. Hence the cattle are superior to those in other parts of the District. In the north is a fertile tract containing much garden and sugar cane cultivation. The cultivation of the black soil below, and the red soil around, the Súlekere, so long neglected that the wild date had invaded all the neighbourhood and made it extremely unhealthy, is being now promoted by clearing the jungle and other measures conducive to that end.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.				Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	..	77	465	2	177	80	2
Culturable	...	...	...	12	329	108	263	120	592
Unculturable	..	...	...	39	566	226	120	266	46
Total.....				130	80	336	560	467	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 101,319—13—5, and from local cesses Rs. 8,080—9—6. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 2—2—2 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 2 annas 6 pie. Agriculturists form 24·5 per cent of the population.

The only road is one from Benkipur to Chitakdroog, passing through Chennagiri.

Chennagiri.—A town situated 14° 1' N. lat., 75° 59' E. long., 25 miles north-east of Shimoga, on the Benkipur-Chitaldroog road. Head quarters of the Chennagiri taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 618.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	1,413	2,808
Muhammadans ...	...	...	...	...	...	243	220	463
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total...						1,644	1,633	3,277

It is the residence of several Lingayat merchants but derives most of its importance from being the taluk station. Nothing is known of its history.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,578 0 0	1,410 0 0	3,204 14 8
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	595 0 0	884 0 0	1,520 2 6

Gersoppa, Falls of.—See Sharavati.

Govardhangiri.—A hill on the western frontier of the Sagar taluk, overlooking the old town of Gersoppa.

"It is in the remotest corner of Mysore, and has rarely been visited by Europeans. It stands on a promontory, the rock on all sides being precipitous, save an approach from the south-east, which is limited to a narrow neck of land on which are two causeways called *sarā*, strongly fortified by outposts called *ukhads*, and with tremendous ravines on either side. A difficult path then leads down to a third causeway, above which towers up the fort on one side, while on the other a rugged and devious pass, commanded for some distance by the fortress, leads down to the plain country beneath. The fort is in fair repair, but is now deserted and overgrown with jungle, though the old pass is still used by traders, who carry down to Gersoppa on pack-bullocks the rice grown in the upper country, which finds a ready sale. The road is frightfully steep and rough, and it is a marvel how any laden animal can traverse it; yet 50,000 bullocks yearly descend and ascend it, carrying down grain and bringing up salt for consumption in the Malnād." *

* POWELLING, *East. Ev.* 120.

Honnali.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 498 square miles. Head quarters at Nyámti. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Total.
1	Belagutti	37	3	15,716	438	11	16,165
2	Honnali	33	...	14,883	920	88	15,966
3	Kumsi	85	4	15,887	1,526	36	17,249
4	Sasivehalli	49	...	15,595	686	96	16,377
Total.....		223	7	61,988	3,570	231	65,787

Principal places, with population.—Belagutti 2,624 ; Nyámti 2,571 ; Honnali 2,492 ; Hárnhalli 2,043 ; Kumsi 1,529 ; Kunagalagatti 1,138.

The taluk is crossed from south to north by the Tungabhadra and bounded east and west by lines of low stony hills. It is essentially a dry grain taluk, the richest part being in the west around Nyamti and Belgutti, where black soil prevails. Much money was made in this neighbourhood during the American war by the growth of cotton. The principal other products are jola, rági, ballar, &c., a considerable portion of the grains being exported to other taluks in Nagar, to Bellary and other places.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	29	308	2	543	32	211
Culturable ...	...	...	25	186	25	186
Unculturable ...	3	364	427	519	431	243
Total.....	33	32	455	608	489	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 102,586—7—1, and from local cesses Rs. 3,239—13—9. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 5—1—10 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 2 annas 6 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·8 per cent of the population.

The road from Shimoga to Harihar passes through Honnali, whence there is a cross road southwards through Nyamti to Ainur and one westwards to Shikarpur.

Honnali.—A town situated in 14° 15' N. lat., 75° 42' E. long., on the left bank of the Tungabhadra, 24 miles north of Shimoga, on the Shimoga-Harihar road. It is a municipality and was till 1869 the head quarters of the Honnali taluk.

Number of houses 475.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	909	971	1,880
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	292	320	612
Total						1,201	1,291	2,492

Honnali is said to have formerly borne the name of Bháskara kshe-tra. The fort is occupied principally by Vaidika Brahmans and the town by Lingayat traders in grain. Honnali is the residence of a Navab of Afghan descent. The founder of the family was a Jamaud Afghan named Abdul Nabi Khan, an officer of the court of Delhi, who received an estate from the emperor in Dharwar along with the Navab of Sávanur. Since the death of Navab Kutb-ul-Mulk during the siege of Seringapatam, the Honnali chiefs have possessed little but a barren title. *

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	943 0 0	1,258 0 0	3,029 9 9
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	647 0 0	512 0 0	565 15 11

Humcha.—A Jain village situated in 13° 51' N. lat., 75° 16' E. long., in the Nagar taluk, 12 miles west of the kasba.

Number of houses 126. Population 776.

The correct name is *Hombucha*, also written in old inscriptions *Pomburchchha*. It was the capital of a principality founded by Jinadatta of the solar line, who is said to have come from Mathura in Upper India. His father Sahákara had a son Mardatta by a Kiráta woman, at whose instigation an attempt was made to get Jinadatta out of the way in order to secure the succession for her son. Jinadatta was accordingly sent on a certain errand with the offering of a lime, which was to be the signal of their victim to the executioners appointed to murder him. But Mardatta, meeting him on the way, offered to relieve him of the message and was consequently slain. Jinadatta, advised by his mother, fled, taking

* BOWRING, *East. Ec.* 107.

with him a small golden image of Padmāvati. He was pursued by a force of 1,200 men sent by his father, but on exhibiting the image of Padmāvati they were transported back to a distance of 150 miles. He continued his wanderings until he arrived at the spot where Humcha now stands. Being weary, he tied his horse to a *kari lakki* tree and fell asleep, when the goddess revealed to him that he was to be the founder of a kingdom in that place and directed him to touch her image with his horse's bit, which on his doing so was instantly changed into gold. The story of the golden bit gained him the support of a local chief against the army of his pursuers, who now again appeared. They at last surrendered and entered his service, whereupon, being provided with funds by the goddess, who converted into gold all the iron brought into contact with her image, he commenced the building of the city. He also erected a temple to Padmāvati over the tree under which he had slept, the same, it is said, which is now growing out of the side of the temple. All these things being accomplished, the golden image vanished, the king being directed to one of stone in which the goddess would reside and which was duly set up in the temple. These events happened, according to the account of the present Humcha swami, Devendra Tirtha Bhattāraka, in the year 500 of the 5th Kali yuga, (or 159 B. C.)

Another version of the story, obtained by me from the Humcha math, is that Jinadatta, son of Sākara Rāya of Knu-kula kshetra and Sriyala Devi his wife, was forced to flee on account of the cannibal propensities of his father.* In the course of his flight he encountered and subdued Simha Ratta, Andāsura, Kundāsura and Yegesvara. After the foundation of Humcha, in the manner previously related, the account goes on to say that he had four sons, Varaniketa, Jayaketa, Sriketa, and Hariketa; and after several kings had ruled in that line, Sri Varmma Raya was born, in saka 847 (A. D. 925).

Jinadatta subdued the country as far as Kalasa (Kadur District), and fortified the hill of Govardhangiri on the western frontier of the Sagar taluk. He or his descendants afterwards removed the capital first to Sisila or Sisukali and then to Karkala, both in S. Canara; establishing lieutenants in Barkur, Bangādi, Mudu Bidare and Mulki, and obtaining from the possessions a revenue of 9 lakhs above the ghats and 9 lakhs below.

* An inscription at Harihara contains a curious allusion to a king who, possessed by an evil spirit, became a cannibal, and in order to gratify his taste settled as a barber at Kālanjara, where he was slain by Krishna, one of the earliest of the Kālachurya princes.—*Mye. Ins.* S. S. 33.

His successors at Karkala adopted the title of Bairasu Wodeyar, which was taken by all the line subsequently. The Jains say that Gante Wodeyar adopted the faith of the Sivabhaktar or Lingayats, on which the lieutenants refused to obey him and declared their independence, and that he was the progenitor of the Keladi chiefs who afterwards subdued the territory.

The existing ruins of Humcha, situated at the foot of the Bilesvara hill, said to be the source of seven streams, indicate the site of a large town. The name Hombucha, golden bit, is considered to confirm the story of its origin, while that of Govardhangiri, given to the chief's first stronghold points to his connection with the celebrated hill so called near Mathura.

The oldest inscription I have met with of this line is on a stone at Kadur, dated A. D. 971 and bearing the name of Achchhama Rana of Pomburchchha. Then follow those at Humcha, in the court yard of the Pancha basti, from which it appears that Barmma Deva, ruling in 977, took the title of Shántana Deva. This is no doubt the Sri Varmma previously referred to. He was succeeded by his brother Vikrama Shántana Deva. Then follow a Bira Deva and a Vira Shántana Deva who may be the same. All the grants are made with the sanction of the Chalukya emperors and come down to the end of the 11th century.

An inscription at Balagami dated in 1029 gives Shántaresvara as the family title and contains the following genealogy of the rulers of the line. First Kamava ; then his brother Singi Deva ; the son of the latter, Taila ; his son, Sri Kama bhupála ; his son Jagadeva or Jagaddeva, " the autumn (or harvest) moon to the milk sea of Jina dharma." His mother's sister was married to Vijayáditya Deva, one of the Kadamba kings, and had a famous son named Jaya Keshi.* Jagadeva, with the title Tribhuvana Malla, though a Jain, makes a grant to the Saiva temple of Kedáresvara at Balagami ; the assumption therefore of the Saiva title Bairasu Wodeyar by the Karkala chiefs descended from this house is not surprising.

The grants existing at Kalasa of the Bairasu Wodeyars of Karkala date from the end of the 12th to the 16th century, and are made under the Hoysala Ballala, and Vijayanagar sovereigns. The succession of gurus at Humcha, —from Siddhánta Kirtti, said to be the guru of Jinadatta, to Devendra Kirtti who debated at the court of Krishna Raya and Achyuta Raya (1508-1542),—presents a list of 30 names, which

* These are the Vijayaditya I and Jayakeshi II of the Belgaum inscription published *J. Bo. R. R. A. S.* ix, 231. Cf. *Ind. Ant.* iv, 233.

would be sufficient to carry us back to about A. D. 900 for the date of the foundation of Humcha. But I am inclined to place it earlier, about the 7th century, when the Kadambas, who held the district before, had been subdued by the Chalukyas.

Ikkeri.—A village situated in 14° 8' N. lat., 75° 5' E. long., in the Sagar taluk, 3 miles south of the kasba.

Number of houses 31. Population 127.

Ikkéri (the two streets) was, from about 1560 to 1640, the capital of the Keladi chiefs, afterwards removed to Bednur. Ikkéri continued however to be the nominal capital, the Rajas were called by its name, and the coins were called Ikkéri pagodas and fanams, although in fact the mint was removed. Its walls were of great extent, forming three concentric enclosures. In the citadel was the palace, of mud and timber, adorned with carving and false gilding. The only vestige of its former greatness is the temple of Aghoresvara, a large and well-proportioned stone building. On the floor in front of the shrine are the effigies of three of the Keladi chiefs, doing obeisance, with the name inscribed above each. One of them, Huchcha (mad) Somasekhara, is represented as manacled and fettered. The distance between the central pillars was adopted as the standard measure for garden land. A rod of this length, equal to 18 feet 6 inches, was the space called *dāya* allowed for one tree, and the shist was fixed on 1,000 such *dāya* at various rates.

Kavaleedurga.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 276 square miles. Head quarters at Tirthahalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Agrahara ...	57	45	7,658	195	...	...	7,853
2	Agumbi ...	169	...	13,091	167	...	7	13,265
3	Anga ...	151	...	10,263	182	3	77	10,522
4	Manjagadde ...	185	30	8,794	166	13	89	9,062
5	Mutturu ...	187	198	9,602	353	...	21	9,976
Total.....		749	273	49,408	1,063	16	194	50,681

Principal place, with population.—Tirthahalli, 1,286.

The Tunga enters the taluk on the south, and flows through it

from west to east, receiving all the minor streams, numbering it is said 75. All of these are of use for irrigation purposes, though not formed into large tanks or diverted by large anicuts, a small portion of water being simply turned off where required in the numerous valleys. The following are the names of those crossing the high road:—Halli-halla, Júdúr-halla, Balgar-halla, Kúshavali-halla, Mulbágal-halla, Antar-halla, Nal-lur-halla, Gaddekeri-halla, Kattimassi-halla, Agumbi-halla, Bégár-halla.

The whole of the taluk is hilly, especially the west, which touches the Ghats and is covered with splendid forest. The chief heights are Kavaleburga, Kabbínada-gudda and Kundada-gudda, the latter, which is near Agumbi, being a very conspicuous point. Iron stone of a superior quality is obtained at Kabbínada-gudda (iron hill), the iron made from which the natives hold to be as good as steel.

The principal productions are areca nut, pepper, cardamoms, paddy and coffee. Sugar cane is also grown to a small extent. The areca nut of this taluk is considered as being of a better quality than that of the Nagar taluk. The whole of it is exported to Walája *viâ* Birur, and to Bellari *viâ* Chennagiri taluk. The pepper is exported to Canara, and cardamoms to Hovári in the Dharvar district. A small quantity of cardamoms is produced spontaneously in the jungles about Agumbi; this is not so good as that produced in the areca gardens. There are no separate cardamom gardens but, requiring shade, it is grown in areca gardens. A good deal of paddy is grown, the crop produced towards the east of the taluk is exported to Shimoga, and the rest to Canara by the Agumbi and Hulikal ghats. Coffee was introduced into this taluk in the year 1847 and the cultivation has gradually increased.

The only manufactures are those of large vessels made from balapam or potstone at Kavaleburga and silver cups at Tirthahalli. The latter is the entrepôt for most of the trade between Nagar and Canara.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	158	84	3	463	161	547
Culturable ... ..	...	...	52	289	52	289
Unculturable	56	492	4	592	61	444
Total.....	214	576	61	64	276	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 159,847-1-5, and from local cesses Rs. 7,046—13—3. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—9—9 per acre of cultivated land : of local cesses 1 anna 1 pie. Agriculturists form 28·8 per cent of the population.

A road from Shimoga runs along the left bank of the Tunga through Tirthahalli to the Agumbi ghat, where it is met by a road from Tarikere through Koppa. From Tirthahalli there is a road north to Anantapur.

Kavale-durga.—A hill in a wild and inaccessible region, in the west of the taluk named after it. It rises to 3,058 feet above the sea. The place is said to be the Kānyakāvana in which the Pandus lived for some time during their exile. They are related to have erected the ancient fortifications, of great size and strength, on the hill. Bhima threw the Bhimankatte across the Tungabhadra so as to turn the course of the river towards their abode. But the rishis performing penance lower down the stream, finding the water cut off, complained to Dharma Raya, who requested Bhima to release the stream, which he did by making the three existing openings in the dam. The hill was in later times called Bhuvana-giri, and was a stronghold of the Nagar chiefs. A large slab of stone in the palace, 8 feet by 7, called the Rāni's Cot, and well carved, has an inscription on it bearing date in the year Bhāva, corresponding to 1694.* The present name Kavale-durga, guarding hill-fort, was given to the hill on its capture by Haidar Ali.

The old town, formerly head quarters of the taluk, is to the west of the droog.

Keladi.—A village situated in 14° 13' N. lat., 75° 5' E. long., in Sagara taluk, 4 miles north of the kasba.

Number of houses 201. Population 1,064.

It is interesting as the place whence the Ikkeri chiefs derived their origin, which is thus related. Two brothers named Chavada Gauda and Bhadra Gauda, living in the village of Hale-bayal in the Keladi taluk of the Chandragutti pargana, had two servants or slaves, named Yadava and Murāri, who cultivated their masters' fields. A cow they had was discovered to shed her milk over a certain ant-hill, which, on digging into, Chavada Gauda found contained a linga, over which therefore he built a small

* This cot has been brought down to Tirthahalli *en route* to the Museum at Bangalore, but for want of Rs. 200 required to convey it to its destination, remains at the side of one of the streets.

temple. A little time after, the servants when ploughing turned up an old sword, which they put into the thatch of the house, intending to make a scythe of it. But they discovered that if a crow perched on the shed the sword leaped out in the form of a serpent and killed it. On this Chavada Gauda took it and carefully cleaning it, kept it in his house, giving it the name of Nágaramuri. At another time the ploughshare struck against the ring of a caldron, which contained treasure. Afraid to disturb it, Chavada Gauda covered it up again, but that night had a dream, in which he was directed to offer a human sacrifice and take the treasure. On hearing of this his two slaves volunteered to be the victims on condition that their memory was preserved. All the preparations being made, the place was dug up at night and the slaves, after ablutions, prostrated themselves to the caldron and were beheaded with the sword Nágaramuri.

With this accession of wealth the Gaudas raised a small force and began to subdue the neighbouring villages. But they were seized and sent to Vijayanagar by orders from the king, and there put into custody. Hearing that a pálegar near Balihalu was rebellious, they made an offer through the court musicians to punish him if allowed to do so. Permission being given, they went with a force and killed the pálegar, on which they were released and confirmed in the possession of the places they had captured, receiving from the king a seal (*sikha moharu*). The town of Keladi was then founded, together with the temple of Rámésvara.

One day while the Gauda was hunting, a hare turned upon his hounds, indicating heroic virtue in the soil of the place in which this occurred. He therefore removed his town to the spot, calling it Ikkéri. His son and successor, who, with the sanction of Sadá Siva Ráya the Vijayanagar sovereign, took the name of Sadá Siva Náyak, began to rule in 1559.

Two mounds, called Kalte, at the entrance to Keladi are pointed out as the scene of the human sacrifices. The principal building is the double temple of Rámésvara and Vira Bhadra, a large and plain structure.

Kodachadri.—A lofty mountain in the west of the Nagar taluk and a conspicuous land mark. Its height is 4,446 feet above the sea. It rises more than 2,000 feet above the level of the villages below and is clothed with splendid forests. From Nagavadi, at the head of the

Kolar ghat, it is 4 miles distant, and from this point the ascent is 3 miles. The first portion of the hill is very steep and difficult to ascend. Above this is a temple to the Huli Deva, tiger god, whose image is provided with 32 arms. The top of the hill, which from a distance has a bluff appearance, is in reality a narrow ridge, in many places only 12 feet across, with a precipice on either side. It commands an extensive and splendid view over the Western Ghats and Canara.

On the west the hill descends almost perpendicularly for 4,000 feet, and the Canara forests lie spread out below. The sea appears quite close, and on a clear day the vessels are discernible with the naked eye. The bay and town of Kundapur lie opposite. But for the very limited level space on the top, and the difficulty of access, this hill would make a most desirable sanatorium, having a beautiful climate, and so near the sea that it catches the earliest breath of the sea breeze.

Kudali.—A village in the Shimoga taluk, 9 miles north-north-east of the kasba.

Number of houses 207. Population 978.

It is situated at the confluence (*Kudali*) of the Tunga and the Bhadra, which from this point form the river Tungabhadra. The village at this sacred spot is an agrahāra and contains three temples, the oldest according to tradition being that of Brahmesvara. The two others are dedicated to Narasingha and Rāmesvara. A guru of the Smārtha sect has his residence here. The first founder of the maṭha was invested by the Shringeri swami, about 500 years ago, with authority to administer to the Mahratta Brahmans of that sect. It was however plundered and burnt in 1791 by the Mahratta army, who wantonly put all the Sudra inhabitants to the sword.

The inscriptions at the place are of the time of the Ballala and Vijayanagar kings, but Buchanan mentions having seen one on copper, dated in 1121, in the reign of Purandara Raja of the Kadamba line.

Kumadyati or Choradi.—An affluent of the Tungabhadra. It rises in Agastya Parvata or the Bilesvara hill near Humcha, and flowing north near Kumsi and Shikarpur, receives at the latter place a stream on the left from Anantapur. Continuing north, it forms the large Masur Madaga tank on the frontier, and turning north-east, runs into the Tungabhadra at Mudanur, some distance above Harihar.

It is stemmed by 12 anicuts, giving rise to channels 33 miles in total length.

Madagada-kere or Masur-Madaga-kere.—A large tank in Shikarpur taluk, 7 miles north of the kasba, on the frontier. It is formed by embanking the waters of the Choradi or Kumadrati, at a point where it runs through a gorge in a low chain of hills. The original bund was 660 feet wide at top and 90 feet high, and according to an Arabic inscription on the spot it was at one time repaired by the Navab of Savanur. The sheet of water,—second only to the Sulekere,—thus formed, irrigated a large extent of land in Dharwar. When the tank breached many years ago, the bund was re-constructed on a smaller scale, in consequence of which a considerable tract of rich land formerly included in the bed of the tank was left bare. This was soon taken up for cultivation, and as many as 35 villages have sprung up around, contributing Rs. 45,000 more to the Mysore revenue than was formerly realized. Should the embankment be ever raised to its original standard, as at one time contemplated, most of these villages would be submerged.

Nagar.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 607 square miles. Head quarters at Nagar. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Haritala ...	43	...	2,338	...	...	...	2,338
2	Humcha ...	103	...	7,177	112	81	2	7,372
3	Jala ...	72	...	6,977	136	30	14	7,157
4	Kerehalli ...	94	...	7,611	...	...	...	7,611
5	Mavinahole ...	101	...	3,716	32	...	1	3,749
6	Nagara ...	59	...	10,927	126	2	50	11,105
7	Patagappe ...	86	...	4,084	107	...	23	4,214
Total.....		558	...	42,830	513	113	90	43,546

Principal place, with population.—Nagar 1,295.

The taluk is enclosed on three sides by hills, the drainage of which flows north-west, uniting in the Sharavati. But the streams in the south-west of the taluk run directly down the Ghats westward and discharge into the sea at Kondapur, forming in N. Canara the three rivers Gargita, Chakra nadi and Mudur.

The Hunar hobli in the north-west is an isolated bit of country, forming part of the endowments of the Kollur temple and attached to Canara.

The principal mountain is the Kodachadri parvata in the north-west, 4,446 feet above the level of the sea, to the north of which is the Kollur ghat. The other pass to the coast is by the Haidar Ghar or Hosangadi ghat in the south-west.

The whole taluk is densely wooded, the southern half being composed of a perfect cluster of hills, in a basin formed by which the capital is situated. The principal productions are paddy and areca nut. The paddy and rice are exported to the coast, and the areca nut to Bellary and Walajapet *via* Birur. All the other articles of consumption, and cloths of every description, are imported from the plain countries; about one-fourth by the merchants who come to buy areca nut and the rest by the ryots from Tirthahalli, Avinahalli and from Kollur in S. Canara, either on bullocks or by men.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed : —

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	39	557	1	208	41	125
Culturable ... ..	...	...	54	237	54	237
Unculturable	312	251	86	27	398	278
Total.....	352	168	141	472	494	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 84,487-5-1 and from local cesses Rs. 3,756—14--11. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 3—5—6 per acre of cultivated land: of local cesses 2 annas 3 pie. Agriculturists formed 40.1 per cent of the population.

There is a road from Anantapur through Nagar to the Haidar Ghar ghat, with a branch from Kollur Katte to the Kollur ghat. The west is crossed by the Anantapur-Tirthahalli road, passing through Humchada Katte.

Nagar.—A town situated 13° 50' N. lat., 75° 6' E. long., on the Anantapur-Haidarghar road. Head quarters of the Nagar taluk.

Number of houses 256.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	624	571	1,195
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	51	35	86
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13
Total.....						685	610	1,295

It was originally a small village called, from the nature of the forest around, Bidaru halji, bamboo village, and contained a temple of Nilakantha, the property of a Brahman named Honne Kambli Bhatta. About 1640, under the name of Bidanur or Bednur, it became the capital of the Keladi chiefs, who transferred the seat of their government hither from Ikkeri. Being in the direct course of trade by the Hosangadi ghat, it rapidly increased in size and importance, until there was a prospect of the houses reaching the number of a lakh, which would entitle it to be called a Nagara. The walls were 8 miles in circumference, and had 10 gates, named the Dilli, Kodial, Kavaledurga, &c. The palace was on a hill in the centre, surrounded with a citadel, and the whole city was encircled by woods, hills and fortified defiles, extending a great way in circumference.

Sivappa Nayak, whose conquests have been elsewhere described, and his successors ruled here undisturbed till 1763, at which time their territories extended from Sante Bennur and Holalkere to the western coast. In that year Haidar Ali, having conquered all the northern parts of Mysore, advanced upon this capital. The Ráni Virammáji, having in vain tried to buy him off with offers of large sums of money, took to flight, ordering the palace to be fired if the treasures could not be saved. The terror-stricken inhabitants fled *en masse* to the woods. Haidar pressed on and storming the town, extinguished the flames of the palace and gained possession of a booty estimated at twelve millions sterling in value.

In pursuance of the intention to make it a *Nagara*, he gave the place the name of Haidar Nagar and greatly increased its trade. He also established there his principal arsenal, which employed many hands in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, and continued the mint, where coins were first struck in his name, the Haidari pagodas, and much money was coined during his reign. He gave great encouragement to merchants and endeavoured, but with little

success, to introduce the cultivation of mulberries and the rearing of silk worms.

The place suffered much during the wars with Tippu Sultan, having been burnt in 1783. That ruler's regulations for the protection of internal trade also dealt a severe blow to its prosperity. In the insurrection of 1830 it again became the object of attack. But from the time that the court was removed Nagar lost its prosperity, as it never obtained a footing as a mercantile town between the table land and the coast. It has latterly benefited by the opening out and improvement of the ghat-roads now in hand.

Nyamti.—A town situated in 14° 9' N. lat., 75° 38' E. long., on the Honnali-Ainur road. Head quarters of the Honnali taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 386.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	..	1,173	1,218	2,391
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	..	87	93	180
Total ..						1,260	1,311	2,571

Nyamti is a town of very modern date, the petta having been established in the time of the Divan Purnaiya. Being situated between the Malnad and the Maidan, a considerable trade is carried on by the merchants, who are all Lingayats, in exchanging the products of both tracts. The grain of the Malnad and the jaggory of the neighbouring taluks, which can be stored in this dry climate for some time without risk of damage, with areca nut from Nagar and Koppa, are forwarded to Bellari, Dharwar, &c. in return for cloths and other articles, which are sent to the Malnad and Canara. During the American war, much money was made here by the cotton trade.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,079 0 0	1,859 0 0	3,849 10 3
Expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	...	855 0 0	1,361 0 0	2,395 3 4

Sagar.—A taluk in the west. Area 735 square miles. Head quarters at Sagar. Contains the following hoblis, villages, and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Anantapura	185	2	8,070	782	17	6	8,875
2	Barangi	114	17	8,258	219	656	...	9,133
3	Ikkeri	182	3	10,980	259	118	61	11,418
4	Karuru	111	119	3,927	77	1,676	...	5,680
5	Sagara	58	14	9,434	198	600	34	10,266
6	Talaguppe	69	22	14,248	136	475	...	14,859
Total.....		669	177	54,917	1,671	3,542	101	60,231

Principal places, with population.—Sagar 1,740; Keladi 1,064.

This taluk occupies the most westerly projection of Mysore, being at one point not more than 8 miles from the sea. The west and greater part of the north and south are bounded by the Ghats, a spur from which crosses the taluk from north to east, passing south of Ikkeri and parting the western from the northern streams. The Sharavati runs through the middle from south to north-west, receiving near Barangi the Yenne Hole. On touching the frontier it turns west, and descending the Ghats in the far famed Falls of Gersoppa, flows to the sea at Honavar. The principal stream running north is the Varada, which rises near Ikkeri. The chief heights are Deva konda and Govardhangiri.

The east of the taluk is covered with dense and heavy forest, the west is more open, being extensively occupied with areca palm gardens and rice fields. Along the Ghats are considerable pasture lands, covered with a coarse grass. Bison are numerous and other large game abundant. Elephants occasionally appear.

The produce of the taluk consists of areca nut, rice, pepper and cardamoms. About half the rice is exported to Canara.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	44	276	2	622	47	258
Culturable	...	...	1	25	137	457	138	482
Unculturable	...	...	245	147	189	393	434	540
Total.....			290	448	330	192	621	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 147,998—2—10, and from local cesses Rs. 6,844—6—8. The average incidence

of rent was Rs. 5—1—8 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 3 annas 7 pie. Agriculturists formed 30·6 per cent of the population.

The road from Shimoga to the Gersoppa Falls runs through Anantapur and Sagar, whence there is a road north to Sirálkoppa. From Anantapur there are roads northwards to Shikarpur, south-west to Kollur Katte and Nagar, and south to Tirthahalli. The passes to the coast are the Gersoppa, Haini, and Govardhangiri to Honavar ; the Hoga-vadi to Bhatkal ; and the Karni and Kollur to Baidur. Regular roads have been constructed through the first and last of these.

Sagar.—A town on the left bank of the Varada near its source, situated in 14° 10' N. lat., 75° 5' E. long., 40 miles west-north-west of Shimoga, on the Shimoga-Gersoppa road. Head quarters of the Sagar taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 338.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	768	714	1,480
Muhammadians ...	...	...	...	...	...	136	103	239
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
Total.....						918	822	1,740

This town is one of the chief depôts for the areca nut trade, and contains some wealthy merchants. Pepper, sandalwood and other products of the Malnad are exported by them to the Madras districts east and north, and to parts of Bombay in the west, the returns being made chiefly in cloths.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211 0 0	1,130 0 0	3,281 9 3
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	938 0 0	1,082 0 0	1,254 3 9

Sharavati.—A river which rises at Ambu-tirtha near Nonabar in the Kavaledurga taluk. It takes a north-westerly course by Fatté petta, receives the Haridravati on the right below Fatté guppe, and the Yenne Hole on the left above Bárangi. On arriving at the frontier it bends to the west, and precipitating itself down the celebrated Falls of Gersoppa, and passing that village (properly *Géru-sappe*), which is really some 18 miles

distant, discharges into the sea at Honávar in N. Canara. The name Sharávatí, arrow born, is in allusion to its flowing from the Ambu tirtha, which was formed by a stroke of Rama's arrow. The stream is crossed by 70 anicuts, from which small channels are drawn having an aggregate length of 26 miles.

The magnificent *Falls of Gersoppa*, or the Jog* as they are called by the natives, are unquestionably the grandest natural beauty in Mysore, rich as it is in splendid scenery. They eclipse every other Fall in India and have few rivals in any part of the world. 'While excelled in height by the Cerosoli and Evanson cascades in the Alps, and the Falls of the Arve in Savoy, the Gersoppa cataract surpasses them in volume of water precipitated; and while much inferior to Niagara in volume, it far excels those celebrated Falls of the New World in height† They are situated in 14° 14' N. lat., and 74° 50' E. long., on the borders of Mysore and Canara, 60 miles from Shimoga in the former and 30 from the port of Honávar (Honore) in the latter. Their existence appears to have been unknown at the time of Buchanan's journey in 1800. The Sharávatí flowing over a very rocky bed, about 250 yards wide, here reaches a tremendous chasm, 960 feet in depth, and 'performs (as Captain Newbold has expressed it) this stupendous lover's leap from the chains of the giant Ghats into the arms of his ocean-rescued ‡ mistress—prolific Canara.'

The water comes down in four distinct falls, presenting a scene of transcendent grandeur and sublimity, whose effect is greatly heightened by the wild and beautiful country around, covered with a wealth of luxuriant vegetation. The Raja fall ¶ pours in one unbroken column sheer to the depth of 830 feet. Half way down it is encountered by the Roarer, another fall, which precipitates itself into a vast cup and then rushes violently downwards at an angle of 45 degrees to meet its famous compeer. A third fall, the Rocket, shoots downwards in a

* Probably *jauvu*, a damp or moist place.

† The height of the Cerosoli cascade is 2,400 feet; that of Evanson 1,200 feet and the Falls of the Arve 1,100 feet. At Niagara, a river two miles across contracted to less than half its former breadth is hurled over a precipice 164 feet high in two great sheets into the basin below.—*J. A. S. B.*, xiv, 421.

‡ Alluding to the legend of the formation of the western coast by Parasu Rama.

¶ By various visitors this has been called the Grand fall, the Main fall, and the Horse-shoe fall. The Raja after whom it is now generally named was the Sode Raja of Sirsi, who proposed to erect a little shrine or mandapa on the spot, the lines for the foundation of which may be seen on the stone just above the Raja's rock which projects over the chasm.

These falls are perhaps unique as a scene of natural beauty in India free from all signs of idolatry.

series of jets ; while the fourth, called the Dame Blanche, is an Undine-like cascade gliding quietly over the mountain side in a sheet of foam.

The most favourable time for visiting these glorious works of nature is in the cold season, when the river is low enough to admit of crossing to the Mysore side, whence the best views are obtained. During the monsoon the place is enveloped in a dense cloud of vapour, through which rises the thunder of the invisible mighty waters in their fearful descent. There is a good bungalow on the Bombay side, immediately at the head of the falls. Close by is a slab of rock projecting over the verge of the gulf, by lying down on which and peering over, the best view is obtained of the appalling abyss from above, rendered more striking by the continual flight across it of myriads of rock pigeons, which find a congenial home in the face of the cliffs.

‘I lay down flat on this shelf (says a visitor in the month of August, 30 years ago) and drew myself up to its edge, over which as I stretched my head a sight burst on the view which I shall never forget and can never hope to describe. I have since looked down the fuming and sulphurous craters of Etna and Vesuvius, but have never experienced the sensations which overwhelmed me in the first downward gaze into this (*hibernice*) volcano of waters :—for so it looks ; a chaotic scene that rivets with basilisk fascination the gaze of the spectator. It was with great reluctance and with an intense feeling of depression that I withdrew my head, drenched in spray, from the brink of the precipice. One might almost gaze for ever on this abyss in which a mighty mass of water appears eternally burying itself in a mist-shrouded grave. The clouds of spray which continually ascend heavenwards in slow and majestic wreaths appear to typify the shadowy ghosts of the entombed waters.’

The Falls are seen to greatest advantage from the selected points of view which have been cleared on the Mysore bank, the most popular being Watkin's platform. From this side a descent may be made to the pool below, the water in which is 130 feet in depth. But this is a difficult undertaking and the re-ascent extremely laborious. The view looking upwards from below is generally considered far less impressive than from the other points, as regards the falls themselves, but the grandly rugged features of the chasm and the winding gorge in which it is prolonged are more clearly seen in all their savage nakedness.

The varying effects of light and shade at different hours are extremely beautiful. A lovely rainbow spans the waters in the afternoon, rising with the declining sun, and even lunar rainbows are said to be formed in certain aspects of the moon. Rockets and blazing torches or bundles of straw cast over on a dark night, throw out a fitful glare upon the jaws of the abyss, producing weird and solemn effects as viewed from the Raja's rock. No words can suffice to adequately describe the charms of a scene replete with every element of the sublime, combining in one superb panorama so many varying aspects both of terror and of beauty, all instinct with the life, the force and play of moving waters.

'The precipice over which the water falls affords a fine section of gneiss and its associated hypogene schists, which dip easterly and northerly away from the falls at an angle of about 35° . The gneiss is composed of quartz and felspar, with both mica and hornblende, and alternates with micaceous, talcose, actinolitic, chloritic and hornblende schists, imbedding (especially the latter) iron pyrites. These rocks are penetrated by veins of quartz and felspar and also of a fine grained granite, composed of small grains of white felspar, quartz and mica. The mass of hypogene rocks has evidently been worn back several hundred feet by the erosion and abrasion of the cataract; the softer talcose and micaceous schists have suffered most. Rock basins are frequent in the bed of the river, which is worn in the rock and rugged with water-worn rocky masses.*

Two officers of the Indian Navy, deputed by Government to measure the Falls, arrived there on the 6th of March 1856. Their account of the feat, written in the old bungalow book, is as follows:—

"Threw a light flying bridge across the chasm from the tree overhanging the Roarer, to the rock westward of that called the Raja's rock. To this slung a cradle of light bamboo, capable of holding two people comfortably. The cradle traversed on one single and two double blocks, through which rove the four hawsers composing the bridge. We had previously placed the bridge from the Raja's rock to the tree; but found that the lead line would not, from any single part of the bridge, plumb clear of the Roarer, or the rocks on either side; thus proving beyond a doubt that the pool had never before been plumbed from the sides of the chasm.

In the forenoon of the 12th of March, all arrangements being completed and provision made against remote contingencies, we made the passage in the cradle from side to side, halting in the centre to pour a libation to the guard-

* *J. A. S. B.* xiv, 420.

ian spirits of the chasm. The arrangements being found perfectly satisfactory, we proceeded to plumb the pool. The cradle with one person was eased away to a distance of forty seven feet from the tree. The lead line was lowered from the shore through a block (*vulgo*, a pulley) on the cradle, passing down through its centre. The plummet consisted of seven pounds of hard lead placed in the centre of an annular life buoy slung horizontally, the whole weight being about 18 lbs. When the lead reached the pool, the life buoy floated it, and thus the lead man in the cradle felt the loss of weight. Having during our service had a little experience in deep water, we knew that a loss of 20 lbs from a plumb-line of upwards of 100 fathoms would be scarcely appreciable, and so we found it. But by hauling up half a fathom and letting go suddenly, the life buoy made a discernible splash in the water. A mark was then placed on the line by the block, and the angle of its dip taken with a theodolite on the brink of the precipice near the tree, at the hypotenusal distance of 47 feet. This gave the perpendicular depression of the cradle below the instrument (on a level with the tree,) as 14 feet; which, added to the line paid out, 815 feet, gave the exact depth 829 feet.

In the afternoon we descended the ravine, and with a raft of a few bamboos and three boat's breakers, paddled and scounded all round and across the pool, having previously, from above, turned off a great part of the Roarer into the Rocket. We found that 22 fathoms was the greatest depth anywhere. This sounding was taken very near the west side, about 30 yards from the head of the pool or base of the Grand Fall. We climbed the rock on which the Roarer falls, and when about 30 feet up it, the stream, which before had been mild rather, came down with great force on our devoted heads and we had to 'hold on by our eyelids' to prevent being washed off.

By measuring a base we ascertained the horizontal distance between the centres of the Canara and Mysore bungalows to be 710 yards; between the Raja's rock and the tree that plumbs the Roarer, 74 yards. The top of the Raja's rock is five feet below the level of the above mentioned tree. A plumb line lowered from this tree into the bed of the Roarer measured 315 feet.

On the 15th of March, broke up our bridge, from which we had taken several satisfactory views of the chasm, and descended by a rope into the cup of the Roarer, where we breakfasted, and afterwards, with some little difficulty at one point, passed down by the side of the Roarer, and reached a position at the back of the Grand Fall, whence the Rocket and Roarer were seen to the right of it. From this place only can you have a correct idea of the great depth of the cavern in front of which the Grand Fall drops. The sky clouded over and thunder pealed when we were below. The effect was grand in the extreme. At 5 p. m. reached the top of the cliff in safety

The new Canara bungalow is 1,670 feet above the level of the sea, the old one 1,850. The Mysore bungalow is 30 feet lower than the last.

Shikarpur.—A taluk in the north. Area 410 square miles. Head quarters at Shikarpur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Bellandūr	53	...	5,671	146	...	1	5,818
2	Hosūru	22	1	6,111	167	...	...	6,278
3	Muglagere	88	8	9,600	481	...	...	10,081
4	Shikarpura	42	2	14,320	1,553	36	2	15,911
5	Tālagunda	35	...	11,252	466	12	...	11,730
6	Udagani	39	...	12,171	1,219	...	2	13,392
Total.....		229	11	59,125	4,032	48	5	63,210

Principal places, with population.—Shikarpur 2,093 ; Sirālkoppa 1,661 ; Isuru 1,651 ; Belagāvi 1,419 ; Haliyuru 1,297 ; Beguru 1,260 ; Tagarti 1,231 ; Saluru 1,104 ; Bēliki 1,077 ; Kadenahalli 1,061.

The taluk is crossed from south to north by the Choradi or Kumad-vati, which forms the large Masur-Madak tank on the northern frontier. There are lines of low hills on all sides, covered with jungle which gives shelter to numerous tigers, cheetas, and other wild beasts.

The principal cultivation is that of sugar cane, the jaggory made from which is a staple article of export.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	31	381	...	505	32	246
Culturable	...	13	51	504	51	517
Unculturable	19	5	278	512	297	517
Total.....	50	399	331	241	382	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 142,305—15—7, and from local cesses Rs. 4,612—5—9. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 7—1—5 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 3 annas 7 pie. Agriculturists formed 21·9 per cent of the population.

The Honnali-Sorab road passes through Shikarpur, whence there are roads to Kumsi and to Anantapur. From Sirālkop there is a road to Sagar.

Shikarpur.—A town near the right bank of the Choradi or Kurnadwati, situated in 14° 16' N. lat., 75° 25' E. long., on the Honnali-Sorab road, 28 miles north-west of Shimoga. Head quarters of the Shikarpur taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 395.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	874	892	1,766
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	174	153	327
Total.....						1,048	1,045	2,093

The town appears to have been founded by one Maliya, and after him originally called Maliyanhalli. The Keladi chiefs on gaining possession changed the name to Mahádanpur. During the time of either Haidar or Tippu, it received its present name of Shikárpur or Shikáripur, hunting or hunter's town, from the abundance of game there met with during a royal hunt. The old fort at the western end is now in ruins.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income...	...	...	...	...	...	980 0 0	1,404 0 0	2,923 12 10
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	921 0 0	1,180 0 0	2,120 3 10

Shimoga.—A taluk in the south east. Area 533 square miles. Head quarters at Shimoga. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1 Benkipura	...	88	20	13,791	1,408	...	...	15,199
2 Bilare	...	62	34	11,065	1,487	...	13	12,575
3 Holatúru	...	49	8	16,015	742	20	5	16,782
4 Holehonnúru	...	47	3	11,886	1,101	4	...	12,991
5 Shimoga	...	66	15	17,178	3,685	54	566	21,484*
Total.....		312	80	69,935	8,433	78	584	79,031

Principal places, with population.—Shimoga 11,034; Benkipur 1,964; Holalurnadkere 1,615; Holehonnur 1,332; Koppa 1,224; Muttáru 1,195.

*Includes 1 not classified.

The Tunga and the Bhadra, entering the taluk on the south, flow northwards and unite at Kudali, 9 miles north-north-east of Shimoga, whence the Tungabhadra continues north with a winding course. The greater part of the taluk on the west and south is covered with hills and forest, abounding in tigers, cheetas, bears and other wild animals. The ordinary products of dry cultivation are raised on the eastern side. The ancient divisions were Gájanur-pál to the west of the Tunga, Yedatorepál between the rivers, and Benkipura east of the Bhadra.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	134	10	13	5	147	15
Culturable	...	53	137	85	137	138
Unculturable	7	63	241	424	248	487
Total.....	141	126	391	514	533	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 100,226—12—7, and from local cesses Rs. 3,685—3—5. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—1—8 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 8 pie. Agriculturists form 18·7 per cent of the population.

The high road from Bangalore to Gersoppa passes through Shimoga, where it is crossed by a road northwards to Honnali and Harihara, and south-west to Tirthahalli and the Agumbi ghat. From Benkipur there is a road to Chennagiri and Chitaldroog, and from Aimur a road to Nyamti and Honnali.

Shimoga.—The chief town of the District, situated in 13° 55' N. lat., 75° 38' E. long., on the left bank of the Tunga, 171 miles north-west of Bangalore, on the Bangalore-Gersoppa road.

Number of houses 2,195.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,055	3,603	7,658
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,581	1,220	2,801
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	51
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	267	523
Others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....							5,943	5,091	11,034

Shimoga derives its name either from *Shiva-mulha*, the face of Shiva, or from *Shi-moge*, sweet pot, an appellation given to it by a rishi who here found the savoury herbs which he compounded for his daily meal. Little is known of its history, but that it was one of the possessions of the Ikkéri chiefs. A battle was fought in the neighbourhood, in 1798, between the Mahrattas under Parasu Ram Bhao and Tippu Sultan's forces under Muhammad Reza, the Benki Navab; when the latter being defeated, Shimoga was besieged. The garrison was forced to capitulate and the Mahrattas plundered and burnt the town. The scattered survivors of the population returned on the withdrawal of their army, but after the fall of Seringapatam the place was again pillaged by Dhundia, who left Shimoga and the neighbouring villages a heap of ruins. Being made the head quarters of the District and of the Nagar Division, it has gradually risen in population and wealth.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	12,178 4 8	14,297 0 0	14,358 0 0	24,398 3 2
Expenditure	...	...	...	8,084 7 3	13,158 0 0	15,854 0 0	21,152 13 1

Siralokoppa.—A mercantile town in the Shikarpur taluk, 10 miles north-west of the kasba. Number of houses 332.

Population.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	705	700	1,405
Muhammadians	...	...	...	133	123	256
Total.....				838	823	1,661

It is of importance as forming a point of communication between Sagar, Sorab and other parts of Mysore, and the Dharwar, Canara and Bellary Districts. It is the principal depôt for jaggory, which is largely prepared in this taluk and exported by the merchants of Siralokoppa in exchange for piece goods, *kamblis*, &c. There is a Government distillery here, which supplies arrack to the Shikarpur and Sorab taluks; the consumption in the former being considerable, owing to the permanent encampment of large gangs of Lambánis.

Sorab.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 271 square miles. Head quarters at Sorab. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Anavatti	52	7	17,436	362	12	...	17,810
2	Chandragutti	40	31	7,043	505	16	9	7,573
3	Kyasamāra	85	...	9,817	145	19	...	9,981
4	Soraba	57	20	13,020	282	...	...	13,302
5	Tavanandi	39	9	11,077	587	...	...	11,664
6	Telagadde	36	4	5,992	730	21	...	6,743
Total.....		309	71	64,385	2,611	68	9	67,073

Principal places, with population.—Mudi 2,183 ; Kubitāru 1,523 ; Udri 1,496 ; Soraba 1,364 ; Taturu 1,168 ; Kuppagadi 1,127.

The Varada runs along the western side, forming in some places the boundary and at one point, near Banavasi, leaving and re-entering the taluk. The minor streams unite in the Dandavati, which, rising near Sorab, flows north and west into the Varada near Jemma. The principal hill is Chandragutti in the west, rising to 2,836 feet above the level of the sea.

The woodland scenery of the taluk is unique, on account of the patches of forest called *kāns*. These are composed of some of the finest forest to be found in the south of India, detached in small portions, with clearly demarcated lines. This arrangement is due to the position of the laterite which forms the substratum of the whole taluk. Outside the forest, on the higher ground, the soil is only about 4 inches in depth ; while within, 15 feet from the edge, it is deep and rich enough to support the largest forest trees.

These evergreen forests are full of the wild pepper vine, the produce of which is largely gathered. The rice lands in the hollows are rich, and the people well off and prosperous. Wild animals, especially panthers are very numerous, and elephants occasionally met with. Iron ore is largely smelted near Tavanandi and Chittur. Sorab is famous for its sandal-wood carving.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	117	391	7	630	125	381
Culturable	...	...	...	...	35	266	35	26
Unculturable	...	...	68	367	41	266	109	633
Total.....			186	118	84	522	271	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 199,833—8—11, and from local cesses Rs. 24,609—6—2. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 2—12—8 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 4 annas 10 pie. Agriculturists form 27·2 per cent of the population.

The main road from Shikarpur stops at Sorab, but is being extended to Banavasi. The Siralkoppa-Sagar road runs through much of this taluk.

Sorab—A town situated on the right bank of the Dandavati, in 14° 28' N. lat., 75° 10' E. long., on the Shikarpur-Sorab road, 46 miles north-west of Shimoga. Head quarters of the Sorab taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 271.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	574	573	1,147
Mohammadans	...	...	...	...	...	116	98	214
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Total.....						693	671	1,364

Sorab derives its name from Surabhi, the cow of plenty, which—together with Nanda, Bhadra, Susilya and Sumana, four other celestial cows,—used daily to shed milk over the image of Ranganátha on the bank of the Dandavati. It is the principal residence of the *gúdíqars* or sandalwood carvers, whose delicate and elaborate workmanship is generally well known. The articles of their manufacture chiefly in demand are boxes, caskets and cabinets. These are completely covered with minute and complicated designs of vegetation and scroll work, interspersed with figures from the Hindu pantheon; the general effect of the profuse detail being extremely rich. The carving of Sorab is considered superior to that of Bombay or Canton, and being a very tedious process, requiring great care, is expensive. The *gúdíqars* will imitate admirably any designs that may be furnished them. Boards for albums, the plates from Jorrock's Hunt, and cabinets surrounded with figures in high relief of knights in mediæval armour, have thus been produced for European gentlemen with great success.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	1,039 0 0	714 0 0	1,679 6 6
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	811 0 0	848 0 0	770 4 2

Sulekere,—the largest tank or artificial reservoir in Mysore, is situated in the middle of the Chennagiri taluk. Its margin is said to be 40 miles round, and next to the Kambham tank in Kadapa, is probably the finest reservoir in Southern India.

Its name is derived from *sûle*, courtesan and *kere*, tank. "The local legend asserts that this woman was a king's daughter, who having formed a connection with some divinity, built, as an expiatory act, the tank, which submerged the town of her father, who cursed her as a prostitute. The work is a very fine one, as the reservoir receives the drainage of twenty square miles, all of which pours into the gorge where it is built. The embankment is of no great length, the defile between the adjacent hills being narrow, but it is of stupendous width, height, and strength, though not quite straight. It has resisted successfully the floods of centuries, but owing to the great pressure of the volume of the water in the tank the difficulty of properly working with rude plugs the enormous sluices was immense, and the latter in course of time became much injured, and could not be utilized. Of the two sluices, that to the north was called the Siddhana, and that to the south the Basava, and both were in bad order. During the drought which a few years ago prevailed, advantage was taken of the circumstance to repair the sluices, which a man could pass through with ease, although the first adventurer was encountered by a cobra on entering the northern one. The channels had also fallen into disrepair, and the great extent of land, immediately below the tank (reputed to be more than 20,000 acres) was covered by a dense date jungle; so that the vast supply of water afforded by this magnificent reservoir flowed uselessly away to the river Tungabhadra, near Harihar. When the channels which are now in hand are fully repaired, hundreds of acres of sugar-cane can be grown under them, and the feverish jungle, which is now dreaded by cultivators, will give place to smiling gardens. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the damaged state of the sluices and the great force of the water when escaping through them, the embankment has always remained firm and uninjured, a satisfactory proof of the solidity of the structure." *

Tirthahalli—A town situated in 13° 41' N. lat., 75° 17' E. long., on the left bank of the Tunga, 30 miles south-west of Shimoga, on the Shimoga-Agumbi road. Head quarters of the Kavaledurga taluk, and a municipality.

* BOWRING, *East. Ind.* 105.

Number of houses 245.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	483	1,040
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	45	111
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	65	135
Total.....							713	573	1,286

The town derives its name from the number of *tirtha* or sacred bathing places in the Tunga at or near this spot. A pool at one of the cylindrical hollows scooped out by the water in the rocky bed is a favourite spot for cleansing away sin by ablution. The formation of the hole is ascribed to Parasu Rama, who made it with his axe. At the Ramesvara festival, held for 3 days in Mārgashira, thousands of people pass through the hole. At that season the river can be crossed by stepping over the great boulders in the bed, the difficult places where there is a rush of water being temporarily bridged over by the Brahmins.

It is the principal centre of trade for the Nagar and Koppa taluks, valued at 5 to 6 lakhs a year, one half of which results from transactions at the Ramesvara festival. Cocoa nuts and cocoa nut oil are imported from Canara by the Agumbi and Hulikal ghats, and various kinds of pulse, piece goods, cattle, &c. from the maidān taluks.

There are two math's, the Havika math on the town side and the Putiki math on the opposite side. To this place all the people of the Malava caste resort from Canara and Nagar to be branded with a religious stamp, *mudra dhārana*, by their priest the Koppada Dāsaiya, who comes here from Koppa. Three miles up the river is the Mulbāgal math, and a mile higher the Bhimankatte math, which claims a fabulous antiquity.

Municipal Funds.						1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	1,147 0 0	1,135 0 0	2,048 10 5
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	928 0 0	904 0 0	1,303 9 7

Tunga.—This river rises in the Western Ghats, at Gangamuka in the Varāha parvata (Kadur District), close to the twin stream of the Bhadra. Its course is at first north-east past Sringeri to Baggunji, where it turns north-west and continues in that direction to near Tirthahalli. Thence bending round for some distance to the east, it eventually flows north-

east past Shimoga to Kudali, where it unites with the Bhadra. Near Mandagadde it branches for a short distance into seven streams, hence called Yélukálu shilu, which prevents the passage of rafts of bamboos and timber during the dry season when the water is low. Its banks are not so steep as those of the Bhadra and it is generally esteemed a more healthy stream, its current being more rapid and the banks less shut in by dense forest. A project was formed a few years ago by the Madras Irrigation Company for damming the river either at Tirthahalli or at Mallur, and constructing an immense reservoir, all the requisite surveys for which were made.

Tungabhadra.—This famous river, the chief tributary of the Krishna, is formed at Kúdali, 9 miles north-north-east of Shimoga, by the confluence of the twin streams Tunga and Bhadra.

From this point its general direction is north, but it winds so as to form three loops before reaching Honnali. Thence with a more direct course it runs north, and receiving the Choradi or Kumadvati on the left, bends to the north-east, following the Mysore frontier to Harihara where it is joined by the Haridra from the Sulekere on the right. Ranning again north along the boundary, it quits the Province and, continuing north-west and north, separates the Madras and Bombay presidencies. From the point where the Varada enters it on the left, the river turns north-east and, flowing past the village of Hampe, between the sites of the celebrated cities of Kishkindha, Anegundi or Hastinavati, and Vidyanagara or Vijayanagara, forms the common boundary of Bellary and the Nizam's dominions, receiving on the right the Haggari or Vedavati. Soon after this its course is directly east, along much of the Karnul and Haidarabad frontier. Passing Karnul it enters the Krishna a few miles beyond, at Kúdali Sangam or Sri Saila.

The river is never dry, but the channel being full of rocks will not admit of floats in the hot season when the water is low. In the rainy season it swells prodigiously and forms an extremely rapid and muddy stream, 10 or more feet higher than the rocks. It is easily fordable in the dry season, at other times ferry boats are used for crossing at favourable spots where the banks approach one another and the water is deep. Alligators abound in it. The maximum flood discharge determined for the Harihara bridge was 207,843 cubic feet per second, the ordinary monsoon discharge being roughly calculated at 30,000.

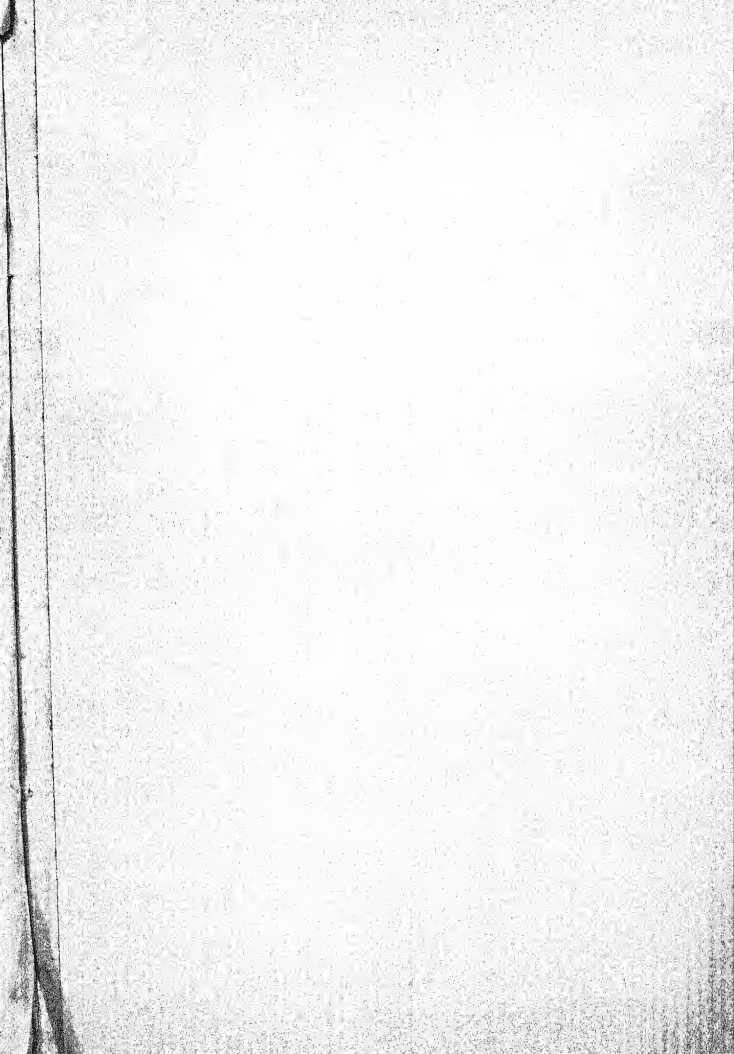
The river is crossed at Harihara by a fine bridge of stone and brick, consisting of 14 elliptical arches of 60 feet span each. It was completed in 1868, at a cost of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. There is another magnificent bridge of 52 piers at Rampur in Bellary, where the North-West line of the Madras Railway crosses the river.

The ancient and purānic name of the river is the Pampá, by which it is mentioned in the Rāmáyana and which still survives in the name of the village Hampe, at the Pampa kshetra, the site of the celebrated ancient and modern capital cities previously mentioned. The name Tungabhadra occurs in the Bhágavata Purána. The mythological origin of the river, as given in the Tungabhadra Mahátmya of the Brahmánda Purána, is to the following effect. Hiranyáksha, son of Kasyapa Rishi by Diti Dévi, seized the earth and bore it down to the lower world. The Brahmans having no ground to stand upon, discontinued their usual rites and sacrifices. The demi-gods being thus deprived of their usual offerings complained to Vishnu, who, assuming the form of a *varáha* or boar, plunged into the ocean, entered the lower world, destroyed the demon, and brought up the earth again. The perspiration arising from this exertion of the boar trickled down its tusks as it rested on the Varáha parvata and formed two streams, that from the left tusk being the Tunga and that from the right tusk the Bhadra. A third stream, the Netravati, is supposed to have its origin in the same place from the *nétra* or eyes of the boar.

Varada.—A tributary of the Tungabhadra. It rises at Varada mûla near Ikkéri, and running north past Chandragutti and Banavasi turns to the north-east, which direction it keeps till it leaves the Mysore. Entering Dharwar it flows north and, bending round gradually to the north-east some distance south of Bankapur and Savanur, runs with an easterly course into the Tungabhadra at Gulnatha below Havanur.

It is stemmed by 51 small anicuts in Sagar and Sorab, giving rise to channels having a total length of 36 miles.

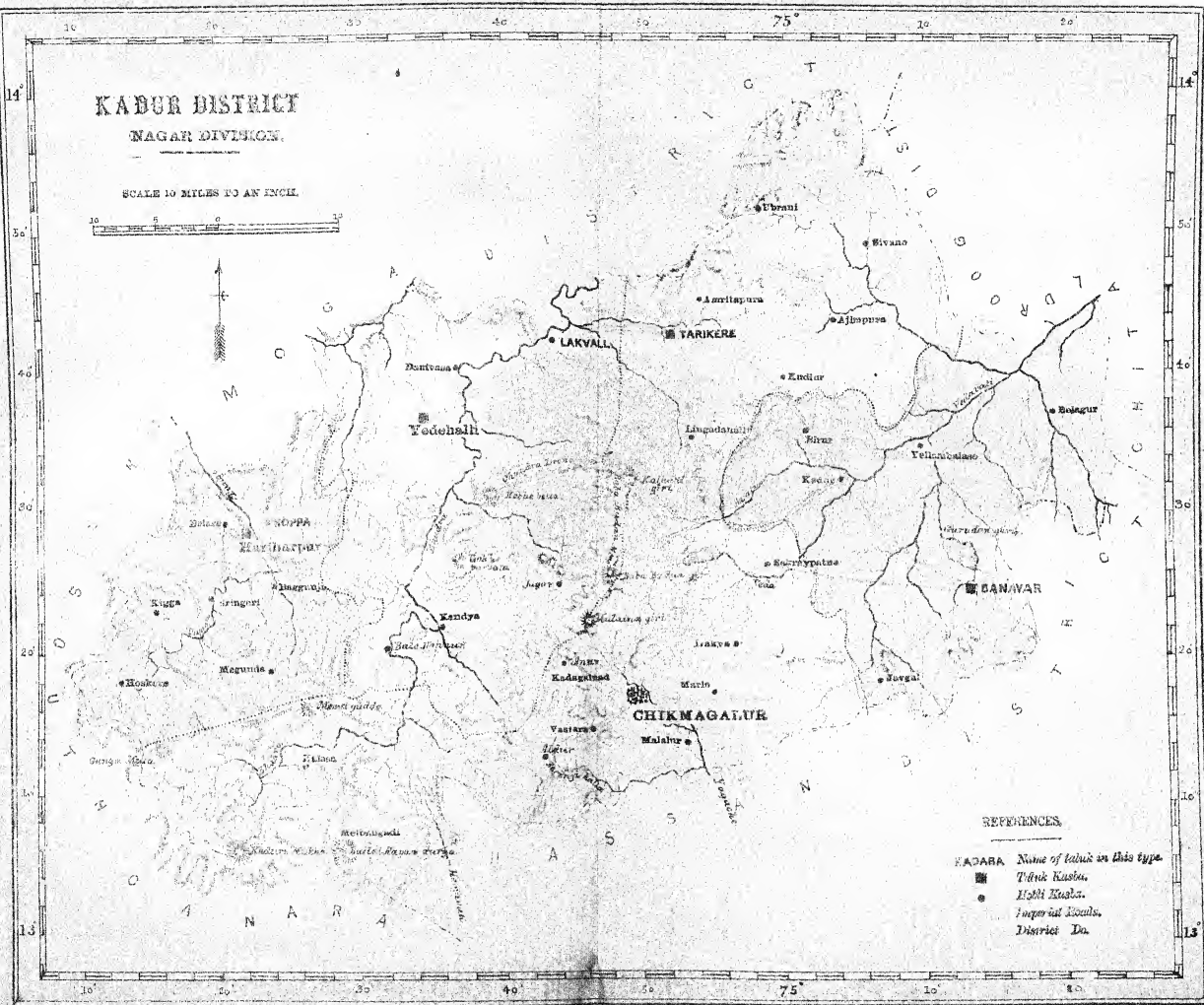
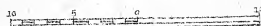
The *Vara-dâ* (boon giving) river originated, according to legend, in the Bhagirati water poured from his conch by Náráyana (Vishnu) on the head of Siva at Varada nûla, the hermitage of Siirga nûni, in order to subdue the flame of austerities which threatened to consume the gods; performed by Siva to atone for his sin in pulling off one of Brahma's five heads.



KADUR DISTRICT

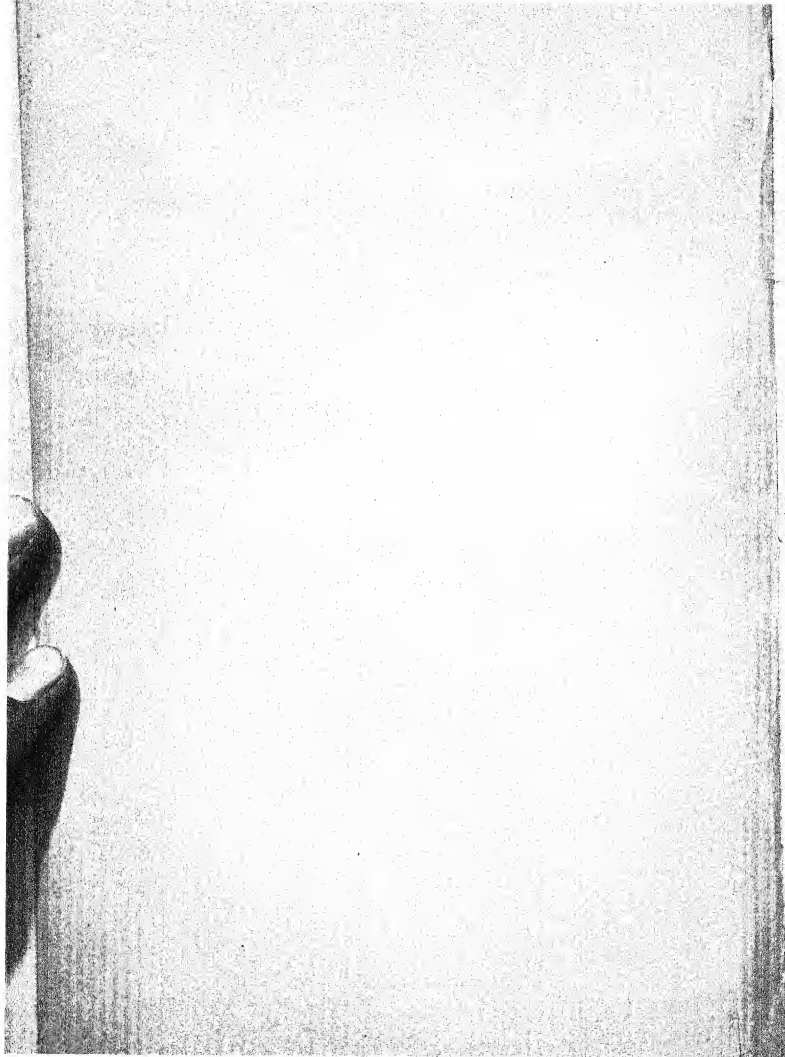
NAGAR DIVISION.

SCALE 10 MILES TO AN INCH.



REFERENCES.

KADURA Name of taluk in this type.
 Thick Kasta.
 Light Kasta.
 Imperial Roads.
 District Do.



KADUR DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—The Kadur District lies in the west of the State of Mysore and forms part of the Nagar Division. It is situated between 13° 12' and 13° 58' north latitude and between 75° 8' and 76° 25' east longitude. Its greatest length is from east to west, about 83 miles. Its greatest breadth, from north to south, is about 45 miles.

Area.—The area is stated to be 2,294 square miles. Of the whole extent 377 square miles 13 acres are under cultivation, 234 square miles 29 acres culturable, 1,682 square miles 598 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by the Shimoga District, and on the east by the Chitaldroog District, both of the Nagar Division. On the south it is bounded by the Hassan District of the Ashtagram Division; and on the west by the chain of the Western Ghats, which separate it from South Canara of the Madras Presidency.

Sub-divisions.—It is sub-divided into the following taluks :—

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of Hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Banavar ...	467	6	316	76,384
2	Chikmagalur ...	*412	9	310	110,105
3	Koppa ...	503	7	679	85,779
4	Lakvalli ...	*540	4	413	29,959
5	Tarikere ...	372	7	263	80,164
Total.....		2,294	33	1,981	332,881

Physical Features.—The main part of the Kadur District is composed of the most mountainous region included within the limits of Mysore. Bordered on the west by the mighty Ghat range, rising at this part into some of the loftiest peaks between the Himálayas and the Nilgrís; supporting on its centre the stupendous barrier of the Baba Budan chain, of even superior elevation; between these towering masses, covered with a complete network of lofty hills whose altitude at certain points, as

* Approximate only.

in the magnificent Merti peak of Kalasa, renders them conspicuous landmarks even in this neighbourhood of giant heights ; while ranges of more modest pretensions extend throughout the north and east :— this District, with a slight exception eastwards, may truly be described as pre-eminently the Malnád or highland region.

Nor are these mountain tracts wanting in all those charms of wood and water which tend to soften the harsher features of so rugged a landscape. For though the summits rear themselves bareheaded into space, the slopes are thickly clad with primeval forest, through which the shining streams thread their often headlong way, fertilising the narrow valleys and open glades, till their waters descend to the level of the larger rivers, flowing in steep and sunken channels, whence daily issue dense mists that cover the face of the country, lifting as the heat of the morning sun increases in power.

In these vast solitudes the habitations of man are few and far between. A single homestead, hidden amid the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, is often the only sign of his presence for many miles around. Roads there are (or rather, thanks to the recent exertions of Engineer officers, were) none. No wheeled conveyance disturbed the peace of the well-nigh trackless woods, save where a space, annually cleared for the occasion, allowed the car of some popular god to be drawn a couple of hundred yards and back from his shrine in the depths of the forest. All the valuable produce of the country was, and to a great extent still is, transported on the backs of cattle, the rallying sounds from the belled leaders of the drove resounding far and wide.

The eastern or Maidán taluks partake of the general features of that description of country in the other Districts, the transition from Malnád to Maidán being very abrupt and striking on approaching Lakvalli from the west.

The congeries of mountains within the area of the District, so far as they can be reduced to a system, seem to range themselves into a central north-and-south ridge, with a great loop or circle on either hand ; while at the south-western angle of the District the Western Ghats make a bend inwards to the east, marking the initial point of the line which divides the northern from the southern waters of the Mysore. The main ridge above spoken of commences at Ballálráyandurga and passing east of Merti gudda and Koppa-durga, separates the basin of the Bhadra from

that of the Tunga, and runs up towards Mandagadde, connecting with the central range of the Shimoga District. On the west of this ridge is the valley in which Sringeri stands, enclosed with a girdle of mountains ; while on the east of it and beyond the right bank of the Bhadra, is the Jágar valley, completely environed with the Baba Budan mountains, which form as it were some gigantic out-work of the mighty Alpine wall.

The highest point in the District, and in Mysore, is Mulaina-giri in the Baba Budans, which rises to 6,317 feet above the level of the sea. Of the companion heights in the same group, Baba Budan giri is 6,214 feet and Kalhatti-giri 6,155. The loftiest peak in the Western Ghats is the Kudure Mukh or Horse-face mountain, so called on account of its appearance from the sea, to which it presents a landmark well known to navigators of that coast. Its height is 6,215 feet. Another conspicuous mountain in the same range is the grand Ballál-ráyan durga, 4,940 feet. The Gangá mûla in Varáha parvata is 4,781. Of greater height is the superb hill of Kalasa called the Merti gudda, situated in the heart of the mountain region to the west, and presenting, especially towards the north, a grand and symmetrical outline, towering above all the neighbouring heights. Its summit is 5,451 feet above the sea. Of other prominent peaks in the District, Kanchinkal-durga is 4,081 feet, and Garudagiri or Gardangiri 3,680. Koppa durga is 2,960.

The general level of the country lying along the south of the Baba Budan and neighbouring ranges, which forms the water-parting between the northern and southern river-systems, is, at the Nirváni maṭha, 4,015 feet above the sea, at Chikmagalur 3,481, at Wastara 3,531 and at Aldur 3,454. The plains to the east of the District and the valleys in the west are a good deal lower, with a slope to the north. Thus at Banavar the height is 2,563 feet above the level of the sea, at Kadur 2,553 and at Tarikere 2,235. At Sangamesvara it is 2,525, at Bale Honnur 2,516, at Baggunji katte 2,481, at Sringeri 2,439 and at Hariharpur 2,379.

The principal rivers of the District are the twin streams the Tunga and the Bhadra, the latter running most of its course here. They both rise at Gangámûla in the Varáha parvata, situated in the Western Ghats at the point where the boundaries of the Koppa and Wastara taluks meet. The Tunga flows north-east past Nemmar and Sringeri to near Baggunji, where it turns north by west and, passing Hariharpur, enters the Shimoga District, making a sharp turn to the north-east at the Bhiman-katte and so to Shimoga. The Bhadra runs east for some

distance past Kalasa and then turning north-east flows with a winding course past Bále Honnur and Khándya to Hebbe, where receiving the Somaváhini from the Jágar valley, it continues to Lakvalli and thence flows on to Benkipur in the Shimoga District.

Of the southern streams the Hemavati has its source at Javali in Melbangádi, but almost immediately leaves this District and enters that of Hassan. The Berinji halla in like manner rises near Anur and shortly flows into Hassan District, where it joins the Yagache. The latter has its source near Sitalmalapan Kanive in the Baba Budan range and runs through Hire-magalur towards Belur in Hassan.

On the east of the Baba Budan range the Gauri-halla and the Avati are twin streams, rising near the peak of Mulainagiri. The first expands into the Ayyankere lake above Sakráypatna and, issuing thence with the name of the Veda, skirts this town and flows north-east to Kadur. The other, the northern stream, forms the large Madaga tank, and the two, uniting near Kadur, continue into the Chitaldroog District under the name of the Vedavati.

The largest sheets of water are the two tanks or lakes in the gorges at the eastern base of the Baba Budan mountains. The first of these, called the Ayyankere or Dodda Madaga-kere, is formed 4 miles north-west of Sakráypatna by an embankment thrown across the river Veda where it issues through the only outlet in the surrounding hills, a gap of about 1,700 feet in width, at the south-eastern foot of Sakunagiri. It is a beautiful expanse of water, about 7 miles in circumference, and dotted with several islands. Four channels are drawn from it, irrigating about 300 acres. The other tank, called the Madaga-kere or Kadur Madaga-kere, has been similarly formed by embanking the sister stream, the Avati, at a point where the two hills called Sivanagiri and Hagrikangíri so nearly meet as to form a natural basin. The bund is 1,200 feet long.

The numerous perennial streams springing from the mountains of the District have been dammed at nearly every available point, giving rise to short channels which collectively supply a large amount of irrigation. The following table will shew the number and value of these useful works :—

Name of River.	Number of dams.	Acreage irrigated.	Revenue in rupees.
Tunga and tributaries ...	20	303	1,298
Bhadra " ...	18	325	1,396
Hemavati " ...	3	26	59
Yagache ...	16	1,941	22,593
Veda and Avati ...	49	1,568	31,210
Other streams ...	9	765	4,729
Total.....	115	4,928	61,285

Soils.—Along the south of the Baba Budan mountains is a rich tract of black cotton soil, whose fertility, enhanced by the command of an unfailling supply of water from the hill streams, is said formerly to have given to the plain of Chikmagalur the name of Honjavanige Sime or land flowing with gold. The higher tracts of this region are generally gravelly. Black cotton soil also prevails in the neighbourhood of Ajim-pur, together with red and gravelly soils. The western parts of Tarikere contain sandy and gravelly soils. About Yegate the earth seems poor and has a white chalky appearance. More to the south the soil is adapted to the cultivation of the cocoa nut without irrigation, as in the adjoining parts of Tumkur and Chitaldroog Districts.

The soil of the Malnad bears a general resemblance to that of the same region extending through the neighbouring Districts north and south.

Minerals.—Iron ore is largely obtained and smelted along the hills east of the Baba Budan range and those around Ubrani. Corundum is found in abundance near Kadur and throughout the east.

Climate.—At Chikmagalur, the head-quarters of the District, the mean annual temperature appears from the recorded observations to be between 77° and 78°. The minimum as registered at 9.30 A. M. was 66° in July and 69° in December; the maximum at 3.30 P. M. 95° in February and March. Situated in a treeless plain composed of black cotton soil, the heat would often be intense but for the neighbourhood of the mountains, the streams and breezes from which tend to moderate the temperature. A broad belt of trees has been planted completely round the town to form a protection against the high winds, which at certain seasons blow unchecked with great violence across the plain. The temperature of the Malnad districts often falls much lower, the cold

in the early morning about Christmas being very sharp. Malarious jungle fevers are always prevalent at certain seasons, and neither Europeans nor natives are exempt from attacks.

The accompanying table exhibits the monthly average reading

	1873.		1874.		of the thermometer as registered at
January	72	82	72	82	Chikmagalur in 1873 and 1874, the
February	78	91	79	90	first column in each year being the
March	83	93	82	91	figures for 9:30 A. M., and the second
April	81	88	86	92	column those for 3:30 P. M. The va-
May	79	84	76	77	riation during several months, it will
June	70	73	71	74	be seen, is very slight between those
July	70	73	70	70	hours. The minimum of the night
August	73	75	72	72	
September	73	74	72	74	
October	71	73	75	76	
November	74	80	72	80	
December	72	81	69	71	

temperature would be very much lower were this included in the register.

Rain-fall.—The average annual rain-fall at Chikmagalur is nearly

	In. c.	36 inches, judging from the figures in the mar
1869	34.15	gin for four years, the only period for which a
1870	37.60	register is available. But on turning to the
1873	29.26	country lying within the Western Ghats, a rain-
1874	42.40	fall is recorded which far exceeds that of any other portion of the Mysore,

and is little less heavy than that of the wettest regions of the globe. At Hariharpur, the head quarters of the Koppa taluk, 166 inches 14 cents fell in 1874; and at a coffee estate at Nemar in the same taluk, 163½ inches in 1870. At the Balur coffee estate in Wastara taluk, the fall was 105 inches in 1869. At the estate at Santaveri, again, on the east of the Baba Budans the fall was 72 inches in 1870.

The heaviest fall guaged in 24 hours was 6 inches 71 cents at Nemar, on the 24th July 1870; and on several occasions only a trifle less has been registered for the day on one or other of the three estates above mentioned. In the single month of July 1870 there were 59½ inches of rain at Nemar, following upon 43½ in June; and in July of the previous year 42½ inches at Balur. The following is the register given of the monthly fall at each of the three estates in 1869 and 1870:—

	1869.		1870.		
	Balur.	Santaveri.	Balur.	Santaveri.	Nemar.
January ...	...	...	75	...	75
February ...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	250	60	2
April ...	120	120	60	50	180
May ...	8	375	130	60	50
June ...	2360	1060	2625	1500	4350
July ...	4250	1550	2680	2390	5950
August ...	1140	12	950	1230	2350
September ...	12	4	680	660	1350
October ...	820	8	1210	1050	1775
November ...	1	1	...	1	80
December ...	160	160	...	...	...
Total inches.....	10480	5765	8610	7160	16360

The distribution of rain throughout the taluks may be gathered from the following table of the fall registered at each of the head-quarter towns in 1869, 1870, 1873 and 1874.

1869.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Banavar	50	350	225	75	760	70	320	...	125	In. c.
Chikmagalur	160	250	530	960	490	230	690	35	70	1975
Kadur	75	60	180	160	1	180	160	160	...	50	1128
Koppa	25	20	450	2870	1450	510	640	350	45	8360
Lakvalli	20	50	570	1185	7	380	480	...	60	3425
Tarikere	90	380	475	460	75	275	70	175	1950
Wastara	1	250	940	345	550	480	450	30	120	3745
Means...	11	59	170	458	930	656	272	425	69	92	3142
1870.													
Banavar	75	...	225	240	175	250	220	690	50	25	1950
Chikmagalur	...	50	7	...	310	750	485	360	330	775	...	...	3780
Kadur	280	280	90	180	...	1000	...	50	1970
Koppa	150	50	2030	35	1220	775	9	...	...	8625
Lakvalli	...	160	...	120	...	1	950	1670	375	115	380	...	3870
Tarikere	...	70	...	125	60	80	610	9	520	160	1310	25	30
Wastara	...	50	1	...	210	1250	940	585	280	710	80	25	4150
Means...	47	...	160	30	179	873	1109	5	264	336	15	19	4032
1873.													
Banavar	50	53	141	08	241	274	723	32	08	1530
Chikmagalur	138	415	124	375	219	214	1365	48	51	2927
Kadur	438	169	...	40	73	165	1056	108	...	2049
Koppa	115	425	2315	5540	2280	1225	325	...	50	12775
Lakvalli	165	329	545	2058	510	833	990	...	...	5455
Tarikere	03	05	02	16	237	279	654	...	...	1198
Wastara	350	420	415	770	570	355	1280	15	...	4245
Means...	179	269	506	1258	590	478	984	29	13	4308

1874.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Banavar	1-28	9-56	1-55	4-39	2-14	7-42	4-31	7-0	2-0	In. c. 31-55
Chikmagalur	4-9	9-85	7-65	8-01	1-99	3-66	7-85	1-54	1-37	42-41
Kadur	2-22	6-30	4-24	1-71	1-60	3-44	10-82	2-96	5-66	39-05
Koppa	1-	9-90	43-30	57-50	32-70	11-30	9-94	...	...	166-14
Lakvalli	85	8-48	15-88	21-85	9-50	9-30	4-40	4-3	6-3	71-32
Tarikere	53	8-74	3-61	4-91	1-98	1-98	2-19	3-4	21	24-49
Wastara	1-20	5-20	11-75	12-90	4-55	6-48	7-40	7-0	1-15	50-43
Means...	1-08	8-30	12-64	15-89	7-78	6-22	6-71	9-5	1-17	60-74

Vegetation.—The west of the District is covered with some of the best forests in the country. This is especially the case with the Lakvalli taluk, which abounds in fine teak, and has for many years supplied the whole of western Mysore and the Bellary country with that timber, grown in the forests to the north of the Baba Budans. Throughout the Jäger valley and most of the Koppa and Wastara taluks is a continuous stretch of valuable forest, densely clothing the hill sides and giving shelter to much coffee cultivation. Sholas and hanging woods occupy almost every ravine and hollow of the Baba Budans. The loftier heights are nearly always bare of trees, but clothed with much coarse grass and the dwarf date. The tree vegetation east and south of Santaveri is as a rule poor, and, even where the soil is better and the growth fair, there is but little good and useful indigenous timber. The eastern taluks are generally devoid of trees. The date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*) grows profusely in parts, especially in Banavar, and the grazing is good. In the north of Tarikere are the jungles round Ubrani, which, though not yielding large timber, are valuable as affording a supply of fuel in so poorly wooded a neighbourhood. The sandal grows on the slopes of the hills leading up to the Baba Budans from the south and east.

Forests.—The State Forests reserved in this District are that of Lakvalli, 60 square miles in extent; the Ubrani, 10 square miles; and the Aldur and Basavankote, covering 8 square miles. *Teak plantations* have been formed at Lakvalli and at Hebbe, the extent of each being 15 acres at the former and 9 acres at the latter. *Avenue trees* have been planted along the public roads to the number of 62,864; and 529 acres are occupied by *groves*, containing 21,486 trees, of which one half were planted in 1872—73.

Cultivation.—The following is a general list of the crops and other products of cultivation in the District:—

Kanarese.	Botanical.	English.
CEREALS.		
Baragu ...	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> ...	...
Bhatta ...	<i>Oryza sativa</i> ...	Rice
Godhi ...	<i>Triticum aristatum</i> ...	Wheat
Hāraka ...	<i>Panicum semiverticillatum</i> ...	...
Jola ...	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> ...	Great millet
Navane ...	<i>Panicum italicum</i> ...	Italian millet
Rāgi ...	<i>Cynodorus coccineus</i> ...	Ragi
Sāje ...	<i>Holcus spicatus</i> ...	Spiked millet
Sane ...	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i> ...	Little millet
PULSES.		
Alasandi ...	<i>Dolichos catjang</i> ...	...
Avare ...	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> ...	Cow gram
Hesaru ...	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i> ...	Green gram
Hurali ...	<i>Dolichos uniflorus</i> ...	Flower gram
Kadale ...	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> ...	Bengal gram
Togari ...	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ...	Pigeon pea, doll
Uddu ...	<i>Phaseolus minimus</i> ...	Black gram
OIL SEEDS.		
Haralu ...	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ...	Castor oil
Hochchella or Ramtil ...	<i>Guizotia oleifera</i> ...	Wild gingelli
Kusumē ...	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> ...	Safflower
Wollalu ...	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> ...	Gingelli
VEGETABLES (Native.)		
Agachi kāyi ...	<i>Coriaria grandiflora</i> ...	Linseed
Arisina ...	<i>Cucurbita longa</i> ...	Turneric
Badanē kāyi ...	<i>Solanum melongena</i> ...	Brinjal
Bendē kāyi ...	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> ...	...
Bellulli ...	<i>Allium sativum</i> ...	Garlic
Genasu ...	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> ...	Sweet potatoe
Hāgula kāyi ...	<i>Momordica charantia</i> ...	...
Hirē kāyi ...	<i>Cucumis acutangulus</i> ...	...
Jirige ...	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ...	Cumin seed
Kottambari bja ...	...	Coriander seed
Kumbala kāyi ...	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> ...	Pumpkin
Mensina kāyi ...	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> ...	Chilly
Mentya ...	<i>Trigonella tetanum græcum</i> ...	Fenugreek
Mutangi ...	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> ...	Radish
Nirulli ...	<i>Allium cepa</i> ...	Onion
Padavala kāyi ...	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i> ...	Sneke gourd
Sāsiye ...	<i>Sinapis dichotoma</i> ...	Mustard
Sunti ...	<i>Amomum ziziber</i> ...	Dry ginger
Tondē kāyi ...	<i>Bryonia grandis</i> ...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Adike ...	<i>Areca catechu</i> ...	Areca nut
Arāle ...	<i>Gossypium indicum</i> ...	Cotton
Bāle ...	<i>Musa sapientum</i> ...	Plantain
Bhangi ...	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> ...	Indian hemp
Kāpi ...	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ...	Coffee
Gusamæ ...	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> ...	Poppy seeds
Gērubja ...	<i>Scutellaria parviflora</i> ...	Marking nut
Hoge soppu ...	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> ...	Tobacco
Kabbu ...	<i>Saccharum officinale</i> ...	Sugar cane
Tengina kāyi ...	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> ...	Coco nut
Vilētele ...	<i>Piper betel</i> ...	Betel vine
Wōma ...	<i>Sison amomum</i> ...	...
Yēlakki ...	<i>Amomum repens</i> ...	Cardamom

Besides these, many kinds of European vegetables are grown with success in parts ; among which, potatoes, French beans, cabbages, beet-root and knol kohl are the most common.

Area under principal crops.—The number of acres under rice cultivation is 42,646, wheat 2,500, other food grains 70,100 ; oil seeds 3,000, sugar cane 443, cotton 300, opium 5, indigo 2, fibres 900, tobacco 6,500, tea 2, coffee 54,606, vegetables 14, cocoa nut and areca nut 7,844.

The varieties of *paddy* raised in the district are fourteen, named as follows : kėsari, honusunga, kowde dōdđi, kirvana, putta kirvana, kempu sanna bhatta, bilē sanna bhatta, kussadē, kesser bīrá, sul bhatta, hola muradaga, putta bhatta, kumlār kėsari and kōđi bhatta. Of these, kempu sanna bhatta, bilē sanna bhatta and putta bhatta are esteemed the best and fetch the highest prices.

The *areca* gardens which occupy the moist and sheltered valleys throughout the west produce the best description of nut in the country, that of Kalasa and its neighbourhood being in especially high repute.

The *coffee* cultivation of Southern India may be said to have had its origin in this District. For the plant was first introduced, about two centuries ago, by a Muhammadan pilgrim named Baba Budan, who, on his return from Mecca, brought a few berries in his wallet and taking up his abode on the hills that now bear his name planted them near his hut. It was not, however, till about sixty or seventy years ago that the cultivation extended beyond his garden, and not above forty years since European enterprise was first attracted to it. One of the earliest European planters was Mr. Cannon, who formed an estate on the high range immediately to the south of the Baba Budangiri, where the original coffee plants are still in existence, flourishing under the shade of the primeval forest.

The success of Mr. Cannon's experiment led to the occupation of ground near Aigur in South Manjarabad by Mr. Green in 1843, as stated under the Hassan District. During the last fifteen years estates have sprung up between these points with such rapidity that European planters are settled in almost a continuous chain of estates from the northern slopes of the Baba Budans to the southern limits of Manjarabad, not to mention Coorg and Wainad beyond.

The coffee zone in this District is estimated to cover about 1,000

Taluk.	No. of gardens.	Extent.			Approximate No. of trees.
		Acres.	G.	Yd.	
Chikmagalur ...	1,275	7,008	32	07	6,133,107
Kadur ...	2	115	32	102	45,140
Kopra ...	861	5,501	5	19	5,823,391
Lakvalli ...	2,034	19,067	33	6	20,072,232
Tarikere ...	51	5,117	27	9	7,708,231
Wastara ...	9,053	28,111	35	47	3,218,673
Total.....	13,276	60,223	6	10	44,000,779

squaremiles, extending over the whole western portion, and of this region one tenth presents, as regards soil, aspect and shade, every condition necessary for successful cultivation. Within this area there are now 102 gardens the property of Europeans, extending over 8,713 acres; and 8,587

gardens belonging to native proprietors, covering 48,360 acres. Petty holdings attached to villages, and small gardens in back-yards of houses, number altogether 4,587, which make up an additional area of 3,150 acres. There are thus 13,276 gardens, with an area of 60,223 acres, estimated to contain 44,000,779 coffee plants, the property of 22 European and 4,760 native planters. The distribution is as given in the margin.

The *cardamom* grows wild in the malnád taluks of the District, but owing to the extension of coffee estates it is no longer plentiful, except in the Kalasa and Melbangadi maganis. Its systematic cultivation has however been taken up by coffee planters and in some parts with great success.

Of the *cinchona* plantation at Kalhatti on the Paba Budans, and the results obtained by its cultivation, an account will be found in the section treating of that subject generally.

Some casual attempts seem to have been made to introduce the *tea* plant, but apparently without any valuable results. So also with the *mullberry*. To extend the growth of foreign *cotton*, a farm was established at Kadur under Mr. Meppin in 1849. But after a trial for five years it was given up as having produced no adequate results.

Wild Animals.—The elephant is occasionally met with in Kig, Kerra and other remote parts of the Western Ghats, and bison throughout the Malnád. Tigers, panthers, and leopards are general, and the *shivanga* or hunting leopard is sometimes to be found. Among the smaller *felines* may be mentioned the tiger cat and the civet cat.

The wild boar is found all over the District and is very destructive to sugar cane plantations, especially at the time when the young cane begins to throw out its tender shoots. The porcupine frequents all parts of the District.

Of the deer tribe, elk, spotted deer and antelope are numerous. The iguana, the mungoose and its enemy the coffee rat (*golunda eleata*) are common. Of squirrels, there are the flying squirrel, the large red squirrel and the common grey squirrel. Besides the lemur and the ape, the black monkey and the grey monkey abound in the forests.

Birds.—The bustard is common on the plains. The wild goose, duck, teal and snipe; the jungle fowl and spur fowl, partridges red and black, quail, peacock, pigeons blue and green, with doves of many varieties are general. The buzzard and vulture with various kites and hawks are numerous.

The wooded tracts of the Malnád abound with birds of beautiful plumage, among which are hornbills, wood peckers, and a great variety of smaller birds, as well as parrots and the talking mina.

Reptiles.—The cobra and the carpet-snake are the most venomous and most dreaded. Lizards are in great abundance and variety, and the bite of one kind is supposed to be poisonous. There are three kinds of scorpion general in the District; the large black rock-scorpion, the large red field-scorpion, and the little red house-scorpion. Leeches are very numerous and active during the rainy months. Spiders of immense size are found in the bamboo jungles on the banks of the Bhadra. The alligator is common in rivers and large tanks.

Fishes.—Fishes are abundant in both rivers and tanks. Besides the ordinary tackle of rod-and-line and nets, long conical baskets, called *hiruguli*, made of split bamboo interlaced with rushes, are used in catching them. The finest fish are found in the Tunga and Bhadra rivers and in the Madag, Ayyankere and Keresante tanks. The *mahseer*, probably the best freshwater fish in India, is sometimes caught in the rivers, and reaches to the weight of 20 lbs. At the Sringeri math and other sacred places on the banks of the rivers, fishes are daily fed and are so tame that a call will bring them in thousands to the surface. The Brahmins invariably throw the remains of their rice to the fish. Some of these are even adorned with jewelry, such as nose rings, or earrings and ornaments fastened to their tails.

The following are some of the principal fishes found in the District:—
kuchina murl (*ophiocephalus striatus*), *bili korava* (*ophiocephalus punctatus*)
báli (*silurus*), *havu* (*macro gnathus*), *gid pakke*, *aval minu*, *murugodu*,
kem minu, *malla minu*, *gúginasibi*, *kare sanna*, *haladi*, *kuradi*, *halavu*.

Domestic Animals.—The cattle of the District generally are poor in size and of inferior breed. The climate of the Malnád is very destructive to them, so much so that farmers of that region are forced to replenish their stock annually. The hardy buffalo, on the other hand, thrives in the moisture of the climate. Hence, in the plains, the she-buffalo is tended with even more care than the cow, as apart from a large yield of milk, the sale of her male calves to purchasers from the Malnád is found to be very profitable. Though grazing is abundant in the hilly regions, it is of a coarse description, whence ragi and paddy straw are commonly given to the cattle on returning home in the evening. During the dry season in the plains, where grazing is not to be had, straw as above, with the stalks of jowari, navane, hurali, &c. are used as fodder, and even tender leaves of the date tree. These however afford no nourishment.

The live stock of the District consists of 281,963 cows and bullocks, 520 horses, 1,150 ponies, 2,123 donkeys, 86,205 sheep and goats and 5,529 pigs.

HISTORY.

Few spots in the wild and romantic regions of this District, which contains the sources of the Pampa or Tungabhadra, the scene of memorable transactions recorded in the Ramayana, are without a story connecting them with one or other of the heroes of the great Indian epics.

Sringeri, as might be expected of the chief seat of Saiva Brahmanism, takes precedence of all other places in its claims to antiquity and historic fame. Its name is properly Rishya-Sringa-giri. Here was the hermitage of Vibhándaka and here the birth place of his son Rishyasringa, a sage adorned with horns, who plays an important part in the opening scenes of the Rámáyana. He was begotten without a natural mother, and grew up in the wilderness never having seen or heard of a woman. At that time the kingdom of Anga was suffering from a great dearth, and the king Lomapáda was informed by his spiritual advisers that the only remedy lay in bringing thither the immaculate Rishyasringa. This therefore was resolved upon, and the princess Sánta to become his bride. But

how to bring him was the question, for all feared lest they should alarm the unsophisticated youth and incur the wrath of the stern Vibhāṇḍaka, whose single glance could reduce them to ashes in a moment. At last the plan was agreed upon that a band of fair damsels should be sent in the disguise of hermits, who by the attraction of their all powerful wiles should entice the young recluse away from his forest home. They arrive at Nárve near Sringeri, and concealing themselves in the woods, watch for an opportunity when the father should be absent. Then issuing forth, by their sports and gambols they draw the attention of the young hermit, who lost in wonder directs them to his cell, duly performs the rites of hospitality and is soon bewitched with his charming guests. Next day he hastens to pay a visit to their pretended hermitage and being led on board a raft made to resemble an island is floated away in the society of his fair companions. How his approach to Anga brought rain, how he was married to the princess, how he then became the priest of king Dasaratha of Ayodhyá and performed the *asvamedha* or horse sacrifice, the celebration of which procured offspring to the childless monarch and resulted in the birth of Ráma, all this is fully related in the Bála Kāṇḍa of the Rámayaná. *

Sakunigiri, a lofty hill on the bank of the Ayyankere near Sakráy-patna is said to be so called from the omens (*sakuni*) that Hanuman, the monkey leader in Rama's army, thence obtained, which guided him to the spot where the medicinal plant Sanjivini grew, that was used to revive Lakshmana from the swoon into which he fell on being wounded by Ravana.

Hiremagalúr is said to be situated in Siddha kshetra and to have been called Bhárgavapuri. It is made the scene of the celebrated *sarpa yága* or serpent sacrifice celebrated by Janamejaya Rája in revenge for the death of his father Parikshit by the bite of a serpent. Under Shimoga District we have seen that copper-plate inscriptions are there in existence professing to record grants made by Janamejaya to the Brahmans who took part in this *sarpa yága*. At Hiremagalur a singular stone pillar, with a spear or flame-shaped head, is shewn as the *gríva stambha* or sacrificial post that was used on the occasion. Inscriptions at the place prove that Hiremagalur was an agrabára before the time of Trailokyá Malla (A. D. 1040).

* Besides in GRIFFITH's translation of the *Rámáyana*, an English version of the episode of Nishyasinga will be found in WHISTLER's *History of India*, vol. ii, and in MORIER WILLIAMS' *Indian Epic Poetry and Indian Wisdom*.

Leaving the mythological period and the mention of places visited by Parasu Rama, by Rama and by Arjuna ; three places in the District have traditions undoubtedly historical, though the exact period to which they relate is not clear. They, however, certainly belong to a period anterior to the rise of the Ballála power. One of these, the ruined village of Halasur, near Lakvalli, is said to mark the site of Ratnapuri, a city founded by Vajia Makuṭa Raya, the story of whose two sons Chitra Sekhara and Soma Sekhara and of the romantic adventure by which the younger obtained the hand of Rájávati or Ratnávati, the fair princess of Nilávati-patna (Nirgunda) and with it the succession to that kingdom, is related under the Chitaldroog District.

Another ancient capital is Saka-ráya-patna. Its most celebrated king appears to have been Rukmángada, mentioned in the *Ma ha Bhārata*, and *Hire magal-úru* (elder daughter's town), and *Chikka-magal-úru* (younger daughter's town), the estates bestowed in dowry on the princesses of his house. At Banávar we find, in 1658, a chief in power named Harihara Somesvara Raya, who appears also to have been the founder of Harnahalli.

More definite than these is the historical account of Sringeri, whose celebrated maṭha on the Tunga is well known to have been established by Sankarácárya, the great Saiva reformer of the 8th century.

The oldest inscription I have seen in the District is at Kadur, dated in S. S. 893 (A. D. 971), and connected with the kings of Pomburchcha (Humcha, Shimoga District). In the account already given of that line we have seen that they extended their dominions over the hill country south-wards as far as Kalasa, and thence established their capital first at Sisila or Sisukali, at the foot of the Gháts in Manjarábád, and finally at Karkala in Kanara. They were feudatories of the Chalukya sovereigns and were no doubt preceded in their occupation of the west of this District by the Kadambas. The numerous inscriptions of the Karkala rulers, with the general cognomen of Bairasu Wadeyar, surrounding the temple at Kalasa, date from the beginning of the 12th to the middle of the 16th century, those from the 14th downwards being made with permission of the Vijayanagar sovereigns.

Hoysala Ballálas.—Throughout the District the memorials of the Hoysala Ballála kings are abundant, especially east and south of the Baba Budan mountains, in the neighbourhood of their capital Dorasamudra (Halebid, Hassan District). To the west their inscriptions are found

at Kándya, and the fortified height of Ballála Ráyan-durga bears witness to their rule.

Vijayanagar.—The foundation of the next paramount kingdom of Vidyánagara, afterwards called Vijayanagara, is in some accounts ascribed to, and was certainly greatly promoted by, the sage and scholar Mádhava, entitled Vidyáranya or forest of learning. Wilson says: "Besides experience and talent Mádhava may have brought pecuniary aid to the undertaking. His title Vidyáranya and the scope of his writings shew that he was a disciple of Sankaráchárya, and in all probability he was connected with the Srīngagiri (Sringeri) establishment, the members of which, alarmed by the increasing numbers of the Jangamas and Jains and the approach of the Muhammadans, may have contributed their wealth and influence to the aggrandisement of the sons of Sangama."* These were Bukka and Hakka or Harihara, the progenitors of the Vijayanagar line. Vidyáranya was their father's minister.

Under the Vijayanagar empire the west of the District, save the independent estate of Sringeri, was mostly under the rule of the Karkala chiefs; the south formed part of the territory of Balam (Manjarabad, Hassan District) belonging to the Aigur chiefs; the north-east was included in the possessions of the Basvapatna or Tarikere pategars. The greater part of the District was subsequently, in the middle of the 17th century, overrun by Singappa Náyak, the most distinguished of the Ikkéri or Bednur chiefs. Sri Ranga Ráyal, a descendant of the late viceroy of Seringapatam, resorted to his protection, and was by him established in the government of Sakráyapatna and the neighbourhood. Meanwhile the Basvapatna territories had fallen a prey, first to the forces of Bijapur and then to those of the Moguls, and were in 1687 absorbed in the province of Sira.

Mysore Rajas.—The Rajas of Mysore, having in 1610 gained possession of Seringapatam and in 1687 of Bangalore, now carried their conquests to the west and between 1690 and 1694 subdued all the south of the District. In the latter year a treaty was concluded between Mysore and Ikkéri, by which, with the exception of Aigur and Vastara, the remaining conquests were retained as a part of the Mysore kingdom.

Haidar Ali in 1761 took possession of Sira, and after receiving or forcing the submission of its various dependencies, planned his expedition against Bednur. This capital was taken in 1763, and the terrified Ráni

* *McK. Coll. I. cxi.*

escaped to Ballál-ráyan-durga in Vastara. Thither a detachment was sent in pursuit, by which she was taken prisoner and conveyed to Madgiri, appointed as the place of her confinement. By this conquest the Mysore dominion was extended over the whole of the Kadar country.

After the downfall of Tippu Sultan and the restoration of the Hindu ráj, the District formed part of the Nagara Ráyada or Subáyana. It was in the wild country north of the Baba Budans that some of the abuses were practised with impunity which led to the insurrection of 1830. In December of that year, Rangappa Nayak, the head of the Tarikere family, secretly left Mysore, joined the insurgents and seized upon Kaldurga and Kámandurga. These forts were however recovered by the Mysore troops in February and March 1831 and the palegar put to flight. On the assumption of the government by the British and the restoration of order, this part of the country was included in the Nagar Division. In 1863 it was formed into a separate District named after Kadar, where for a time the head quarters were established. Before long, however, Chikmagalur was selected for the chief station as being more central, and a considerable town has there now sprung up.

POPULATION.

Number.—The District contains a population of 332,331 souls, of whom 169,564 are males, and 162,817 females.

Density.—Thus there are 145·6 persons to the square mile. The most thickly peopled taluk at the time of the census was Bámávar; since doubled by the addition of the entire Kadar taluk, where the number of inhabitants per square mile was 260. In Chikmagalur there were 230 and in Tarikere 215.

By religion.—Arranged according to religion the following results are obtained :—

Class.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Per centage
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus ...	103,832	98,660	58,354	57,634	318,480	95·82
Muhammadians ...	4,201	3,710	2,691	2,015	12,017	3·62
Jains ...	511	415	173	217	1,316	·39
Christians ...	336	104	66	62	568	·17
Total.....	108,880	102,889	60,684	59,928	332,381	...

Distribution.—The population is distributed in the several taluks as shewn below :—

Taluk	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Banavar	74,386	1,929	39	30	76,384
Chikmagalur	104,037	4,734	1,066	268	110,105
Koppa	34,963	577	145	94	35,779
Lakvalli	27,830	1,979	49	101	29,959
Tarikere	77,264	2,798	17	75	80,154
Total.....	318,480	12,017	1,316	568	332,381

Increase.—The accompanying statistics exhibit the estimates of pop-

Taluk.	Population:	
	in 1838.	in 1853-54.
Banavar ... ..	...	21,920
Chikmagalur	43,418	51,581
Kadur	23,878	25,908
Koppa	17,298	22,755
Lakvalli	17,087	19,734
Tarikere	43,713	56,647
Vistara	"	37,633
Total.....	145,394	236,178

ulation for 1838 and 1853-54 ; the former taken from Mr. Stokes' Report, the latter from the *Khánshunári* accounts. During the first period of 15 years (allowing for Banavar, not included in the early returns) an increase took place of 68,964, or at the

rate of 47·4 per cent. In the 18 years since 1853, the advance was 96,203, or at the rate of 40·7 per cent. These figures indicate a steady and even progress.

Hindus.—The numbers of Hindus that worship Vishnu and Siva respectively are thus returned :—

Hindus.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Vaishnava ... ..	...	...	...	...	65,225	61,847	127,072
Shaiva ... ..	...	...	...	...	96,961	94,447	191,408
Total.....					162,186	156,294	318,480

Brahmans.—This class is thus distributed between the three sects :—

Brahmans.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Smárta .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,616	7,436	15,052
Mádhva... ..	...	...	...	...	539	462	1,001
Sri Vaishnava ... ..	...	...	...	...	844	310	654
Total.....					8,499	8,208	16,707

Kshatriyas.—This division comprises the following classes :—

Kshatriyas.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Mahrattas ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,422	1,252	2,674
Rácherár ... ..	...	...	...	...	614	629	1,243
Rájbhinde ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
Rajputs ... ..	...	...	...	...	128	98	226
Total.....					2,171	1,986	4,157

* Included in Chikmagalur.

Vaisyas.—This class is returned according to the subjoined table :—

Vaisyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Gujarati	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	27
Komati	...	...	...	...	...	586	571	1,157
Ladar	...	...	...	...	...	149	132	281
Nagarta	...	...	...	...	...	141	112	253
Total.....						895	823	1,718

Sudras.—This caste consists of the following divisions :—

Sudras.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Agasa	...	...	washermen	...	...	2,438	2,333	4,771
Banajiga	...	...	traders	...	...	3,371	3,251	6,622
Bedar	...	...	hunters	...	...	3,673	3,565	7,238
Bestar	...	...	fishermen	...	...	2,631	2,514	5,145
Darji	...	...	tailors	...	...	316	203	609
Ganiga	...	...	oil-pressers	...	...	390	397	787
Golla	...	...	dairymen	...	...	2,373	2,448	4,821
Goniga	...	...	shoemakers	...	...	11	9	20
Gudikara	...	...	turners and carvers	...	...	1	1	2
Hajam	...	...	barbers	...	...	714	670	1,384
Iliga	...	...	toddy drawers	...	...	1,286	1,176	2,462
Kumbāra	...	...	potters	...	...	1,493	1,416	2,912
Kumbāra	...	...	shepherds	...	...	15,675	16,024	31,699
Mochi	...	...	cobblers	...	...	86	63	149
Modali	...	...	...	...	...	84	43	127
Natva	...	...	public dancers	...	...	18	38	56
Neyige	...	...	weavers	...	...	5,801	5,823	11,624
Sadar	...	...	...	...	...	9,834	9,903	19,737
Tigdar	...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	...	697	596	1,293
Uppāra	...	...	salt makers	...	...	4,946	4,868	9,812
Waddar	...	...	masons	...	...	2,980	2,732	5,712
Wokliga	...	...	agricultural labourers	...	...	23,735	23,297	47,032
Total.....						88,556	86,458	175,014

Other orders.—The undermentioned table gives the particulars and numbers under this head :—

Other orders.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	634	632	1,316
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	...	17,221	17,526	34,747
Marika	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	35
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	...	3,220	3,149	6,369
Outcasts	...	...	...	...	...	50,964	27,318	78,282
Panchala	...	...	...	...	...	4,162	3,935	8,097
Wandering Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	6,603	6,182	12,785
Wild Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	770	684	1,454
Coorgs	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15
Total.....						62,749	59,451	122,200

Muhammadans.—The Musalman population belonging to the Shiah and Suni sects respectively is as given below :—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah	...	...	...	...	...	384	293	662
Suni	...	...	...	...	...	5,928	5,427	11,355
Total.....						6,292	5,725	12,017

Percentage.—Lakvalli contains the greatest proportion of Muhammadans, the percentage being 6·6 on the total population of the taluk. In Chikmagalur and Tarikere the percentage is 4·2 and 3·5 respectively.

Nationality.—Classified according to nationality they stand thus :—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Arabs, Persians and Afghans	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Dakhini	...	...	...	...	...	6,202	5,665	11,897
Labbe or Mapile	...	...	...	...	...	67	14	81
Pindari or Kulkar	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	32
Total.....						6,292	5,725	12,017

Christians.—The Christians number 568, of whom 56 are Europeans, 47 Eurasians, and 465 Natives.

Details.—The subjoined table shews the number of adults and children, both male and female :—

Christians.					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	22	11	14	9	56
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	17	7	12	11	47
Natives	...	...	...	...	228	58	169	70	465
Total.....					267	76	135	90	568

By creed.—The following figures shew the number of Protestants and Roman Catholics :—

Christians.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	68	35	103
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	334	131	465
Total.....						402	166	568

Occupations.—The occupations of the people are as given in the statement below :—

Occupation.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Government service	5,260	478	49	5,787
Professional	3,871	95	3	3,969
Personal service	8,502	270	51	8,823
Agriculture	67,911	1,518	33	69,462
Labourers	22,480	1,064	192	23,686
Trade	1,275	297	9	1,581
Manufacture and Arts... ..	12,927	706	7	13,640
All others, including children	197,620	7,589	224	205,433

Details.—Of *agriculturists* 28·4 per cent are Wokligas, 13·6 Lingayats, 10·5 Kurnbas, 10·1 Ontcasts, 8·8 Sadars, 3·8 Uppars, and 3·8 Smārta Brahmans. *Labourers* form 70 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus classified: weavers of cotton or silk 2,308, potmakers 1,087, woollen weavers 773, oilmongers 200, toddy and jaggory makers 69, rearers of silkworms 39, makers of earth-salt 33, sackweavers 4, others 18. Of *artisans*, workers in metal number 1,787, mat and basket makers 458, cotton spinners 291, workers in leather 250, tailors 193, wool spinners 124, bangale sellers 80, shoe and saddle makers 57, net makers 36, cotton cleaners 9, dyers 9, cutlers 3, others 499.

Stock.—The *agricultural stock* of the District consists of 5,924 carts and 45,700 ploughs: and the *manufacturing stock* of 1,376 cloth looms, 593 cumbly, and 2 girdle looms, with 1 stone oil-mill and 114 wooden mills.

Tanks.—The number of tanks in the District is 8,740.

Dwellings.—There are 900 houses of the better sort inhabited by 7,718 persons, and 62,137 of the inferior sort occupied by 324,663 tenants. First class houses are most numerous in Lakvalli taluk. Koppa and Chikmagalur come next in order.

Towns and Villages.—Primary (*asali*) populated towns and villages in the District number 1,980, of which 1 (Tarikere) has from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, 1 (Birur) from 3,000 to 5,000, 7 from 2,000 to 3,000, 29 from 1,000 to 2,000, 108 from 500 to 1,000, 337 from 200 to 500, 1,497 less than 200. There are also 505 primary depopulated villages, with 577 secondary (*dākhali*) populated, and 195 depopulated villages, making in all a total of 2,557 populated and 700 depopulated.

By taluks.—The following table exhibits their distribution in the various taluks:—

Taluk.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total	
	Popula- ted.	Depopu- lated.	Popula- ted.	Depopu- lated.	Popula- ted.	Depopu- lated.
Banavar	316	117	83	88	399	205
Chikmagalur	310	53	285	41	595	94
Koppa	678	71	55	1	733	72
Lakvalli	413	214	131	41	544	255
Tarikere	263	50	23	24	286	74
Total.....	1,980	505	577	195	2,557	700

Great festivals.—The most numerous attended religious festivals are the following :—

At *Sringeri*, Koppa taluk, during the *Navarâtri mahotsava*, celebrated for 15 days from Asvija suddha 1st, when 10,000 people attend.

At *Pura*, Bânâvar taluk, where the *Mallêsvara Devara jâtre* held for 8 days from Phâlguna suddha 10th, attracts 6,000 people.

At *Antargatte*, Tarikere taluk, 6,000 people collect for the *Ammâna jâtre*, kept up for 15 days in the month of Mâgha.

At *Kârahalli*, Banavar taluk, 4,000 people come to the *Ammâna jâtre*, held on the full moon day of Phâlguna.

The same number keep the *Bettâda Mallikârfuna Devara rathotsava* at *Sringeri* for a week from Mâgha bahula 10th. The *Kârtika dîpotsava* held at the same place on the full moon day of Kartika is attended by 3,000 people.

At *Hoshalli*, Chikmagalur taluk, on the occasion of the *Nivârâna Devara mathâda jâtre*, lasting 3 days from Phâlguna suddha 10th, 3,000 people assemble.

Fairs.—The largest weekly markets are mentioned below :—

Place.	Taluk.	Day.	No. of visitors.
Jâmagal	Bânâvar	Sunday	1,500
Hanke	Chikmagalur	Do	1,100
Devarayapete	Do	Wednesday	3,000
Pura	Bânâvar	Do	2,000
Bîrûr	Do	Saturday	1,000
Keresante	Do	Do	1,000

Vital Statistics.—*Births.* The total number of births registered during the year 1872 was 3,451 ; being 1,837 of males and 1,614 of females.

Deaths.—The deaths for the same period were 4,402, of which 2,390 were among males and 2,012 among females. The number of deaths in the different classes were : among Christians 2, Muhammadans 186, Hindus 3,972, others 242. According to age : there were born dead 69, died under 1 year 522, from 1 to 5 years 358, from 6 to 12 years 258, from 12 to 20 years 361 from 21 to 30 years 773, from 31 to 40 years 631, from 41 to 50 years 543, from 51 to 60 years 434, over 60 years 453.

The causes of death were : from *diseases*—cholera 3, small-pox 415 fevers 2,537, bowel complaints 824 ; from *injuries*—suicide 10, wounding 11, accidents 65, snake bite or killed by wild beasts 14 ; from all other causes 523.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the District for the past ten years is as contained in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Land Revenue	594,778	617,814	587,501	615,030	637,553
Sáyar (customs)	196,101	199,337	173,672	173,588	174,056
Forests	37,973	69,882	52,697	26,228	45,555
Abkari	49,754	53,259	46,781	55,116	58,252
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes) ...	22,302	23,237	30,261	26,843	36,640
Salt	503	600	521	595	525
Stamps	21,999	28,908	35,603	25,327	32,711
Post office	2,993	3,511	3,591	3,479	3,741
Law and Justice	4,338	4,684	5,918	3,852	6,409
Police	1,863	1,016	330	282	257
Education ... ..	...	369	304	365	407
Miscellaneous	1,364	3,457	1,451	2,455	2,512
Public Works	2,743	2,707	3,189	5,429	5,298
Total Rs.....	936,716	1,008,781	941,819	938,589	1,008,916

Items.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Land Revenue	432,123	484,119	561,267	623,409	590,135
Sáyar (customs)	176,611	172,928	184,249	207,427	208,069
Forests	56,953	57,560	16,124	...	...
Abkari	55,083	61,042	52,426	54,130	62,471
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes) ...	14,932	17,203	24,883	29,238	28,721
Salt	416	365	539	433	689
Stamps	35,463	19,871	12,844	14,799	14,623
Post office	4,047	4,110	4,160	4,757	4,686
Law and Justice	7,633	27,327	36,587	35,479	31,193
Police	115	65	109	205	219
Education	650	928	761	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,943	3,233	3,611	3,286	2,356
Public Works	2,902	3,195	...	...	...
Total Rs.....	788,961	852,446	891,580	973,163	943,162

The following statement shews the number of estates upon the rent-roll of the District, with the total land revenue paid :—

Particulars.	1850—51.	1860—61.	1870—71.
Number of estates	27,389	37,409	62,462
Number of registered proprietors or coparceners* ... ..	...	...	...
Total land revenue paid Rs.	421,216 11 1	441,920 9 2	538,541 4 9
Average land revenue paid by each estate.	15 6 0	11 13 0	9 6 9
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or coparcener* ... ..	...	...	...

TRADE.

Manufactures.—The principal articles manufactured in the District are oils and oil cakes, piece goods and woollen kamblis. Jaggory is also largely made and there is a considerable production of iron, as well as of arrack and other spirituous liquors. A certain amount of catechu or terra japonica is also made and some salt.

Exports.—The articles exported in a year are valued at Rs. 2,972,085, sent principally to Bangalore, Davangere, Shimoga, Manjarabad and Canara. In 1870—71 coffee and pepper were exported to Bangalore of the value of Rs. 652,820; rice, paddy and pepper to Davangere valued at Rs. 881,308; ragi, gingelli, horse gram, wheat and chillies, to Shimoga worth Rs. 287,150; jaggory and piece goods, to Manjarabad valued at Rs. 160,462; with tobacco and kamblis to Canara, worth Rs. 102,552.

Imports.—The imported articles are furnished chiefly from Bangalore, Davangere, Shimoga, Tiptur and Hassan, and are estimated at an annual value of Rs. 2,174,269. From Bangalore were received horse gram, wheat, molasses, ghee and piece goods to the value of Rs. 731,050; from Davangere, gingelli, cotton, chillies and kamblis worth Rs. 82,316; from Shimoga, areca nut worth Rs. 77,000; from Tiptur, ragi valued at Rs. 75,000; and from Hassan, rice and tobacco worth Rs. 402,500.

Traffic.—The traffic of the District may be estimated from the following table, shewing the description and annual value of the goods conveyed by each of the Kanaves or passes, and the mode of conveyance :—

* No data available.

Name of Kanare.	Situation.	Value of Articles conveyed, in Rupees.				Mode of conveyance.		
		Grains.	Garden produce.	Manufactures.	Live stock.	Total.	Carts.	Pack bullocks.
Santaveri	Chikmagalur-Tarikere Road	6,990	40,325	2,100	3,700	53,115	50	4,200
Tranna	Chikmagalur-Kadur	7,583	74,452	32,881	9,800	124,719	54	3,748
Jolikatte	Tarikere-Kadur	9,000	580,080	117,000	19,400	726,480	11,273	9,355
Gante Uthada	Tarikere-Pambur	246,450	388,220	28,100	117,000	780,770	3,880	7,310
Tallagudde	Lakavalli-Yelchali	84,335	453,176	190,500	42,000	770,071	2,374	32,556
Talmakki	Yelchali-Agunla	28,908	330,554	52,057	17,850	428,069	570	12,140
Alcudra	Chikmagalur-Vestara	5,406	34,642	20,970	68,010	128,528	57	8,711
Basavana	Vestara-Mekere	1,274	43,943	5,550	2,500	53,267	40	3,497
Kudal	Chikmagalur-Jangal	30,600	2,638	4,932	1,000	47,770	150	480
Uthada	Santaveri-Sekraypatna	2,190	400	9,100	...	11,690	50	200
Muradi	Tarikere-Ajjampur	36,487	65,900	21,900	23,000	134,550	10	6,561
Brinhalhi	Haridwar	18,063	...	1,783,882	12,305	1,833,874	22,900	...
Ganteriyachan	Belatnur	32,782	189,188	5,735	8,231	211,247	9,190	574
Baritua	Chikmagalur-Mailmane	5,534	76,795	1,427	1,300	112,904	500	3,878
Burgina Thana	Yelchali-Khandya	11,408	5,500	2,100	2,000	15,134	...	1,027
Mudike Gundu	Sakraypatna-Chikmagalur	11,408	343,040	160,920	700	516,068	1,703	900
Bayar Vatala	Ajjampur	4,914	343,040	160,920	700	516,068	1,703	900
Esal Malapur	Chikmagalur-Yelchali	1,884	3,36,858	13,985	1,100	378,367	...	12,362
Kanchikal Durya	Vestara	787	326,147	16,100	2,250	345,361	...	8,858
Kanchinhalhi Utkanda	Vestara-Kandya	8,170	176,435	4,255	1,200	182,677	...	7,854
Uthali Badi	Ajjampur-Chennagiri	6,735	6,685	25,200	...	40,055	39	2,389
Yelanur	Yelchali-Srinaga	12,000	1,293	9,980	4,556	28,819	...	6,788
Jamalahalla	Kadur	8,881	15,594	1,610	...	17,204	...	2,008
Kudakal	Makavalli-Tarikere	4,064	6,326	984	550	12,940	...	8,500
Mari	Melbang-di-Kilbangudi	4,723	...	4,935	...	11,781	...	12,978
Halekal Basara	Sakraypatna-Balur	...	...	1,635	...	8,299	...	...
Tiaraca	Kalasa-Lokto	...	1,264	...	...	7,627	...	1,273
Chettina Gofka	Kalasa-Koppa	...	2,811	...	...	2,811	...	250
Yelkal Utkanda	Kalasa-Balur	...	2,229	...	...	2,229	...	450
Mahda	Ajvali	...	896	620	...	1,016	...	62
	Kere-katte	...	693	262	...	945	202	...

The principal traffic between the Malnád and Maidán taluks passes by the following five kanaves :—Talagudde, Talannakki, Birnahalli, Gantevináyakan and Sitalmallappan. Rs. 1,248,503 represent the value of the dry grains, piece goods, kambliis, fine rice, &c., imported from the Maidán into the Malnád taluks, where they are scarce or unprocurable ; and Rs. 2,301,233, that of the paddy, areca nut, cardamoms, pepper, coffee, &c., exported from the latter to the former, where all but paddy are not grown to any extent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.—The extent of the *Imperial roads* in the District is 163½ miles, and of the *District roads* 161. The annual cost for the up keep of the former is 28,254 rupees, and of the latter 6,025. The details of each class of roads are given below :—

<i>Imperial Roads.</i>						<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
Chikmagalur-Kodikal Ghat road,						30	4,795
Bhundi Ghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4,200
Shimoga-Arsikere Road	...	...	...	...	...	42	8,820
Belur-Chikmagalur Road	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,365
Tarikere-Chikmagalur Road	...	...	...	...	...	85	5,612
Kadur-Chikmagalur Road	...	...	...	...	...	24½	2,572
Basvankote Ghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	682
Handi-Aldur Road	...	...	...	...	...	4½	373
						Total.....163½	28,254
<i>District Roads.</i>							
Ajimpur to Hosdurga	...	...	...	...	...	9½	380
Birur to Ajimpur	...	...	...	...	...	9	450
Haliyár Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	17	850
Jámgal Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	750
Banavar-Sukreputna Road	...	...	...	...	...	17	510
Hariharpur-Vastara Road	...	...	...	...	...	50	200
Kalhatti Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	120
Tarikere-Ajimpur Road	...	...	...	...	...	11	550
Banavar-Belur Road	...	...	...	...	...	16	800
Mandagardie-Yedahalli Road	...	...	...	...	...	11	550
Belur Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	135
Chikmagalur-Anur Road	...	...	...	...	...	12	480
Kuni Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	250
						Total.....161	6,025

Accommodation for travellers.—The following places contain bungalows for the accommodation of European travellers.

First Class.—Chikmagalur, Kadur.

Second Class.—Banavar, Lingadahalli, Tarikere.

Third Class.—Ajimpur, Hariharpur, Jódikatte, Lokvalli, Lingadahalli, Santaveri, Vantura Yedahalli.

For native travellers Government *chatrans* are kept at Bánávar, Kadur and Tarikere.

GAZETTEER.

Ajimpur.—A town in the Tarikere taluk, on the Tarikere-Hosdurga road, 12 miles east of the kasba.

Number of houses 431.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,073	1,055	2,128
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	73	48	121
Total.....						1,146	1,103	2,249

The site was originally occupied by the village of Keral. In the 17th century, Azim Khan, an officer of the Sira government, while hunting in the neighbourhood, was surprised at observing the hares turn upon his hounds and pursue them. The circumstance indicating a spot favourable for the purpose, he was directed to build the present fort, which was named after him *Ajim-pur*.

A weekly fair is held on Tuesday, attended by 500 people. Black soil prevails in the neighbourhood, on which a considerable quantity of cotton is raised.

Ayyankere or Dodda Madaga-lare.—A beautiful loch, surrounded with high hills and studded with islands, 4 miles north-west of Sakráyypatna. It is situated at the eastern base of the Baba Budan range, being formed by embanking the perennial stream of the Gamri halla at the foot of Sakanigiri. Its outflowing waters are called the Veda, which unites, after a short course, with the Avati near Kadar and forms the joint stream of the Vedavati.

The construction of this magnificent reservoir is attributed to Rukmángada Ráya, the ancient king of Sakráyypatna. The embankment, formed of earth and stone, is about 1,700 feet long, and 300 feet high at the rear slope. The tank is very deep and contains in many parts 35 feet of water. The contents of the bund have been estimated at 605,760 cubic yards, and the quantity of water at 207,900 cubic feet, or 12,854,260 gallons.

There is a tradition that the bank was once on the point of breaching, when the danger which threatened the town of Sakráyypatna from inundation was announced by the guardian goddess of the lake to Honbilla, the *nirganti* or waterman. He obtained a promise that the catastrophe should be delayed until he returned with orders what to do from

his master the king of Sakráyapána ; and hasting to the town delivered warning of the impending danger. The king sagely but inhumanly thought that under the conditions of the promise to prevent the return of the messenger would be for ever to avert the catastrophe. He accordingly had him killed on the spot and the embankment has stood ever since. A shrine has been erected at Sakráyapána to the memory of the unfortunate man who was sacrificed for its stability, at which worship is still performed. Under the Hoysala Ballála kings considerable repairs were made to the bund. An inscription at the Ballálesvara temple, erected on a hillock towards the centre of the embankment, is of the time of Vira Narasimha, the middle of the 13th century.

Of the 4 channels drawn from the tank, the Mallappan kálve irrigates 18 acres ; Basavan kálve, 170 acres ; Uru kálve, 119 acres ; and Kade kálve, 82 acres. They have all been much neglected and out of repair.

Baba Budan Mountains,—the loftiest range on the Mysore table land, situated in the centre of the District, in the south-east of the Lakvalli taluk, between 13° 23' and 13° 35' north latitude, 75° 37' and 75° 52' east longitude. The form of the chain is that of a horse shoe, with the opening to the north-west. The northern arm, commencing with the Hebbo hill, stretches eastwards without interruption for about 15 miles ; whence bending south-wards it presents to the east an unbroken wall of more than 20 miles. The southern arm is formed by the Basvan gudda and Woddin gudda ranges. The character of the chain is that of a stupendous ridge, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in some parts only a few yards wide at the summit, rising at intervals into loftier peaks. The summit of the hills consists of steep grassy slopes, well wooded in the ravines, through which flow perennial springs. The sides are densely clothed with forests, among which are numerous coffee plantations, as well as in the Jágar valley, which is one stretch of forest as far as the eye can reach.

The highest point is the symmetrical Mulaina-giri, 6,317 above the level of the sea. It is towards the south of the range and is the loftiest mountain between the Himálayas and the Nilagiris. Next to this, north-eastwards, is Baba Budan giri, Váyu Parvata or Marut Saila, 6,214 feet. Near it are the sources of the Veda and Avati. The hollow which suc-

ceeds marks the shrine of Baba Budan and through this pass a road is under construction to the mountain-locked Jágara valley. The conspicuous conical peak on the outer verge of the eastern face is Deviramman gudda. A beacon is lighted here at the Dipávali festival which is visible to all the surrounding country. Near the north-east angle is situated Kalhatti-giri, 6,155 feet in height ; below which is Kalhatti, the hot weather retreat for the European officials of Nagar. These vast wilds and solitudes, with scarcely a human habitation, were until a few years ago well stocked with every variety of game, from the elephant and bison downwards. The advance of the coffee planter has now forced back the savage denizens to remoter and more secluded spots.

A road passes along the eastern face from Chikmagalur to Tarikere. About midway, under Káman durga, is the settlement of Santavéri, from which a road 4 miles in length leads to the Government cinchona plantation at Kalhatti.

The range is called in the Hindu puránas Chandra Drona, but derives its present name from a Muhammadan saint who took up his residence on one of the southern slopes. He is stated to have reared coffee from seeds he obtained at Mecha, and thus to have introduced that important staple into India. A cave, containing what the Muhammadans assert to be the tomb of Baba Budan, but the Hindus to be the throne of Dattátreya, is a venerated place of pilgrimage for adherents of both creeds. A Mussalman kalandar is the custodian of the cave, which is designated the southern Mecca, and well endowed. By the Hindus the reappearance of Dattátreya at the mouth of the cave, into which in ancient times he vanished, is looked for as a sign prophetic of the final avatár of Vishnu and the introduction of the millennium.

Attigundi, about a mile from the cave, is the residence of the Kalandar and the principal village on the hills. The approaches to the cave are by the following bridle paths : from Chikmagalur *via* Nirváni-swámi math, 10 miles ; from Yedahalla *via* Jágara, 33 miles ; from Bendaga ; from Kalhatti ; and from Halige halvatti.

Ballal-ayan-durga.—A fine spreading hill in the Western Ghat range, crowned with extensive fortifications. It is situated in 13° 8' N. lat., and 75° 29' E. long., in the south-west angle of the old Vastara taluk, over against Kellaggur. The fortifications were erected, as its name indicates, by the Ballála kings. To this fortress the Ráni of Bednur

fled for refuge on the capture of her capital by Haidar Ali in 1763, and hence she was sent by him as a prisoner to Madgiri (Tumkur District).

Banavar.—A taluk in the south-east. Area 467 square miles. Head quarters at Banavar. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Banavar	93	44	14,838	584	1	1	15,419
2	Belagur	48	14	8,849	279	...	...	9,128
3	Birur	44	9	8,851	398	2	...	9,246
4	Járgal	94	23	12,388	85	36	3	12,512
5	Kalur	76	49	16,030	317	...	23	16,373
6	Yellamallase	85	32	13,435	271	...	...	13,706
Total.....		440	171	74,886	1,029	39	30	76,384

Principal places, with population.—Birur 3,617 ; Kadur 2,733 ; Banavar 2,110 ; Belagur 1,147 ; Nidagatta 1,100 ; Járgal 1,035 ; Hiri-yur 1,003.

It was enlarged in 1875 by the addition of the Kadur taluk. The Veda and Avati enter the taluk in the north-west, and uniting at Tangli, 3 miles from Kadur, form the Vedavati, which flows out with a north-easterly course, receiving near Yegati the streams from the south which have their sources on the hills near Harnhalli and Halebid. In the south-east is the conspicuous Garudagiri or Gardangiri, 3,680 feet in height, and the Hirekal hills separating this taluk from Harnhalli.

The principal cultivation is towards Yegati, and up the streams uniting in the Vedavati, the waters of which are dammed in numerous places for irrigation and form large tanks. Much of the waste land of the taluk is covered with the wild date. On the dry land tobacco is cultivated to a large extent, the produce being exported to the north and west. In the extreme east of the taluk, bordering on Budihal, there are many cocoa-nut plantations, the trees growing without irrigation, as in the neighbour-ing districts.

In the 11th century Bânávar was the seat of a small Jain state, extending over Harnhalli and the surrounding country. It was subsequently included in the dominions of the Hoysala Ballála kings. After the fall of Vijayanagar it formed part of the territory of Jagadeva Ráyal

of Channapatna (Bangalore District) ; was then taken by the Ikker chiefs, and finally subdued by Chikka Deva Raja Wodeyar of Mysore in 1690. The country suffered much from the incursions of the Mahrattas, whence the people were for a time removed to Nagapuri, a place in the neighbouring hills fortified by Haidar Ali. Gardangiri was the chief town of the district under Tippu Sultan.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	77	399	1	265	79	24
Culturable ...	21	183	45	573	67	118
Unculturable ...	19	443	301	57	320	500
Total.....	118	825	348	255	467	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 115,071—11—3, and from local cesses Rs. 4,447—3—4. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 2—7—11 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 1 anna 6 pie. Agriculturists form 36·3 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Shimoga high road runs through Banavar, Kadur, and Birur. From Banavar are roads south-west to Belur and the Bhund Ghat, north-west to Sakráypatna, and north-east to Hnliyar. Kadur is connected with Sakráypatna, and Birur with Ajimpur.

Banavar.—A town situated in 13° 24' N. lat., 76° 14' E. long., nearly 30 miles east of Chikmagalur, on the Bangalore-Shimoga road. Head quarters of the Banavar taluk, and a municipality. Number of houses 535.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	951	993	1,944
Muhammadans	..	...	...	...	...	25	70	165
Jains	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....						1,047	1,063	2,110

It is said to derive its name from *bána*, arrow, and *hara*, carry, Rama having there 'carried the arrows' which Lakshmana had dropped from fatigue. It seems to have been the chief town of a territory ruled about the middle of the 11th century by Somesvara Raya or Harihara Somesvara Raya, who was also the founder of Harnhalli. It was included in

the Ballála kingdom. After the fall of Vijayanagar it was one of the places seized by the Ikkeri chiefs, but was eventually captured by Chikka Deva Rája in 1690 and annexed to Mysore. During his wars with the Mahrattas, Haidar Ali removed the people to form a new city at Nagapuri on the Hirekal hills, but the place proving unhealthy they shortly returned to their original abodes.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	539 0 0	479 0 0	643 5 3
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	408 0 0	722 0 0	598 13 7

Bhadra.—The twin stream of the Tunga, which both united form the river Tungabhadra. It rises close to the Tunga in the Gangámúla peak in the Western Ghats, 15 miles west of Kalasa in the Chikmagalur taluk. With a tortuous course it flows first eastwards and then, being joined at Sangamesvara by the Anebidda Halla from the south, turns north-north-east and runs past Kandeya, across the mouth of the Jágar valley, the drainage of which it receives in the Somaváhini at Hebbe. Thence, fed near Lakvalli by streams from Kalhatti giri and Kal-durga, it continues by Benkipur and Hole Honnur, to the point of confluence with the Tunga at Kudali in the Shimoga District. The extreme steepness of the banks prevents the waters being extensively utilized for irrigation, but there are 18 dams from which 325 acres are supplied with water. The dense forests through which it flows has procured it the reputation of being a less healthy stream than the Tunga. It is bridged at Benkipur for the Bangalore-Shimoga high road. It crosses the Tarikere-Agumbi ghat road between Yedehalli and Lakvalli, and the new Vastara-Hariharpur road at Bále Honnur; no bridge has been erected yet at either of these points.

Birur.—An important trading town in the Bânávar taluk, on the Bangalore-Shimoga road, 19 miles north-west of the kasba, and a municipality.

Number of houses 629.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	1,657	1,597	3,254
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	190	171	361
Jains	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total.....					1,849	1,768	3,617

The merchants of Birur receive areca nut from the Malnad districts in the west and export it to Bellary and Dharwar. A very large traffic is also carried on in the cocoa nuts, grain and other produce of the surrounding country. The annual value of the transactions at Birur is stated at nearly 50 lakhs of rupees.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	..	..	..	..	786 0 0	690 0 0	1,108 14 4
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	906 0 0	566 0 0	581 3 6

Chikmagalur.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 412 square miles. Head quarters at Chikmagalur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Chikmagalur ...	23	51	15,514	1,749	79	189	17,481
2	Kadagnad ...	31	65	10,128	648	...	12	10,788
3	Kalasa ...	23	35	6,481	21	964	59	7,525
4	Lakya ...	116	23	17,894	484	22	15	18,215
5	Malalur ...	29	11	9,724	197	...	...	9,921
6	Marle ...	26	48	16,966	416	...	2	17,384
7	Melbangadi ...	21	12	6,022	179	...	39	6,240
8	Sakráypatna ...	47	7	10,003	175	...	...	10,178
9	Vastara ...	47	74	11,505	865	1	2	12,373
Total.....		363	326	104,037	4,784	1,066	268	110,105

Principal places, with population.—Márle 2,554 ; Deva Ráyapete 2,546 ; Hirimagalur 2,443 ; Chikmagalur 2,027 ; Matavara 1,986 ; Basavanhalli 1,917 ; Sakráypatna 1,866 ; Ambale 1,844 ; Aldur 1,766 ; Kuruvangi 1,606 ; Mávinkere 1,459 ; Vastara 1,304 ; Hulekere 1,276 ; Kalasapura 1,150 ; Indávára 1,107 ; Malalur 1,047 ; Talihalli 1,040 ; Múgalvalli 1,035 ; Kuve 1,027 ; Chikkanhalli 1,025.

The taluk may be divided into three portions. Of these, the central portion, on which stands Chikmagalur, consists of an elevated plain, composed of rich black soil, extending along the southern base of the Baba Budan mountains and bounded east and west by inferior ranges of hills, which separate it from Sakráypatna on one hand and from Vastára on the other. Apart from the excellence of the soil, it is watered by perennial streams issuing from the Baba Budans, the principal being the

Yagache. Such is the fertility of this tract that it received the expressive name of *hon-javanige* or land flowing with gold. It is very bare of trees but produces unfailing crops of wheat, Bengal gram, sugar cane, rice, coriander, mentya, garlic, onions and kusumba. Neither cotton nor tobacco are grown, owing it is said to too much damp.

The eastern portion of the taluk is more stony and wild. It consists of the Sakriyaptna valley, having at its head the Ayyankere and traversed by the stream of the Veda which issues therefrom.

The western portion, which till 1875 formed the separate taluk of Vastara, is a network of lofty hills and sunken valleys; the former densely covered with forests, which shelter a continuous belt of coffee plantations; the latter occupied by steeply terraced rice flats and areca gardens. It is intersected by the upper course of the Bhadra and by a stream called the Anebidda halla which flows into it at Sangamésvara. Near Vastara runs the Berinji halla, flowing south. Within this picturesque region are included several of the loftiest mountains in Mysore, such as the Kudure mukha and Ballál Ráyandurga in the Western Ghats, the Mérti gudda of Kalasa, Kauchinkal durga, Woddin gudda, and Doddin Kolaga gudda.

The country formed part of the territory of the Jain kings of Humcha and of their descendants the rulers of Karkala, latterly included in the Hoysala Ballála kingdom. Under the Vijayanagar empire it passed into the hands, first of the chief of Balam, and then into those of the Nayaks of Ikkeri. It was subdued by Chikka Deva Rája in 1690 and added to Mysore by treaty with Ikkeri in 1694; except the Vastara country, which fell to Mysore by Haidar Ali's conquest of Bednur in 1763.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	48	432	9	613	58	405
Culturable	6	142	19	543	26	95
Unculturable	15	437	217	343	233	140
Total.....	70	371	247	209	318	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 120,816—4—2, and from local cesses Rs. 4,202—14—10. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 3—5—4 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 1 anna 10 pie. Agriculturists formed 22·0 per cent of the population.

From Chikmagalur there are roads northwards to Santavéri and Tarikere, south to Belur and Hassan, east to Sakráppatna and Kadur, west to Vastara, Mudgere and the Bundh ghat. There is also a short road to Anur in the north-west. The cross roads of the taluk are from Magadi to Jamgal ; from Sakráppatna to Banavar ; from Aldur to Bále Honnur, Baggunji and Hariharpur ; from Kalasa to Balur, and the Bundh ghat road.

Chikmagalur.—The head quarters of the District, situated in 13° 18' N. lat., 75° 51' E. long., on the Hassan-Shimoga road, 130 miles west-north-west of Bangalore.

Number of houses 426.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	948	1,880
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	36	65
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	36	82
Total.....							1,007	1,020	2,027

It is situated in the valley south of the Baba Budan range, in a fertile tract of black soil. Since the removal hither of the District headquarters from Kadur it has greatly increased. The main bazaar street is a fine wide thoroughfare, 2 miles long, extending from the old fort of Chikmagalur to the village of Basavanhalli, which it now includes. A large fair is held on Wednesday, at which 3,000 people assemble. The wants of the neighbouring coffee districts have led to the settlement here of a number of Muhammadan traders and shopkeepers. The town, *úru*, is named after the *chikka magalu*, or younger daughter, of Rukmángada the king of Sakráppatna, being her dowry, as the contiguous village of Hiremagalur was that of the *hire magalu*, or elder daughter. At certain seasons the high east winds, to which the place is much exposed, render it unhealthy. A wide belt of trees has been planted completely round the limits of the station in the form of an oval, which when grown will mitigate this evil.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.		1873—74.		1874—75.	
Income	...	...	...	...	3,436	0 0	4,449	0 0	9,208	2 0
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	4,106	0 0	6,997	0 0	5,012	8 5

Gangamula.—The source of the Tunga and Bhadra rivers, situated in $13^{\circ} 15' N.$ lat., $75^{\circ} 14' E.$ long. The hill from which they issue, called the Varāha Parvata, is in the Western Ghats, on the confines of the Vastara and Koppa taluks. The legend is that after Vishnu, incarnate as the Varāha or Boar, had raised up the earth from the waters of the ocean, into which a Daitya named Hiranyāksha had carried off and plunged it, he took his stand on this mountain, and the drops which trickled from his two tusks formed respectively the twin streams the Tunga and Bhadra. The Netrávati, a stream which flows west through Canara, is supposed to rise at the same place, and to have sprung from the drops which fell from the eyes (*netra*) of the Boar. The *tunga* (long) left tusk was the one he used as his weapon, the *bhadra* (firm and strong) right tusk was the one on which he bore up the earth: this is the *dakshinonnata damshtrāgra* frequently invoked in inscriptions.

Mr. Bowring, who visited Gangāmúla, says, 'It is in truth a wild country, and has a desolate grandeur about it, seeming to be the end of the world. On every side tower up magnificent mountains, spreading for leagues in every direction, and covered with immense forests, while nowhere can one detect the faintest trace of human life, either in the shape of houses or of cultivation.'

Hariharpur.—A village situated in $13^{\circ} 30' N.$ lat., $75^{\circ} 22' E.$ long., on the left bank of the Tunga, 40 miles (as the crow flies) north-west of Chikmagalur, on the Tarikere-Agumbi road. It is the head quarters of the Koppa taluk.

Number of houses 115. Population 592.

From inscriptions at the place it appears to have been an agrahāra established in 1418 by Sābanna Wodeyar of Arga (Tirthahalli taluk, Shimoga District) in the reign of Harihara Rāya of Vijayanagar, and named after him.

Hiremagalur.—A large village, 1 mile south-east of Chikmagalur, inhabited by Sri Vaishnava Brahmans.

Number of houses 513.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	1,195	2,371
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	47	25	72
Total.....						1,223	1,220	2,443

It is named from the *hire-magaṇu* or elder daughter of Rukmān-gada, the king of Sakráypatna, having been bestowed on her as a dowry. Its former name is stated to have been Bhárgavapuri. Here the emperor Janamejaya is related to have performed the *sarpa yága*, or serpent sacrifice, undertaken to avenge the death of his father Parikshit from the bite of a snake. The scene of this sacrifice is marked by a spear-headed stone pillar in the town, called the *yúpa stambha* or sacrificial post. It is said to be efficacious in restoring any one bitten by a serpent: the patient must circumambulate the pillar and bathe in the Siddha Pushkarini, a pond close by. The village is surrounded by a rich tract of black soil. Inscriptions at the place, of the time of Trailokya Malla, shew that it had been an agrahara before that period, the early part of the 11th century. It contains some old temples, one dedicated to Kodanḍa Ráma and another to Parasu, the axe of Parasu Ráma.

Kadur.—A town in the Banavar taluk, 15 miles north-west of the kasba, on the Bangalore-Shimoga road, and a municipality.

Number of houses 622.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,263	1,303	2,566
Muhammedans	...	...	...	...	...	69	74	143
Christians.	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	24
Total.....						1,344	1,389	2,733

It was till 1865 the chief town of the District, whence the latter obtained its name, and still later, till 1875, the head quarters of the Kadur taluk, now absorbed into Banavar.

From inscriptions and other monuments it is evident that a Jain settlement existed here in early times, connected with the kings of Humcha. During the sovereignty of the Vijayanagar kings, in the 14th century, the lands around Yemme Dodḍi guḍḍa were conferred upon a dependent named Mada Nayak. At that time the agrahára of Narnapura occupied the present site of Kadur, and the Nayak, when hunting one day in that direction, had his dogs turned back and pursued by an elk. This led to the foundation of the fort, called *Kaḍ-úru*, elk town, from *kaḍave*, an elk.

Municipal Funds.					1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	359 0 0	432 0 0	432 4 1
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	305 0 0	373 0 0	357 12 7

Kalasa.—A village in the Chikmagalur taluk, situated in 13° 14' N. lat., 75° 26' E. long., near the right bank of the Bhadra, 30 miles west-south-west of the kasba.

It is situated in a valley surrounded by the lofty hills of the Western Ghat range, and at the southern base of Merti, the grand hill of Kalasa. It contains a large temple dedicated to Kalasesvara, surrounded with inscriptions of the Bairasa Wodeyar family of Karkala. The temple is said to have been founded by Shrutabindu, a king from the north, in order to atone for the sin of slaying animals in the chase. It was therefore probably a Jain temple originally. Mounds covering ruins on all sides point to the existence of a large town in former times. It was included in the dominions of Humcha and of the Karkala chiefs descended therefrom. Subsequently it became the residence of the Aigur chiefs. The town then extended so as to include the present villages of Melangadi, Kilangadi, and Rudrapada; and the territory was administered by three chiefs of a thousand villages, called Hebbaru. The areca nut produced in the neighbourhood is reckoned the best in Mysore. Roads are under construction connecting Kalasa with the Bundh ghat through Balur on one side, and with Bale Honnur on the other.

Kandeya.—A village in Lakvalli taluk, on the right bank of the Bhadra where it makes a bend to receive the Anebidda-halla, 16 miles south of the kasba.

It appears to have been formerly a large place. There are some considerable old temples, the principal being one dedicated to Markandesvara; also several inscriptions of the Ballala and Vijayanagar kings. It is said to have been originally the hermitage of Markanda rishi. He sought from Siva the boon of a son, and was required to choose between one who should be distinguished for his wisdom, but die at the age of 16, and one who should be a fool and live a long life. The saint chose the former, and obtained Markandeya. The distress of his mother at the time of his decease approached led to his discovery of his fate. But when Mrityu, the goddess of death, appeared to claim his life, Janardana (Vish-

na) offered to be the substitute, and Siva moved by the youth's devotion gave him victory over death. The place derives its name from Márkandeya, and the temples of Janárdana and Mrityunjaya (conqueror of death) commemorate his deliverance.

Koppa.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 503 square miles. Headquarters at Hariharpur. Contains the following hoblies, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblie.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammads.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Baggunji ...	121	13	3,641	30	47	3	3,721
2	Belare ...	70	16	5,295	195	1	5	5,496
3	Hoskare ...	38	...	3,228	47	...	2	3,277
4	Kigga ...	60	9	4,089	65	...	12	4,166
5	Koppa ...	109	2	6,508	105	3	51	6,667
6	Megunda ...	122	16	4,627	24	54	12	4,717
7	Sringeri ...	229	...	7,575	111	40	9	7,785
Total.....		749	56	34,963	577	145	94	35,779

Principal place, with population.—Sringeri 1,661.

The Koppa taluk is entirely Malnád and contains much of the finest forest. The most open portion is the Sringeri valley, which is traversed by the upper course of the Tunga, and surrounded with lofty mountains on every side, culminating in the Kalasa peak. The other most prominent points are Wolkonji, Sujibetta and Nemar, all in the Western Ghats. The Varáha parvata, whence the Tunga and Bhadra take their rise, is in the south-western angle of the taluk.

The produce of the taluk consists of rice, areca nut and cardamoms. Coffee is extensively cultivated in the hill ranges to the north, and on the slopes of the Western Ghats. The Sringeri mágani forms an endowment of the math of the Smarta Brahmans, founded in the 8th century by the Saiva apostle Sankarácharya, as elsewhere related. The country from its inaccessible character was virtually independent, each mágani being the domain of some Heggade or local chieftain. It was first included in the territories of the Humcha and Karkala rulers, and then in the Hoysala Ballála dominions. The religious establishment at Sringeri was intimately connected with the foundation of the Vijayanagar empire, and Harihara, one of the brothers from whom the royal line was descended, gave his name to the agrahara at Hariharpur. The Nayaks

of Ikkeri gained possession of the territory on the overthrow of Vijayanagar, and in 1763, by the capture of Bednur by Haidar Ali, it was absorbed in the kingdom of Mysore.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	68	165	6	626	75	151
Culturable ... ..	...	...	34	229	34	229
Unculturable	172	258	221	2	393	260
Total.....	240	423	262	217	503	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 115,648—5—3, and from local cesses Rs. 5,019—1—9. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 2—8—1 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 1 anna 8 pie. Agriculturists form 24·4 per cent of the population.

The road from Tarikere to the Agumbi ghat runs through Hariharpur and the north of the taluk, and is connected with Sringeri and Nemar by a cross road from Begar. From Hariharpur a road has been recently carried through Baggunji to Bale Honnur and Aldur.

Kudure Mukha.—A peak in the Western Ghats and one of the loftiest points in Mysore, the summit being 6,215 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated on the frontier in the south-west of the District, at the point where the line of the Ghats bends more inland. The approach from the Mysore side is by way of Samse, the hill being sometimes called on the spot the Samse parvata. Its name of Kudure mukha, or Horse-face, is descriptive of its appearance seawards, where it is a well known mark for navigators. The officials of Malabar have a bungalow at the top as a hot weather retreat, and a bridle path has been formed from the Malabar side, which is the easiest means of ascending the mountain.

Lakvalli.—A taluk in the north. Area 540 square miles. Head quarters at Yedehalli. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Dánivása ...	140	40	5,624	465	...	13	6,102
2	Kandya ...	184	66	7,239	209	...	4	7,452
3	Lakvalli ...	153	22	8,959	1,008	30	81	10,058
4	Yedehalli ...	150	44	6,028	297	19	3	6,347
Total.....		627	172	27,830	1,979	49	101	29,959

Principal places, with population.—Yedehalli 1,518; Sirvase 1,174; Lakvalli 1,128.

The south of the taluk is occupied by the Chandra Drona or Baba Budan mountains, separately described, the loftiest range in the Mysore. They extend in the form of a horse-shoe with the opening to the north-west and enclosing as in a crater the Jágara valley, the mouth of which is crossed by the Bhadra, which runs through the taluk with a north-easterly course from Kándya to Lakvalli.

The Baba Budan mountain was the cradle of the coffee cultivation of Southern India, and the slopes of the entire range, as well as the south of the forest-bound valley of Jagar, are now occupied by coffee gardens both European and native. Throughout the west, up to Lakvalli, are vast forests on each side of the Bhadra, containing some of the most valuable teak timber in the country. Areca nut gardens are numerous in the north-west, about Lakvalli; and eastward, rice is the principal crop. Rice and sugar cane are largely grown in the neighbourhood of Dánivása, the juice of the latter being made into *sakkare bija*, or crystals, and afterwards manufactured into sugar.

Lakvalli is close to the site of Ratnapuri, the ancient capital of Vajra Mukuta Raya. The taluk subsequently formed part of the Humcha territory, then of the Hoysala Ballála and Vijayanagar kingdoms. The pategars of Tarikere afterwards acquired some portion of it, but were forced to yield it to the Nayaks of Ikkeri. The overthrow of this latter power by Haidar Ali's conquest of Bednur in 1763 led to the absorption of the country into Mysore.

The area of the former taluk was thus distributed:—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	42	290	2	68	44	358
Culturable	...	...	...	3	49	75	49	78
Unculturable	..	...	19	315	335	529	355	204
Total.....			61	608	387	32	449	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, was Rs. 70,822—14—4, and from local cesses Rs. 1,671—6—0. The average incidence of rent was Rs. 2—8—8 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 11 pie. Agriculturists formed 20·3 per cent of the population.

The Tarikere-Agumbi Ghat road runs through Lakvalli and Yedehalli. A road is in course of construction from Chikmagalur past the Nirváni math and over Baba Budan giri through the Jágar valley to Hebbe and Yedehalli, whence the line is completed to Mandagadda on the Shimoga-Agumbi road.

Merti-gudda, also called the Kalasa hill, is situated in the Chikmagalur taluk, in 13° 18' N. lat., 75° 26' E. long. It is the loftiest peak between the Baba Budan and Western Ghat ranges, the summit being 5,451 feet above the level of the sea. To the north it presents a majestic conical aspect. Towards the south-west it is connected with two lower heights and is so surrounded on all sides with high hills that its true elevation does not appear except at a distance.

Mr. Bowring, who left few hills unscaled, says, 'After a toilsome climb up its steep sides by the 'windy gorge', one revels in a view which surpasses all expectation. On every side tower up hills of various shapes and sizes, stretching far away to the horizon, and presenting a wonderful spectacle of wild sublimity. The foot of the steep ridge which runs up to a sharp point forming the actual peak is called the Tíral bágalu (entrance gate), and is in a gap between the Mérti Parvat and another hill to the south. A very tough pull of twenty-five minutes takes one hence to the summit, the higher of two peaks, between which there is a dip.

The top of Mérti is quite bare, but its sides are clothed with fine forests, in which are splendid specimens of the champaka tree, so much esteemed by natives for its fragrant white flowers; while one sees beneath, in secluded nooks and sheltered valleys, stretches of paddy land in successive layers, one below the other, and numerous gardens of areca nut, which, in this remote corner, attains an excellence surpassing that of any other place where the fruit is grown. The sides of Mérti, where the nature of the ground admits of it, are cultivated in a series of terraces, in which abundance of rice is grown, with a little coffee: this however does not succeed well, owing to the humidity of the climate.'

Sakraypatna.—A village in the Chikmagalur taluk, 15 miles north-east of the kasba, on the Kadur-Chikmagalur road.

Number of houses 391.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	944	914	1,858
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Total.....						950	916	1,866

A large weekly fair is held on Friday. At the car festival of Ranganátha, held in Vaishákha, as many as 3,000 rams are sacrificed in honour of the god.

Tradition relates that it was in olden times the capital of Rukmān-gada, a king mentioned in the Mahá Bhārata. Objects of interest in the town are the monument to Hon-billa, sacrificed for the stability of the Ayyankere (which see); a great gun, and an immense slab of stone, about 12 feet square and several inches thick, supported on 4 pillars. This is called Vira Ballála Chauki and is said to have been the royal seat of justice. During the time of the Vijayanagar kings the town became a possession of the Aigur or Balam chiefs. It was next taken by the Náyaks of Ikkéri. Sri Ranga Ráyal, the viceroy of the fallen Vijayanagar state, who had been forced to yield Seringapatam, the seat of his government, to the Raja of Mysore, took refuge with the Ikkeri chief, who espoused his cause and established him in power at Sakraypatna. But in 1690 it was taken by the Mysore army and retained by the treaty of 1694.

Santaveri.—A small village, principally composed of Lambánis, situated on the eastern face of the Baba Budan mountains, just below Káman durga. It is on the Chikmagalur-Tarikere road, about midway between those two places. A road hence leads to Kálhatti and the summit of the mountains.

Sringeri.—A sacred village on the left bank of the Tunga, situated in 13° 25' N. lat., 75° 19' E. long., in the Koppa taluk, 7 miles south-west of Hariharpur the kasba.

Number of houses 359.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	777	776	1,553
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	54	38	92
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16
Total...						839	822	1,661

It is the head quarters of the Jagat-guru, the high priest of the Smarta Brahmans, who is proprietor of the surrounding tract of country. *Sringiri*, *Sringa-giri* or *Rishya Sringa-giri* is related to have been the place where Vibhāṇḍaka rishi performed penance, and where Rishya Sringa, a celebrated character of the Rāmāyana, was born. The latter, according to the narrative, grew up to man's estate without having ever seen a woman; when Lomapāda, king of Anga, was advised that if the youthful recluse could be brought to his city and married to the princess Sānta the drought which prevailed in his kingdom would be removed. In order to entice the young saint from his hermitage a bevy of fair damsels was despatched. They are said to have made their last halt at Narve, a few miles from Sringeri, before essaying the power of their charms. Allurements, which even the most wary can rarely withstand, soon worked their effect on the unsophisticated youth. His curiosity being strongly excited to see more of these beautiful and gentle creatures so new to him, he was led away and conveyed to Anga. He afterwards became the priest of Dasaratha Rāya, and performed the *asvamedha* or horse sacrifice which resulted in the birth of Rama.

In subsequent times the great Saiva reformer Sankarāchārya settled here, as directed by the image of Sārad-amma or Sarasvati, which he had brought from Kashmir; and founded the spiritual throne which has been occupied down to the present day by as apostolical a succession as the papal chair. The 8th century is generally accepted as the period of Sankarāchārya's religious conquests and revival of Siva worship. His persecution of the Buddhists and Jains, his destruction of their literature, and his polemical victories in all parts of India are matters of history. The present Sringeri Swāmi, Narasimhāchāri by name, is a man of eminent learning and great sanctity. His claims to reverence are admitted by all votaries of Siva, whether of the Smarta or any other communion. The enormous sums obtained from the piety of his disciples during his tours in various parts, are spent with a lavish

hand in hospitality and works of charity so called. He has now been away from his capital on such an expedition for several years.

Sringeri consists of a long street, with a loop on one side, encircling a small hill, Srīnga-giri, on which stands the temple of Shārad-amma, the tutelary deity of the place. At the head of the street is the math of the guru. Several large festivals occur during the year, the principal being the Nava rātri. On these occasions all classes are not only fed at the expense of the math, but cloths and bodices are distributed to the women, and pieces of money to the men. Besides the revenues of the māgani, the religious establishment is supported by a grant of Rs. 1,000 a month from the Mysore State.

Tarikere.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 372 square miles. Head quarters at Tarikere. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Jains.	Christi-ans.	Total.
1	Ajimpura ...	44	3	13,933	379	...	...	14,315
2	Anritapura ...	30	6	6,917	131	...	...	7,048
3	Kudluru ...	52	5	11,343	136	...	...	11,482
4	Lingadahalli ...	43	11	8,914	184	...	70	9,163
5	Sivane ...	48	6	13,245	139	...	...	13,384
6	Tarikere ...	34	11	10,866	1,099	17	5	12,067
7	Ubrāni ...	62	5	11,940	760	...	...	12,700
Total.....		313	47	77,264	2,798	17	75	80,154

Principal places, with population.—Tarikere 5,302; Ajimpur 2,249; Dōranālu 1,667; Sivane 1,462; Kudlur 1,117; Tāvarekere 1,047; Lingadahalli 1,017.

This taluk is partly hilly and partly plain, the soil and climate being as varied as the configuration. Along the north are the Ubrāni hills, which throw out short spurs into the plains. These were till lately covered with thick bamboo jungle, but owing to the recent periodic dying out of the plant are now almost bare. Around Ajimpur and up to the eastern border black cotton soil prevails, on which fine crops of wheat, cotton, Bengal gram, great millet, &c., are raised. All this portion of the taluk is perfectly bare of trees. In other portions red, sandy and gravelly soils are found, on which ragi and different kinds of pulse are cultivated.

A portion of the Baba Budan range enters the taluk in the south west, the slopes of which are covered with coffee plantations. On the

north eastern point of the range is the hot weather retreat of Kalhatti, and near it an experimental cinchona plantation. Fine iron ore is much worked in the Ubráni hills and those at Lingadhalli at the foot of the Baba Budans.

During the period of the Ballála sovereignty, the greater part of the taluk appears to have formed a principality whose chief seat was at Kátur, a village near Tarikere. It was subsequently subdued by the Muhammadan forces which took Dorasamudra in the first part of the 14th century, but the line of chiefs seems to have been restored to power under the Vijayanagar sovereigns. After the fall of Vijayanagar, the pálegars of Basvapatna, being driven south by the invasions of the Bijapur army, gained possession of the country and founded Tarikere, from which they subsequently took their name. The territory eventually became subject to the Mogul government established at Sira, and so passed into the possession of Haidar Ali in 1761 and became a part of Mysore.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated ...	44	52	...	79	44	111
Culturable ...	...	537	15	39	15	576
Unculturable ...	21	618	289	615	311	593
Total.....	66	547	305	93	372	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 109,548-5-1 and from local cesses Rs. 3,310-6-5. The average incidence of rent is Rs. 3-15-10 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses, 1 anna 10 pie. Agriculturists form 20·4 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Shimoga high road runs through Tarikere, whence there are roads west through Lakvalli to the Agumbi ghat, east through Ajimpur to Hosdurga, and south along the eastern face of the Baba Budans to Santaveri and Chikmagalur. From Santaveri a short road leads to Kalhatti and the summit of the mountains.

Tarikere.—A town, situated in 13° 42' N. lat., 75° 52' E. long., on the Bangalore-Shimoga road, 30 miles south of Chikmagalur. Head quarters of the Tarikere taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1,015.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	2,172	2,201	4,373
Mahammadans ...	...	...	...	...	482	446	908
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Total ..					2,649	2,653	5,302

Tarikere appears to have had its origin in the town of Kátur, founded in the vicinity, at the end of the 12th century, by one of the Ballála kings, in obedience to the commands of the goddess Rénuka-paramésvari, who appeared to him in a vision. The town and neighbouring territory were bestowed, it is said, on a chief named Kanehada arasu. A descendant of his, named Káma Chakresvara Ráya, fortified Káman-durga on the Baba Budans. The territory was afterwards subdued by Bukka Raya of Vijayanagar, and given to one of his Danáyaks or generals. The latter was succeeded at his death by Sáluva Narsinga Raya, who transferred it to his brother Kártika Ráya and retired to Benkipur. Krishna Ráya, the son of Kártika Ráya, constructed many useful irrigation works during his reign ; among others the Tarikere-katte-hole. His son-in-law Hale Ráma Ráya followed, in whose time the territory was subdued by the Bijapur army.

The territory of Kátur is said to have been subsequently bestowed upon Sarja Hanumappa Náyak, palegar of Basvapatna, by the Moguls. A descendant of the same name, while hunting, saw a hare turn upon the hounds, and erected on the spot where this occurred the fort and town of Tari-kere, so named from the number of *tari* trees (*mimosu catechu*) which grew there. The date assigned for this event is 1569. This line of chiefs, since known as the Tarikere palegars, continued in power till subdued in 1761 by Haidar Ali, who annexed the territory to Mysore, granting the chief a maintenance allowance. The representative of the house took a leading part in the rebellion of 1830, which ended in the assumption of the government by the British. His son continued at large creating disturbances till 1834, when he was seized and hanged.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	1,079 2 4	1,087 0 0	919 0 0	1,806 8 10
Expenditure ...	...	...	...	1,115 6 8	1,132 0 0	1,467 0 0	1,639 10 9

Tunga.—A river which rises in the same spot as the sister stream of the Bhadra, namely at Gangámúla in the Varáha peak of the Western Ghats, in the south-western angle of the Koppa taluk. Its general course is north-east, but at Baggunji it turns to the north-west and keeps that direction to near Tirthahalli. Thence, with a sudden bend to the north-east, it takes its course past the town of Shimoga, and flows on to the point of confluence with the Bhadra at Kúdali; from which point commences the united stream of the Tungabhadra.

Vastara.—A village situated in 13° 14' N. lat., 75° 47' E. long., on the Chikmagalur-Mudgere road, 6 miles south-west of Chikmagalur, and till 1875 head quarters of the Vastara taluk.

Number of houses 292.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	567	583	1,160
Muhammádans	...	...	...	...	83	58	141
Jains	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Christians	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total.....					653	651	1,304

It is situated at the entrance to the Malnád country lying west of the Baba Budan range. The name is said to be a corruption of *vasu-dara*, land bestowed, that is, as an endowment. The foundation of the town is due to a Shántarasa, one of the Humcha kings, and it was subsequently held by their descendants the Pándya rulers of Sisugali and the Bairasa Wadeyars of Karkala. The chiefs of Bakam and of Ikkéri in turn possessed it. Though taken by the Mysore army in 1690, it was one of the places restored to Ikkéri by the treaty of 1694. The conquest of Bednur by Haidar Ali in 1763 annexed it to Mysore.

Vedavati or Hagari.—A river which after a lengthened course, principally through the Chitaldroog District, flows into the Tungabhadra in the Bellary District. It is formed by the union of two streams the *Veda* and the *Avati*, which spring from the eastern side of the Baba Budan mountains. The immediate source of the Veda is the Gauri halla, which, rising near Mulaina-giri, flows eastwards, and is embanked at a gorge near Sakuni-giri, expanding into the Ayyankere. The stream on leaving this tank takes the name of the Veda, and skirting the town of Sakráypatna, flows north-east to Kadur. The Avati also rises near

Mulainagiri, and after forming the Madaga tank, continues east to Kadur. The two streams unite at Tangli, 3 miles south-east of Kadur, and form the Vedavati, which shortly enters the Chitaldroog District.

Yeddehalli.—A town situated in $13^{\circ} 37'$ N. lat., $75^{\circ} 34'$ E. long., on the Tarikere-Agumbi road, about 30 miles, in a direct line, north-west of Chikmagalur, and head quarters of the Lakvalli taluk.

Number of houses 294.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	635	632	1,267
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	127	122	249
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total....						763	755	1,518

It consists of two portions, the fort and the petta, which are a considerable distance apart. At the end of the 16th century it belonged to the palegars of Tarikere, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Ikkeri chiefs. It is the residence of several wealthy merchants, being an entrepôt for the produce of the Malnád and a place of considerable traffic between the east and west of the country.

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Situation.—A District in the east of the Nagar Division. Its situation, taking the extreme limits, is between $13^{\circ} 35'$ and $15^{\circ} 2'$ north latitude, $75^{\circ} 43'$ and $77^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude. But owing to two long and narrow projections, one northwards and the other eastwards, into Bellary, the main body of the District may be more accurately described as lying between $13^{\circ} 35'$ and $14^{\circ} 37'$ north latitude, $75^{\circ} 43'$ and $77^{\circ} 3'$ east longitude.

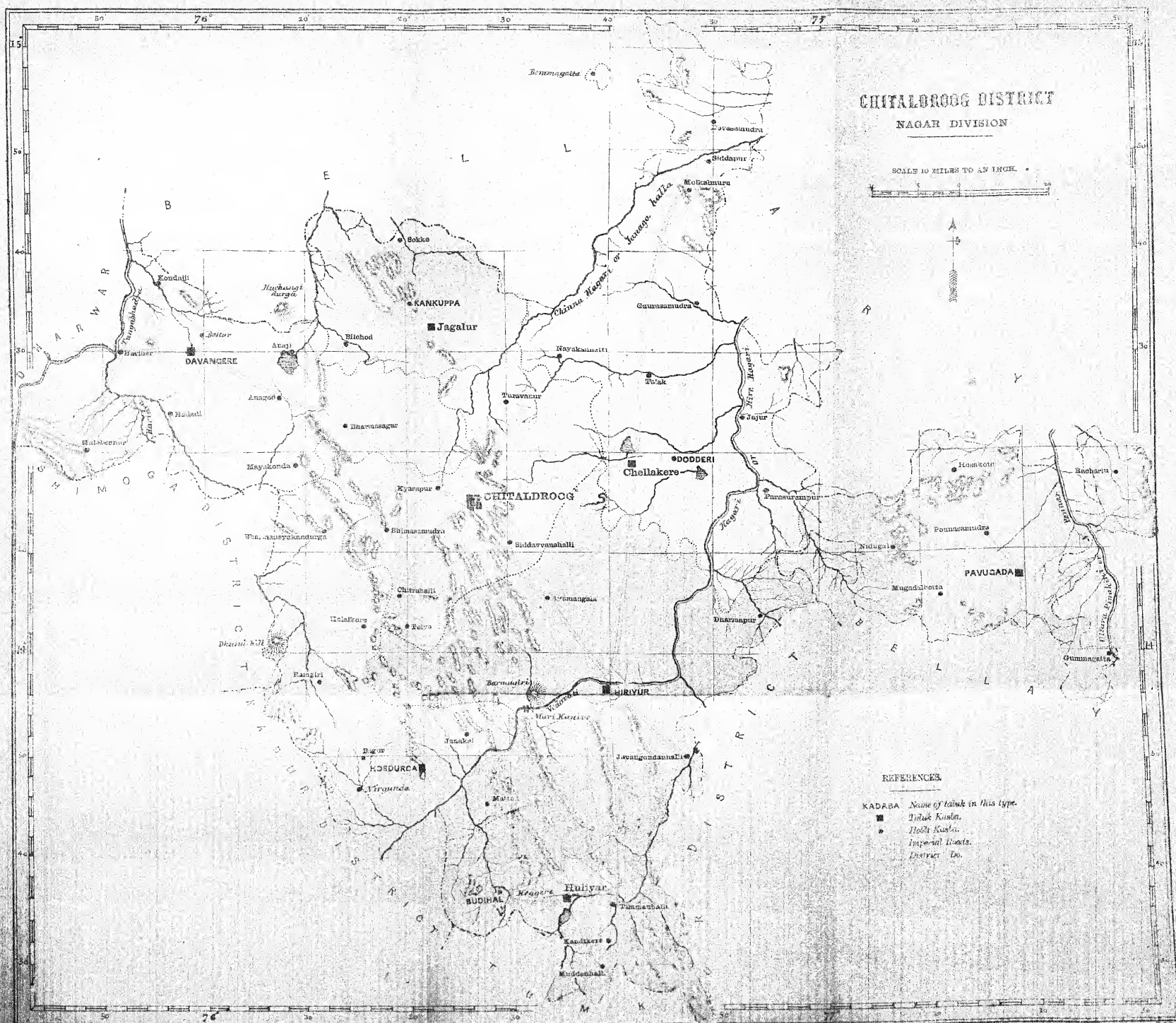
Its greatest length from north to south is about 88 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west about 120. The arm jutting north into Bellary is 32 miles long, by from 5 to 12 broad. The eastern projection is nearly 40 miles long, by 20 broad, with a neck less than 5 miles wide at the point of attachment to the District.

Area.—Its area is estimated at 4,471 square miles; of which 1,554 square miles 521 acres are cultivated, 1,102 square miles 267 acres culturable, and 1,813 square miles 492 acres unculturable and waste.

Boundaries.—On the north and north-east it is bounded by the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency; on the south and south-east by the Tumkur District; on the west by the Kadur and Shimoga Districts; on the north-west by the Dharwar District of the Bombay Presidency, the Tungabhadra forming the boundary.

Sub-Divisions.—It is sub-divided into the following 8 taluks :—

No.	Taluk.	Area in sq. miles.	No. of hoblis.	No. of Villages or Towns.	Population.
1	Bádihál ...	348	5	144	37,377
2	Chitaldroog ...	663	7	182	10,777
3	Dávangere ...	357	9	286	105,987
4	Doddéri ...	851	9	216	77,231
5	Hiriyur ...	764	5	197	82,607
6	Hosdurga ...	667	6	208	60,820
7	Kankuppa ...	365	3	132	40,311
8	Pavagada ...	456	7	146	66,250
	Total.....	4,471	51	1,511	531,360



Physical Features.—The whole of this comparatively arid District is included in the valley of the Védavati or Hagari, with the Tungabhadra running for a few miles along the north-western boundary, and the Northern Pinákiní through an equally short space across the extreme eastern arm. The Védavati enters the District in the south-west and flows in a north-east direction to a few miles beyond Hiriyr. From this point, where the stream begins to take the name of Hagari, it runs north, within a few miles of the main eastern boundary, and leaves the District near the eastern base of the Molakalmuru projection. During the hot months it is for the most part dry, but supplies a number of wells sunk in the sandy bed.

The District is crossed from south-south-east to north-north-west by a belt, about 20 miles broad, of intermittent parallel chains of low hills, mostly bare and stony, through which are several *kanives* or passes. The eastern line runs from the east of Hulyar and west of Hiriyr up to Chitaldroog and thence, with a break for some distance, continues from Kankuppa to the frontier. The summit of Jogi Marađi to the south of Chitaldroog, one of the highest points in this range, is 3,803 feet above sea level. The western parallel commences at Hosdurga (3,280 feet) and passes by Maya-konda to Anaji. Around Molakalmuru in the north and Nidugal in the east are some detached clusters of rocky hills. In the former, Ráyidurga, just beyond the frontier, is 2,797 feet above the level of the sea. In the eastern group, the striking peak of Nidugal is 3,780 feet above the sea, and the Pavugada hill 3,026.

Except in the region of the hilly belt, the whole extent of the District north and east is an open and level plain, entirely destitute, save in the Pavugada taluk, of picturesque features, but presenting at certain seasons in favourable spots a vast expanse of verdant cultivation. Though there are no trees there is abundance of excellent pasture, while the black and dreary looking soil seems only to require the contact of water to develop its productiveness. To the north and west of Chitaldroog the surface of the country is undulating and covered with thick and rich grass. Trees are few in number.

The general level of the District is about 2,000 feet above the sea. At the town of Pavugada it is 2,062, while at Harihar, probably the lowest point in Mysore, it is only 1,830.

Rocks.—The hills in the south-east are of secondary formation. They run in straight lines in various directions and are bare of trees, but have a green appearance in the wet season from the growth of long hill-grass upon them. They are almost constantly covered at the top with a kind of magnetic ironstone, which withstands the decomposing powers of the air and water much longer than the lower parts of the hills. These seem to be composed of ferruginous clayey slate. Through the surface of the soil appear perpendicular layers of slate, which are often intersected with quartz or marl. The slate is iron shot and always decomposing and red.

The hills to which Chitaldroog belongs are composed of the prevailing syenite of Mysore, the felspar being in some places of a fine red, in others of a silvery white colour. When this rock begins to decompose it assumes a slaty form, the layers of which are pretty thick, but as the disintegration advances it scales off in thin laminae which are very brittle, and in them the mica is more apparent than in the fresh rock.

The lower ridges north and west of Chitaldroog consist of a compound in which chlorite, oxide of iron, and sometimes hornblende prevail. They often form basins of considerable size which have a very fertile soil. Many of them are naked but some are covered with fine grass and produce trees of a middling size.

West of these ranges of hills descends an extensive and variegated valley leading towards the Tungabhadra. The lower country is variously intersected with ridges, some of which are high, and all contain in their rocks much iron and magnesia. North of Mayakonda the country becomes long waving. Here and there are single hills or short ranges, the former mostly syenitic or granitic, the latter slaty. The nearer the river is approached the more black cotton soil and marl abound. Along its course the former predominates and below it are beds of mica slate.

Minerals.—Clay ironstone constitutes some ranges of hills near Chitaldroog. Drawing slate is also found in the neighbourhood. Schorl in quartz is met with near Harihar. Potstone and actinolite occur frequently in nests near Mattod. It has a considerable admixture of iron and when decomposed becomes quite red. Asbestoid is found in the potstone near Talya, and ligniform asbestos among the Mayakonda hills. Lamellar actinolite at Harihar. A mineral resembling brown spar occurs near Talya and Anaji. Near the former place

and others among the Chitaldroog hills is found iron glance. Carbonate of soda is abundant.

Soils.—The black cotton soil prevails throughout the taluks north and west of Chitaldroog, interspersed with sandy and gravelly tracts. In the west a red and loamy soil occupies the valleys. In the south the soil contains much common salt and on that account is favourable to the growth of cocoa nut trees, of which there are large plantations. The eastern taluks, especially Pavugada, have a light sandy soil abounding in springs. About Nidugal these *talpavgis* or spring heads may be tapped at short distances from each other. The water is either conducted by narrow channels to the fields, or a *kapile* well is constructed, from which the water is raised by two or four bullocks. These wells extend from Madgiri up to Molakalmuru, but do not for the most part, except in the Chitaldroog taluk, cross to the westward of a nearly central line drawn from north to south. In the Tumkur District the water is near the surface, but in the greater part of Pavugada the wells require to be cut through a soft porous rock composed of decomposed hornblende, which however forms a wall of tolerable durability. North and west of this the water is still lower, and hard strata of rock have sometimes to be perforated before the springs are reached.

Climate.—The climate, as compared with that of other parts of the Mysore, may be described as drier and hotter: a difference due to the lower elevation, the less abundant rainfall, and the absence over a large proportion of the District of considerable inequalities of surface, which might tend to retain moisture and moderate the radiation from extensive and bare plains of black or whitish grey soil. In the western taluks during the hottest season a cool western breeze often sets in soon after night fall and blows during the greater part of the night.

Temperature.—From the recorded observations the mean average

	1873.		1874.		temperature throughout the year is ascertained to be 78½ degrees Fahrenheit.
	9-30 A. M.	3-30 P. M.	9-30 A. M.	3-30 P. M.	
January	72	76	74	77	Captain Chalmers deduced 78½° as the average from a register kept from 1837 to 1841, but the readings were taken at different places in moving about the old Chitaldroog Division, which included the Tūmkūr District. From the table in the margin for 1873 and
February	74	80	77	84	
March	79	90	...	...
April	83	93	87	93	
May	83	90	76	84	
June	76	80	73	76	
July	74	78	72	75	
August	72	75	75	82	
September	72	76	73	79	
October	73	76	76	81	
November	73	78	73	78	
December	74	77	...	...

1874 it appears that the minimum at 9.30 A. M., was 72° and the maximum at 3.30 P. M., 98°. The average minimum and maximum temperatures at these hours are 75½° and 81½° respectively.

Rainfall.—The data available for estimating the average rainfall

	In. c.		In. c.
1837	26.66	1868	21.27
1838	13.19	1869	22.89½
1839	30.94	1870	26.79
1840	22.18	1871	18.
1841	28.25	1872	20.21
		1873	31.97½
		1874	30.96

are the amounts gauged from 1837 to 1841 and from 1868 to 1874; the former being measured at various points, including, as previously stated, parts of the Tūmkūr District, the latter at Chitaldroog. From the first period of 5

years we obtain an average of 23.69 inches, and from the second period of 7 years 24.58 inches. The general annual average may therefore perhaps be taken as 24½ inches.

From the monthly register for two years, as given in the accom-

	1873.	1874.
February	... -08	...
April	... 5.27	... 42
May	... 2.22	7.32
June	... 1.	1.42
July	... 1.72	3.74
August	... 4.29	1.87
September	... 6.19	5.02
October	... 10.17	10.95
November	... ...	25

panying table, it appears that five-twelfths, or nearly a half, of the total fall occurs in October with the break of the north-east monsoon. Hence the distress occasioned by a failure of the rains at that season, followed as it is by several totally dry months, including in rapid succession the

coldest and then the hottest period of the year.

The distribution of rain is very uneven, but as a rule diminishes from south-west to north-east. The taluks of Hiriur and Dodderi, especially, form a comparatively rainless district, receiving in some parts less than 10 inches in the year. The following tables shew the quantity gauged in 1873 and 1874 at the head quarters of each taluk. There was no rain in the months omitted.

1873.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Budihal	... -60	1.70	-60	-30	1.65	3.95	10.95	...	...	In. c. 19.75
Chitaldroog	... 5.27½	2.22½	1.	1.72	4.29½	6.28½	10.17½	-20	...	31.37
Davangere	... 2.	-15	-15	...	2.60	5.30	8.45	...	...	18.65
Dodderi	... 2.55	-90	-15	...	2.75	3.	6.10	1.20	...	16.65
Haribar	... 1.92½	1.35	-12½	1.01½	3.26½	4.23½	7.22½	-62½	...	10.76½
Hiriur	... 2.40	-20	-20	-40	1.20	4.70	5.23	...	...	14.63
Hosur	... 3.95	3.30	1.65	-90	3.15	2.02	9.75	...	...	24.72
Kankuppa	... 3.12½	2.17½	-16	-23	3.62	5.33	7.10	-74	...	23.49
Mokalmuru	... ...	1.10	...	...	1.25	2.07½	6.93½	-30	...	11.66½
Pavagala	... 3.05	...	-66	...	1.89	3.93	7.14	...	...	16.58
Means.....	2.51	1.31	.47	.45	2.56	4.08	7.92	.31	...	19.61

1874.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Budihal ...	·10	11·07½	1·40	2·72½	1·10	4·95	15·15	·30	1·10	37·90
Chitaldroog ...	·42½	7·32½	4·21½	3·75	1·88½	5·02½	10·92½	·25	1·35	35·14½
Davangere ...	·30	5·95	2·35	4·05	2·30	7·10	9·20	...	·15	31·40
Dodderi ...	1·21½	5·	2·16½	1·06½	2·20	3·40	10·20	·20	1·	28·43
Harilur ...	·20	4·55	2·75	3·38½	1·35	6·	10·05½	·35	...	29·75
Hiriyur ...	·15	4·58	1·85	1·98	1·35	2·32	7·65	...	·70	20·08
Hosdurga ...	1·10	9·25	5·07	3·77	1·30	3·40	8·30	3·40	·80	38·19
Kankuppa ...	·98	6·85	2·38	4·87	1·87	8·68	10·70	...	·86	36·87
Molakalur ...	·50	3·82½	2·57½	3·28½	4·50	11·55	9·45	...	...	35·68½
Pavagada ...	·30	11·02	2·90	2·	2·40	8·80	13·10	·40	·20	41·12
Means...	·53	6·92	2·81	3·04	2·10	6·10	10·48	·48	·57	33·01

Vegetation.—This portion of the Nagar Division is almost throughout a 'dry and thirsty land.' It has no forest. Great undulating plains, covered frequently with nothing but stones and a dwarf species of mimosa, (called locally the *hole jūli*, and armed with vicious looking and formidable spines from one to four inches in length), are dotted at wide intervals, with villages lying in the hollows, having sometimes a few trees round them. These are the characteristics of fully one-third of the District. The whole taluk of Dodderi answers generally to this description, but where there is any water in the soil there are some fine cocoa nut gardens. The pastures too, during the cooler months of the year, are good, and the Amrit Mahal has extensive grazing grounds in Dodderi, Tallak, Hosdurga and other parts of the District.

Standing on the low range of hills near the Māri Kanave, the view which meets the eye is not, during the rainy months, altogether so desolate. Looking up the valley of the Védāvatī toward Hosdurga a few more trees are seen, and the country is not so very bare. To the south and south-east, along the Hiriyur hills, there are jungles of the *kārāchi* (*harāwickia binata*).

Again, between Bommagundankere and Hāngal, in the old taluk of Molakālmuru, is another tract of country covered with the *kārāchi*. In the same taluk, to the east of the kasba town and on the borders of the Bellary Zillah, is a small fuel jungle among hills; and in the western corner of the Kankuppa taluk is another of tolerable dimensions. Not far from the town of Chitaldroog are a few small patches of acacias, and on the Jōgi math, a hill near Chitaldroog, are a few bamboos and some poor trees of second class timber.

Yet the soil would not be unproductive if it only had water. Near Jagalur and Bommagundankere, and one or two other spots where irrigation is possible from either tanks or wells worked by *kapile*, heavy crops are taken. On the high lands where the soil is a disintegrated rock, the dry crops, provided sufficient rain falls, are good.

The quantity of timber for building purposes is, as may be supposed, very limited; and the large towns draw their supplies chiefly from more favoured districts. In the villages the huts are very poorly built. The stems of cocoa nut trees, and wood obtained from dead fruit trees growing in gardens, are much used, and not unfrequently the scales of the common alpe are used both as joists and uprights.

Mr. Bowring remarks, 'It is not improbable that this portion of Mysore may have been less sterile formerly, as on many of the hills traces are to be seen of forests cut down long ago. In fact, old records mention the existence of fine timber where such has wholly disappeared, owing no doubt to the reckless way in which the cultivators have cut down whatever they required for agricultural implements, regardless of the destruction caused to young trees and saplings. No one ever thought of planting new trees to replace those that had been felled, and so, as population increased and agriculture spread, the few remaining forests rapidly disappeared. The denudation of trees under which the District suffers has probably had much to do with the prevailing drought, there being scarcely any vegetation to arrest the passage of the monsoon clouds, which float onwards without depositing their valuable contents.'

Avenues have been planted along the public roads as in other Districts, but with little effect, and the trees are kept alive with much difficulty. The number returned on 31st March 1873 was 81,748. At the same period there were 35,715 trees in *groves*, covering 594 acres, one-sixth of which had been planted out in the preceding year.

Cultivation.—Chitaldroog. Hiriur, Mayakonda, Davangere, Bilchod and Pavugada produce cotton; which is also grown, though in smaller quantities, in Anaji, Kankuppa, Molakalmuru and Nidugal. Flax for the manufacture of linseed oil is reared in Davangere, Kankuppa and Bilchod. All the northern taluks produce wheat, jola, navane, sugar cane and chenna. Rice is less abundant. Cummin seed is grown in the north-east. In the south, about Budihal and Mattod, are extensive groves of cocoa nut trees, growing, as in the neighbouring parts of Tumkur, in

the dry lands without irrigation. The cultivation in the south-west consists of the ordinary dry crops raised on red soil. All along the east the *kapile* wells are largely used in raising crops by irrigation, including-ragi, which on the Bellary border is cultivated in no other way.

Kanarese name.	Botanical name.	English name.
CEREALS.		
Baragu ...	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> ...	...
Bhatla ...	<i>Oryza sativa</i> ...	... Rice
Godhi ...	<i>Triticum aristatum</i> ...	... Wheat
Hāraka ...	<i>Panicum semiverticillatum</i> ...	...
Jala ...	<i>Holcus sorghum</i> ...	... Great millet
Navane ...	<i>Panicum italicum</i> ...	... Italian millet
Rāgi ...	<i>Cynodorus coccineus</i> ...	... Ragi
Saffe ...	<i>Holcus spicatus</i> ...	... Spiked millet
Sāme ...	<i>Panicum frumentaceum</i> ...	... Little millet
PULSES.		
Avare ...	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> ...	... Cow gram
Hesaru ...	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i> ...	... Green gram
Hurali ...	<i>Dolichos uniflorus</i> ...	... Horse gram
Kadale ...	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> ...	... Bengal gram
Korasāni ...	...	... Panic seed
Tadagani ...	<i>Dolichos catiāng</i> ...	...
Togari ...	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ...	... Pigeon pea, doll
Uddu ...	<i>Phaseolus minimus</i> ...	... Black gram
OIL SEEDS.		
Haralu ...	<i>Ricinus communis</i> ...	... Castor oil
Huchellu ...	<i>Guizotia oleifera</i> ...	... Wild gingelli
Wollalu ...	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> ...	... Gingelli
VEGETABLES (NATIVE.)		
Bellulli ...	<i>Allium sativum</i> ...	... Garlic
Jirige ...	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ...	... Cummin seed
Kottambari ...	...	... Coriander
Mensina kāyi ...	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> ...	... Chilly
Mentya ...	<i>Trigonella fœnum græcum</i> ...	... Fenugreek
Nirulli ...	<i>Allium cepa</i> ...	... Onion
Sante kāyi ...	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> ...	... Cucumber
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Adike ...	<i>Areca catechu</i> ...	... Arecanut
Arulo ...	<i>Gossypium indicum</i> ...	... Cotton
Bāla ...	<i>Musa sapientum</i> ...	... Plantain
Hoge soppu ...	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> ...	... Tobacco
Hunase ...	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> ...	... Tamarind
Kabbu ...	<i>Saccharum officinale</i> ...	... Sugar cane
Sanabu ...	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> ...	... Country hemp
Tengina kāyi ...	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> ...	... Coconut
Viledele ...	<i>Piper betel</i> ...	... Betel vine

Area under principal crops.—The cultivation of rice covers an area of 45,825 acres, wheat 7,573, other food grains 821,293, oil seeds 99,565, sugar cane 1,942, cotton 28,962, fibres 541, tobacco 2,314, vegetables 93,744, and cocoa nut and areca nut 14,404.

Wild animals.—The tiger, panther, bear, hyæna and wild hog infest more or less all the hilly and wild tracts. Deer are to be found chiefly in Hiriyr, Chitaldroog and Pavugada.

Birds.—All kinds of wild fowl are very numerous in the secluded tanks in the south of the District. Pelicans may be seen about Mattod.

Domestic animals.—The cattle vary greatly in size and strength, some of the largest and finest in the south of India being occasionally bred, while the ordinary run of those employed by the ryots, both for domestic and agricultural purposes, is of small size and stature. The best cows and oxen are bred in Chitaldroog and the taluks to the north and east of it. Buffaloes are finest in the neighbourhood of Chitaldroog.

The best sheep, and those which yield the finest wool, are bred in the north-western parts of the District. In the south and west they are slightly inferior, while those of Hiriyr and Pavugada are considered still less valuable.

Live Stock.—The number of cows and bullocks is 351,915, horses 2,789, donkeys 6,741, sheep and goats 397,996, pigs 2,631.

HISTORY.

Kongu.—One of the oldest authentic inscriptions yet known in the south of India*, dated in the 5th century, introduces Nirgunda as a dependency of the Kongu or Chera empire, whose capital was at Talkád (Mysore District) ; and a later inscription† of that kingdom, dated in the 8th century, shews it to have been a province of some importance. Its chief city, at one time called Nilavati-patna‡, may be traced in the ruins around the village bearing even to the present day the name of Nirgunda, situated near Bâgur, west of Hosdurga. This territory was doubtless the farthest northern possession of the Kongu kings.

Whatever may have been the limits northwards of the Kongu kingdom, which from the well defined natural features of that region, are not difficult to conjecture, they were conterminous with the Kadamba kingdom on the north-west, whose capital was at Banavási (see Shimoga District). We know that in the early part of the 5th century an alliance was formed between the two powers by the marriage of a Kadamba princess to the Kongu king.

* *Ind. Ant.* I, 365; *S. Ind. Pal.* 27. † *Ind. Ant.* II, 353. ‡ *Ind. Ant.* III, 265.

Chalukyas.—As elsewhere related,* the Chálukyas of Kalyána, in the 6th century, reduced the Kadambas to the condition of feudatories. The mighty Chalukya monarchs soon extended their dominion over all parts of the District. In the north of it was formed a large province, called in inscriptions the *Ñambavádi* or *Ñolambavádi* Thirty-two Thousand, that is (as supposed) a country yielding a revenue of 32,000 pagodas. Its capital was at *Huchangi-durga*, a striking fortified hill about 7 miles north of *Anaji* and just beyond the present Mysore boundary. The government of *Ñolambavádi*, from the middle of the 11th to the end of the 12th century, was hereditary in a family of *Pándyas*, of whom *Tribhuvana Malla Pándya Deva*, *Vijaya Pándya Deva*, *Vira Pándya Deva*, and another *Vijaya Pándya Deva* are mentioned; whence the region, or some portion of it, was also called the *Pándya rájya* and the *Pándya mandala*. In the latter part of this period, though subordinate to the *Kalachurya* kings who supplanted the *Chalukyas*, they appear to have affected some degree of independence. They claim to be of the *Yádava* race and among their titles one is 'lord of *Kanchi-pura*' which, if it refers to *Conjeveram*, is difficult to account for.

Hoysala Ballalas.—At the close of the 12th century the District was absorbed in the kingdom of the *Hoysala Ballálas*, whose capital was at *Dorasamudra* (*Halebid*, *Hassan District*). *Ñolambavádi* and *Nirgun-da* both continued as provinces of the *Hoysala* dominions, and descendants of the *Kongu* kings appear to have continued to administer the government of the latter as subordinate governors.

For about 15 years from 1270, the *Yádava* kings of *Devagiri* (*Daulatabad*) gained some advantage over the northern parts of the District and the seat of the provincial government was apparently established by them at *Bettur*, near *Davangere*, which however is also described as having long before been the capital of some local chieftain.

In 1287 the *Hoysalas* had recovered their possessions in this part of Mysore, but the seat of government seems to have been transferred to *Bemattana-kallu*, the present *Chitaldroog*. Within the next 20 years both *Devagiri* and *Dorasamudra* were taken and sacked by the *Muhamadans*, and the two royal lines brought to an end.

Vijayanagar.—From the middle of the 14th century, under the *Vijayanagar* sovereigns who next became paramount, *Bemattana-kallu*

* *Shimoga District*, p. 352.

continued the chief town of the District. But subordinate to this sovereignty, in the course of the 15th century, arose the various pategars who held tracts of country on feudal tenure. The most considerable of these were the chiefs of Chitaldroog and Nidugal.

Chitaldroog.—The Chitaldroog family were of the Bedar or Boya caste, corresponding with the Kirāṭas of Sanskrit writers. Hunters and mountaineers, as the names indicate, they belonged to one of the hill tribes who subsisted by hunting and tending cattle. The accounts of their origin are somewhat confused, but it appears that three families emigrated from Jadikal-durga, in the neighbourhood of the shrine of Tripati, and settled at Nirutadi near Bharmasagar about 1475. The son and grandson of one of the leaders, named respectively Hire Hanumappa Náyak and Timmana Náyak, afterwards took up their residence at Matti in Hadadi hobli, Davangere taluk. The latter, called Kāmagēti Timmana Nayak, was appointed in 1508, by the Vijayanagar king, as Náyak of Holalkere, and afterwards to the same office in Hiriur and eventually in Chitaldroog. The hill at this place he fortified, and so conducted himself that a force was sent against him.*

On this occasion Timmana Nayak distinguished himself as the hero of a most extraordinary adventure. Stealing into the camp at night, with the intention of carrying off the horse of Saluva Narasinga Raya, the prince who commanded, he accidentally roused the groom. Hastily hiding among the litter, he lay quiet to escape observation, when the groom, driving in afresh the peg for the heel ropes, as luck would have it sent it right through the hand of the concealed chief. The latter bore the pain without moving, and when all was again still, releasing himself by cutting off the hand which was pinned to the ground, he succeeded in carrying off the horse in triumph. This unexampled proof of fortitude, while it attached to him more closely his immediate followers, shewed the besieging army that no intimidation would be effectual with such an

* According to another account, Timmana Nayak came with a small body of armed men from a place called Madakeri below the Ghats, 10 *guru* distant from Tripati, and entered the service of the pategar of Basvapatna. Some quarrel arose about a mistress that Timmana Náyak kept at Matti, and he took refuge at Mayakonda, whence, on being pursued, he escaped to the jungle at Guntanur. Collecting a band, he commenced plundering on every side, and erected a small fort, called Rangapatna near Halepur. The neighbouring pategars of Harpanhalli, Nidugal, and Basvapatna, being much annoyed by his depredations, united against him and with the aid of some troops from Vijayanagar marched upon Rangapatna. Timmana Nayak was then forced to retire to Chitaldroog, where he was closely besieged, when the incident related in the text occurred and led to his formal recognition as one of the chiefs dependent on Vijayanagar.

opponent. A peace was therefore, it is said, concluded and Timmana Nayak invited to Vijayanagar, the sovereign of which expressed the greatest admiration of his courageous exploit. After successfully aiding the royal troops in an expedition against Kulburga, he visited the capital and was rewarded with many honours. At a later period he incurred the royal displeasure and was imprisoned at Vijayanagar, where he died.

His son, Obana Náyak, was in the next reign appointed Náyak of Chitaldroog. He took the name of Madakeri Náyak, and on the fall of Vijayanagar in 1564 assumed independence. In 1602 he was succeeded by his son Kasturi Rangappa Nayak, during whose warlike reign the possession of Mayakonda, Sante Pennur, Holalkere, Anaji, Jagalur and other places was contested in several battles with the Basvapatna palegar, and they remained as parts of the Chitaldroog territory. At the chief's death in 1652 his possessions yielded a revenue of 65,000 Durgi pagodas. Madakeri Nayak, his son, was next installed, and ruled till 1674. He extended the dominions, principally eastwards, until they yielded 100,000 Durgi pagodas.

An adopted son named Obana Nayak next succeeded, but after a few months was put to death by the dalaváyis, who were dissatisfied with his management. His son Surakanta Rangappa then took the government, but on refusing to the troops the customary gratuities on the accession of a new master, they mutinied and killed him. Chikkanna Nayak, a younger brother of Madakeri Nayak, was next invited to the throne and installed in 1676. After forcing the Harpanhalli chief to raise the siege of Anaji, he was under the necessity of defending Harihar against the Muhammadans. This he effected by the following stratagem. Causing, on the approach of night, lights to be fixed to the branches of the trees and horns of the cattle at his encampment near the Bâti hill, and the musicians to play as usual on their instruments as if the army were still there, he marched with nearly the whole force by a circuitous route and threw himself into the fort from the west and thus drove off the besiegers. He formed alliances by marriage with the Rayadurga and Basvapatna chiefs and died in 1686. His brother Madakeri Nayak succeeded but was imprisoned by the dalaváyis, who set up Rangappa.

But in 1689 Kumara Barmappa Nayak assumed the government and reigned till 1721. He was principally remarkable for the extent of his benefactions and the number of his children. It was during this

period that the Moguls overran the Carnatic possessions of Bijapur and established their government at Sira, of which province Basavapatna and Budihal were made parganas, and to which Chitaldroog and the other neighbouring estates of palegars became tributary.

His son Madakeri Nayak, who came next, was engaged in continual hostilities against Harpanhalli, Savanur, Bednur, and the Mahrattas under Siddoji or Hindu Rao, the father of Morari Rao. He was generally successful in his engagements and annexed a large tract of country on the north-east, extending beyond Molkalmuru, conquered from Ráy-durga. In 1748 he secured the alliance of Chanda Sahib, who, released from prison at Sattera through the designs of Mons. Dupleix, was marching south. But in the battle of Mayakonda, the Chitaldroog army encountered with disastrous result that of Bednur, which was assisted by the confederate forces of Ráy-durga, Harpanhalli and Savanur. Madakeri Nayak was slain, in single combat on elephants, by Somasekhara Nayak, the Harpanhalli chief; Chanda Sahib's son fell at his side, and he himself was taken prisoner by the Bednur troops. But having made known his hopes and designs regarding the Navalship of the Carnatic to the Musalman officers of the latter, they released him and joined his standard.

Kasturi Rangappa Nayak, son of Madakeri, succeeded, and with the aid of Morari Rao retook Mayakonda. He made various expeditions to the north and south, in the latter of which he gained some possessions in the Budihal country. He at the same time kept up a friendship with the Subadar of Sira, who, it is said, invested him with the titles of Tallári and Nád-gauda of Sira. He died in 1754 without issue and Madakeri Nayak, the son of Barmappa Nayak, was acknowledged as his successor.

Placed between the Mahrattas on one side and Haidar Ali on the other, this chief occupied a perilous position. In 1762 he was summoned by the latter, to whom the palegars of Raydurga and Harpanhalli had submitted. Madakeri Nayak procrastinated, on which Haidar overran the whole country with his cavalry, and the chief was forced to compromise by paying a fine of two lakhs of rupees and an annual tribute. At this time, a pretender to the throne of Bednur, announcing himself as Chenna Basavaiya, whom it was supposed had been murdered, had sought protection and assistance from Chitaldroog. Haidar Ali soon saw the use that could be made of him, and in 1763 the united armies

of Mysore and Chitaldroog invaded the Nagar country, with the ostensible object of restoring the rightful king. The result of the expedition has been related in the history of the Shimoga District. Haidar, having accomplished his purpose, sent the pretender, called in joke the Ghaib (or resurrection) Raja, to Madgiri as a prisoner, along with the Bednur Rani.

In 1777, when Haidar Ali was threatened with a formidable invasion by the allied armies of the Mahrattas and of Nizam Ali, the Chitaldroog palegar having received information which led him to consider that Haidar's fortune would shortly be reversed, held back from sending the usual contingent of troops to his assistance. Haidar, posted in a strong position at Gutti, found means to avert the danger, and immediately marched upon Chitaldroog to punish it, rejecting the offers of the chief to pay a large fine. The siege was maintained for some months without success, when an arrangement was entered into and a fine of thirteen lakhs of pagodas levied on the chief. But the advance of the Mahrattas forced Haidar to destroy the siege works and hasten to the north-west before the whole was paid, and the palegar, still doubting to which side fortune might incline, evaded the order to accompany the army with his troops. The Mahratta campaign failed, from the mutual jealousy of the leaders and other causes, and Haidar, after a successful career of conquest over all the country between the Tungabhadra and the Krishna, once more sat down indignant before Chitaldroog. But only by the treachery of the Muhammadan officers in the palegar's service was the place at last taken in 1779. Madakeri Nayak, on finding himself betrayed, threw himself on Haidar's mercy. He and his family were sent as prisoners to Seringapatam; while to break up the Bedar population, whose blind devotion to their chief had so prolonged the contest, he removed 20,000 inhabitants to people the island of Seringapatam, and of all the boys of proper age formed regular battalions of captive converts, who in following wars were of great service to him.

Nidugal.—The founder of the Nidugal family appears to have come from the neighbourhood of Bijapur, and claimed to be a Kshatriya. According to tradition, he was born of a girl of that caste whose family had settled at Doderi, Harti and Sarvad in the Bijapur country. At the age of 7 she conceived by the Sun, and her father Timma Raja, to avert dis-

grace, exposed the infant to which she gave birth on a *tippe* or dunghill. The child was found by a cowherd named Kamma, who brought him up as his own. After a time the cowherd removed to Kamlapur near Vijayanagar, where there was an enclosure for the exhibition of tiger fights. On one occasion when the king Krishna Raya was present, a tiger got loose and ran among the cattle, on which the boy killed it with his axe. The king made inquiry regarding a youth of such bold spirit, and on hearing his story took him away from the cowherd, alleging that as a foundling he belonged to the State. At the same time from the fact of his having been found on a *tippe* he gave him the name of Tippana Nayak.

Some time after, he defeated a noted champion athlete who had prevailed against all other opponents at the court and put him to death; for which exploit he was granted a tract of country in the east of the Chitaldroog District, to be cleared of jungle and formed into an estate. Settling at Machisamudra, Gosikere and Chellakere, he built Doderi and Harti, naming them after the towns of his ancestors; and took possession of the country extending from Chitaldroog to Pavugada, and from Molkal-muru to Sira. At his death, which must have happened in the latter half of the 16th century, he divided his territory among his seven sons.

On the invasion of the country by the Bijapur army, the descendants of these were driven from their respective possessions, and Timmana Nayak, who had lost Doderi, retired to the hill of Nidugal, which he fortified; and there the family long remained, paying to Sira a tribute of 3,000 pagodas. On the capture of Sira by Haidar Ali in 1761, the Nidugal chief, also called Timmana Nayak, submitted to the conqueror, who imposed on him a tribute of 7,000 pagodas and the supply of 300 men. Subsequently, while accompanying Tippu Sultan in the expedition against Mangalore, he fell ill; and when at the point of death was compelled to sign a letter relinquishing his territory and ordering his son Hottana Nayak to deliver it up to the governor of Chitaldroog. Possession was at once taken, and Hottana Nayak, with his brother, sent as prisoners to Chitaldroog and thence to Seringapatam, where they were put to death when the British army ascended the Ghats.

Mysore Raj.—On the overthrow of the Muhammadan government and the formation of the present kingdom of Mysore, the Chitaldroog country was included in it, and formed the Chitrakal Ráyada, Subayana

or Fanjdari. The west and south suffered during the insurrection of 1830. Under the subsequent British management, the Chitaldroog Division included the Chitaldroog and Tumkur Districts, with head quarters at Tumkur. In 1863 that Division was broken up, by joining the Chitaldroog District to the Nagar Division, and the Tumkur District to the Nundydroog Division.

POPULATION.

Number.—The population of the District consists of 271,587 males and 259,773 females, or altogether 531,360 persons.

Density.—It will thus be seen that there are 118·8 persons to a square mile—a comparatively low rate, due to the great extent of the District and the barrenness of a considerable portion of it. The Davangere taluk, to which Harihar has since been added, was the most thickly peopled when the census was taken, the ratio being 319·4 persons per square mile. In Pavugada the rate was 145·3 and in Chitaldroog 121·8.

By religion.—According to religion the population stands thus :—

Class.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Percentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Hindus	162,321	153,906	99,681	96,883	512,171	96·3
Muhammadians	6,122	5,271	3,456	3,219	18,068	3·4
Jains	309	260	144	134	847	·15
Christians	102	70	49	49	270	·05
Others	3	...	...	1	4	...
Total.....	168,857	159,507	102,730	100,266	531,360	...

Distribution.—The distribution in taluks is as given in the following statement :—

Taluk.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
Bellhal	36,638	658	81	...	37,377
Chitaldroog	77,031	3,571	57	118	80,777
Davangere	99,645	6,129	108	101	105,987*
Doddari	74,444	2,662	71	24	77,231
Hiriyur	61,179	1,962	52	14	62,607
Hosur	50,302	1,194	264	...	60,820
Kankoppa	39,050	1,139	110	12	40,311
Pavugada	64,822	1,323	104	1	66,250
Total.....	512,171	18,068	847	270	531,360

* Includes 4 others, not classified.

Increase.—The population of the District in 1853-4, gathered from the statistics furnished by the *Khāneshanāri* accounts, was 289,495, distributed as in the margin. On instituting a comparison between this

Taluk.	Pop.
Budihal...	21,699
Chitaldroog ...	34,720
Davangere ...	33,846
Dodderi... ..	22,144
Harihar... ..	26,977
Hiriyur... ..	30,785
Hosdurga ...	33,493
Kankuppa ...	23,710
Molakinurra ...	22,133
Pavugada ...	37,078

Total..... 289,495

total and the one given in the statement above, it will be seen that the population was increased by 241,865. This gives the extraordinarily high percentage of 83·54 as the rate of advance during a period of 18 years, an eloquent testimony to the security and prosperity of the District. The highest rates of increase during the same period in other Districts were 59·4 per cent in Tumkur and 52·1 in Mysore, while in the neighbouring District of Shimoga it was so exceptionally low as 16·8. It might from these results be conjectured that a considerable body of the inhabitants of Shimoga have transferred themselves to Chitaldroog during the last 20 years.

Hindus.—The number of Vaishnavas and Saivas is as follows :—

Hindus.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Vaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	122,548	118,099	240,647
Saiva	...	...	...	...	...	138,854	132,870	271,724
Total.....						261,402	250,969	512,371

Brahmans.—The strength of the three chief sects of Brahmans is thus returned :—

Brahmans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Smārta	...	...	...	...	...	2,298	2,659	4,957
Mūlha	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	1,603	3,386
Srivaishnava	...	...	...	...	...	261	214	475
Total.....						4,342	3,856	8,198

Kshatriyas.—These are distributed in the following manner :—

Kshatriyas.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Mahrattas	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	1,164	2,474
Kāchevār	...	...	...	...	...	232	223	455
Rājās	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Rajputs	...	...	...	...	...	196	173	369
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	24
Total.....						1,753	1,572	3,325

Vaisyas.—This class is represented to the following extent :—

Vaisyas.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Komati	...	...	...	...	2,354	2,052	4,406
Lador	...	...	...	...	77	78	155
Marvadi	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
Nagarta	...	...	...	...	17	11	28
Total.....					2,468	2,141	4,609

Sudras.—The table below shews the different classes coming under this order :—

Sudras.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Agasa	...	...	washermen	...	4,505	4,283	8,788
Banajiga	...	...	traders	...	2,585	2,399	4,984
Bedar	...	...	hunters	...	48,336	48,664	98,000
Bestar	...	...	fishermen	...	3,140	3,129	6,269
Darji	...	...	tailors	...	428	409	837
Ganiga	...	...	oil-pressers	...	1,017	945	1,962
Golla	...	...	dairymen	...	25,496	22,300	46,296
Hajam	...	...	barbers	...	1,080	1,041	2,101
Idiga	...	...	toddy drawers	...	2,511	2,586	5,097
Kumbam	...	...	potters	...	1,173	1,020	2,193
Kurnba	...	...	shepherds	...	17,988	17,478	35,459
Mochi	...	...	cobblers	...	180	155	335
Modali	...	...	...	...	61	60	121
Natva	...	...	public dancers	...	21	63	84
Neyiga	...	...	weavers	...	5,642	5,398	11,040
Sadar	...	...	...	...	17,859	17,124	34,983
Tiglar	...	...	vegetable gardeners	...	20	25	45
Uppara	...	...	salt makers	...	6,767	6,303	13,070
Waddar	...	...	masons	...	10,365	9,951	20,316
Wokliga	...	...	agricultural labourers	...	35,788	33,947	69,735
Total.....					183,990	177,775	361,765

Other orders.—Besides the above mentioned four castes the census returns also contain the following divisions of Hindus :—

Other orders.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Jains	...	...	...	...	453	394	847
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	22,608	21,534	44,142
Mendicants	...	...	...	...	6,762	6,424	13,186
Outcasts	...	...	...	...	29,762	28,483	58,245
Panchah	...	...	...	...	4,393	4,023	8,416
Wandering Tribes	...	...	...	...	5,314	4,952	10,266
Wild Tribes	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
Total.....					69,302	65,819	135,121

Parsis.—The number of Parsis in the District is only 4, of whom 3 are males and 1 a female. They are all returned as inhabitants of the Davangere taluk.

Muhammadans.—The numbers of Muhammadans belonging to the Shiah and Suni sects respectively are as given below :—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Shiah	...	...	...	...	...	483	383	866
Suni	...	...	...	...	...	9,085	8,107	17,202
Total.....						9,578	8,490	18,068

Percentage.—In the Davangere taluk, which contains the greatest number of Musalmans, the percentage is 5·7 on the total population of the taluk. In Chitaldroog and Doddéri, which come next, the percentage is 4·4 and 3·4 respectively.

Classes.—Dividing them into classes we get the following results:—

Muhammadans.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Arabs, Persians and Afghans	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Dakhul	...	...	...	...	...	9,525	8,448	17,973
Labbo or Mapile	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Pindari or Kakar	...	...	...	...	...	40	42	82
Total.....						9,578	8,490	18,068

Christians.—The Christian population of the District consists of 15 Europeans, 36 Eurasians, and 219 Natives, making in all 270.

Details.—The following details shew the number of adults and children of either sex :—

Christians.					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	3	15
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	5	4	13	14	36
Natives	...	...	...	...	67	41	56	55	219
Total.....					79	47	72	72	270

By creed.—The number of Protestants and Roman Catholics respectively is given in the subjoined table :—

Christians.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	79	67	146
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	72	52	124
Total.....						151	119	270

Occupations.—The following statement will serve to illustrate the occupations of the people :—

Occupations.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Total.
Government service	8,585	896	46	9,527
Professional	3,901	175	4	4,078
Personal service	8,557	368	14	8,939
Agriculture	117,776	1,710	4	119,490
Labourers	35,596	2,031	16	37,643
Trade	2,233	208	2	2,443
Manufacture and Arts... ..	39,859	1,851	17	41,708
All others, including children	296,535	10,831	187	307,553

Details.—Of *agriculturists* 22·6 are Wokligas, 22·3 Bedars, 11·2 Gollas, 10·3 Sádars, 10·1 Lingayats, 6·4 Kurubas, and 3·0 Uppars. *Labourers* form 7·0 per cent of the population. *Persons engaged in manufacture* are thus classified : weavers of cotton or silk 6,503, woollen weavers 3,364, potmakers 1,193, makers of earth salt 893, oilmongers 181, toddy and jaggery makers 155, bangle makers 41, others 85. Of *artisans* : cotton spinners number 5,594, workers in leather 4,352, workers in metal 2,075, wool spinners 1,522, cotton cleaners 674, tailors 555, mat and basket makers 374, shoe and saddle makers 138, bangle sellers 50, comb makers 13, others 930.

Stock.—There are 8,962 carts and 72,002 ploughs, which form the *agricultural* stock of the District. The *manufacturing* stock includes 4,018 cloth looms, 1,903 kambli, 109 girdle, 21 góni, and 3 carpet looms, besides oil mills which number 158, being 8 of stone and 150 of wood.

Tanks.—The District contains 1,795 tanks.

Dwellings.—First class houses number 15,399 and are tenanted by 86,356 people, while those of an inferior description number 81,001 and have 445,004 occupants. The best houses are most numerous in Párvagada taluk. Hiriyr and Doddéri follow next in order.

Towns and Villages.—Of the 1,511 primary (*asali*) populated towns and villages in the District 4 (Davangere, Harihar, Chitaldroog, and Turuvanur) contain from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, 2 from 3,000 to 5,000, 7 from 2,000 to 3,000, 62 from 1,000 to 2,000, 226 from 500 to 1,000, 565 from 200 to 500, and 645 less than 200. There are also 211 depopulated primary villages, besides 260 populated and 197 depopula-

ted secondary (*dhikali*) villages, thus making a total of 1,771 populated and 408 depopulated towns and villages.

By taluks.—They are distributed in the several taluks according to the figures in the subjoined table :—

Taluk.	Primary villages.		Secondary villages.		Total.	
	Popula- ted.	Depo- luted.	Popula- ted.	Depo- luted.	Popula- ted.	Depo- luted.
Budihal	144	20	24	30	168	50
Chitaldroog	182	32	56	7	238	39
Davangere	236	30	18	14	304	44
Dodleri	216	29	48	33	264	62
Hiriyur	197	30	26	36	223	66
Hosurga	208	23	12	12	220	35
Kankuppa	192	37	6	14	198	51
Pavugada	146	10	70	51	216	61
Total.....	1,511	211	260	197	1,771	408

Great festivals.—The largest religious festivals are held at the following places :—

At *Niyalanhatti*, Dodéri taluk, on the occasion of *Tippa Ratra's* car festival, held on Pushya bahula 1st and two subsequent days, 15,000 people assemble.

At *Kotagudda*, Kankuppa taluk, 8,000 people come together for the *Vira-Bhadra Devar festival*, lasting from 17th to 21st March.

At *Kalladevarapura*, Kankuppa taluk, the car festival held from 19th to 22nd April, attracts 6,000 people. The same number attend the *Annamma festival* at *Berinhalli*, in Hiriyur taluk, celebrated for 7 days from full moon day of Chaitra.

At *Hiriyur*, Hiriyur taluk, 5,000 people come together during the *Tyranallesvara festival*, kept up for a week from full moon day of Māgha.

At *Maildevarpura*, in Budihal taluk, 5,000 people assemble during the *Maildevara festival*, continued for 5 days, from Asvija suddha 1st.

At *Nagalmadike*, Pavugada taluk, the *Satrahmanya svami festival*, held on the 6th of Pushya bahula and two subsequent days, is attended by 4,000 people.

At *Murgi*, in Chitaldroog taluk, an equal number collect on the 11th day of Asvija, on account of the *Murgi matha festival*.

At *Gurusiddhapura*, Kankuppa taluk, 3,500 people attend the *Chara-desvara festival*, which lasts from 1st to 3rd March.

Fairs.—The largest weekly fairs are the following :—

Place.	Talak.	Day.	No. of visitors.
Davangere	Davangere	Sunday	1,000
Nayakanhatti	Dodderi	Monday	1,000
Harihar	Davangere	Tuesday	2,000
Budihal	Budihal	Wednesday	1,000
Huliyar	Do	Do	1,000

Vital statistics.—*Births.* The registered number of births in 1872 was 4,600, being 2,407 of males, and 2,193 of females.

Deaths.—The deaths for the same period were 2,556 males, and 2,230 females, or altogether 4,786 : of whom 3 were Christians, 102 Muhammadans, 4,393 Hindus, and 223 members of other classes. Arranging them with reference to age : there were born dead 71, died under 1 year 605, from 1 to 5 years 419, from 6 to 12 years 291, from 12 to 20 years 397, from 21 to 30 years 633, from 31 to 40 years 555, from 41 to 50 years 523, from 51 to 60 years 481, over 60 years 811.

The causes of death were : from *diseases*—cholera 1, small pox 315, fevers 2,694, bowel complaints 574 ; from *injuries*—suicide 15, wounds 8, accidents 83, snake-bite or wild beasts 34 ; all other causes 1,062.

REVENUE.

The following statement exhibits the revenue of the District for ten years :—

Items.	1864—65.	1865—66.	1866—67.	1867—68.	1868—69.
Land Revenue	759,679	784,300	675,627	688,025	775,908
Sayer (customs)	71,765	55,341	30,895	33,704	52,975
Forests	29,118	29,289	17,150	20,691	16,186
Almsh	113,431	139,751	128,460	122,774	92,423
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes)	49,031	47,442	50,673	56,393	60,784
Salt	16,012	10,052	5,752	7,151	6,940
Stamps	11,770	13,495	14,631	13,081	16,994
Post office	2,295	2,555	2,671	2,505	2,625
Law and Justice	3,507	3,996	4,184	4,764	6,275
Police	654	594	473	705	1,300
Education ... ..	...	501	954	774	616
Miscellaneous	2,141	2,594	2,410	4,580	7,104
Public Works	1,637	1,970	7,307	9,596	19,017
Total Rs.....	1,061,170	1,091,837	941,189	984,713	1,039,042

Items.	1869—70.	1870—71.	1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.
Land Revenue	629,140	469,402	697,667	769,223	755,625
Sayer (customs)	29,191	30,190	27,231	31,535	29,634
Forests	1,372	1,442	8,538	...	...
Ahkari	85,040	99,180	116,324	127,403	153,046
Mohatarfa (assessed taxes) ...	37,207	30,978	50,501	63,885	64,602
Salt	3,336	6,014	8,916	5,920	7,455
Stamps	20,723	13,874	9,684	12,043	13,048
Post office	2,849	2,788	2,733	2,941	3,066
Law and Justice	6,612	16,407	23,431	28,065	20,485
Police	498	203	305	178	330
Education	628	10,679	8,251	...	...
Miscellaneous	8,001	6,753	9,398	9,315	14,100
Public Works	16,284	9,388	...	...	...
Total Rs.	840,881	697,301	962,979	1,050,508	1,070,391

The return shewing the number of estates upon the rent-roll of the District, with the total land revenue paid, and the number of registered proprietors paying rent direct to Government, as received from the Deputy Commissioner is as follows :—

Particulars.	1870—71.
Number of estates	165,306
Number of registered proprietors or coparceners	52,813
Total land revenue paid	Rs. 469,002 15 0
Average land revenue paid by each estate.	2 13 4
Average land revenue paid by each proprietor or coparcener	8 14 1

TRADE.

Manufactures.—The most general manufactures of the District are those of *kamblis* or camblets and piece goods.

Woollen fabrics.—The *kamblis* or woollen blankets, which are generally 4 cubits wide by 12 long, are manufactured of the finest description in Davangere and Kankuppa taluks, both white and black as well as checked. Some have been turned out to the value of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300, of so fine a texture that they could be rolled up into a hollow bamboo, and were considered impervious to water. But the price of the more expensive kinds usually made, the wool being taken from the first shearing of the sheep, varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. Coarser descriptions, costing from R. 1 to Rs. 12 each, are made in Chitaldroog, Dodderi and more or less in all the other taluks. Towards Molkalmuru they may be had as cheap as 10 annas.

Cotton fabrics.—These are produced in greatest quantity in the neighbourhood of Harihar, in Chitaldroog taluk, and in the north of Molkalmuru. At the first are made women's and men's cloths, towels, napkins, sheets, girdles and tape. The price of cloth varies from R. 1 to Rs. 25 a piece, 2½ to 3 cubits wide, and from 6 to 12 long for men's wear, 12 to 18 for women's. At Chitaldroog are manufactured white sheets, men's cloths and inferior women's cloths, the latter costing from R. 1 to Rs. 6 each. At Devasamulra and other villages north of Molkalmuru are woven cloths of the kind generally worn by Wokliga and Banajiga women, valued at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 each. White cloths are also made, costing from 8 annas to Rs. 3 a piece. Coarse cloths are made to some extent in all the taluks, and in Davangere and Hosdurga cotton thread is largely spun by the women. In the latter, red and coloured handkerchiefs are made.

Silk fabrics.—The silk manufactures are confined to the old Molkalmuru and Harihar taluks. In the former, silk cloths suited for men and women, with scarves and turbans of the same material, are made, varying in price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150. Women's cloths, of cotton and silk interwoven, are also manufactured, costing from Rs. 3 to Rs. 40 each. At Harihar white-and-black check cloths are woven, of raw silk imported from Bangalore.

Metal manufacture.—This consists principally of *iron*, with some *steel*, and is carried on in the Hiriyur, Budihal, Hosdurga and Chitaldroog taluks, in the neighbourhood of the central hill ranges. The ore is first melted and the metal procured in balls or lumps: these are afterwards hammered into bars or pigs for use, or converted into steel as required. The iron articles manufactured are tools and implements of various kinds for agricultural and industrial purposes. From steel are made swords, daggers, knives, &c. *Brass* vessels and utensils are made north of Molkalmuru by Panchâlas, varying in price from 8 annas to Rs. 60. Similar articles, as well as lamps, are made in Hosdurga taluk.

Glass.—The manufacture of bangles or coloured glass bracelets, so largely worn by native women, is extensively carried on at Mattod.

Of other manufactures, that of *paper* was formerly an important branch, especially in Doddari taluk, the size of the paper made in which was the standard of a measure called the Doddari *gas* or yard. There are now only two small factories, one at Parasurampur in Doddari taluk,

Accommodation for travellers.—Europeans travelling in the District find accommodation in the *dak bungalows* built at the stations named below :—

First Class.—Bommankere, Chitaldroog, Harihar, Hiriur.

Second Class.—Bharmasagar, Chellakere, Davangere, Malebennur, Rampur.

Third Class.—Ayamangala, Anagôd, Hângul, Holalkere, Huliur, Javangondanahalli, Talak, Tirumani, Vijapur, Yeraballi.

Native travellers rest in the *chatrams* maintained by Government at Bharmasagar, Chitaldroog, Hangal, Harihar, Hiriur, Komarnahalli, Sânekere and Talak.

GAZETTEER.

Bettur.—A village in Davangere taluk 2 miles north of the kasba. Number of houses 240.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	645	587	1,232
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	28	37	65
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	41
Total.....						697	641	1,338

It appears to have been the old capital of a principality. At the end of the 13th century it was taken by the Devagiri general and made the seat of government during the temporary ascendancy of the Yâdava kings of Devagiri over the northern parts of the Hoyssala Ballâla dominions.

Budihal.—A taluk in the south. Area 348 square miles. Head quarters at Huliur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.				Villages.		Population.			
					Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Jains.	Total.
1	Budihal	...	...	...	48	10	9,926	144	5	10,075
2	Huliur	...	...	...	24	6	8,009	354	1	8,364
3	Kandikere	...	...	...	25	7	4,164	24	22	4,210
4	Muditenhalli	...	...	...	23	20	5,806	96	47	5,949
5	Timmanahalli	...	...	...	39	11	8,733	40	6	8,779
Total.....					164	54	36,638	658	81	37,377

Principal places, with population.—Huliyár 1,708 ; Kenkere 1,268 ; Timmanhalli 1,187 ; Búdihá 1,137 ; Heggere 1,024 ; Kandikere 1,017

The northern and eastern sides of the taluk are occupied by stony ranges of hills, with but little jungle on them. The northern range forms the Kudremani Kával, which alone comprises 14,396 acres. In this part of the taluk there are no permanent habitations. The eastern range has its valleys well peopled, and some of the best garden lands are to be found between the hills, where there is abundance of moisture. To the north-west there is a large flat stretch of poor sandy soil, with a very sparse population. The remainder of the taluk is slightly undulating, all the low lying spots being occupied either by cocoa nut or wild date trees. Except at the very lowest, the soil is a poor sandy red. There are many large tanks.

Cocoa nut cultivation has during the last 15 years become so general that dry grains and rice are grown only in sufficient quantities for home consumption. The cocoa nut trees are not irrigated from the tanks, the position and moisture being all that is required. Betel nut and cocoa nuts are the only articles exported.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	101	624	...	453	102	487
Culturable	39	519	84	438	124	318
Unculturable	90	435	30	60	120	525
Total.....	232	325	115	312	348	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 69,045—6—6 and from local cesses Rs. 5,219—14—6. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—2—1 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 1 anna 3 pie. Agriculturists form 21·4 per cent of the population.

From Huliyar radiate no less than six roads : namely, to Hiriyyur, to Hosdurga, to Banavar, to Honvalli, to Chiknayakanhalli and to Siru.

Budiha.—A ruinous town, on the Huliyar-Hosdurga road, 9 miles west-north-west of Huliyar. Formerly head quarters of the taluk which still bears its name.

Number of houses 214.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	487	550	1,037
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	52	48	100
Total.....						539	598	1,137

Budihal appears to have been founded by an officer from Vijayanagar of the Gollar caste, named Siriman or Sirimaya Nayak, to whom the surrounding district was granted as an estate yielding a revenue of 10,000 pagodas, of which half was paid as tribute. He settled first at Sujikal, but the incident of a hare turning on the hounds pointed out the site of the present Budihal as a spot suitable for a fort, which was accordingly erected and named Bhátipura. The next ruler, Kumára Mallappa Nayak, withheld the tribute, on which an army was marched against him and the district placed under Narsinga Rao as governor. There are several inscriptions of the Vijayanagar kings, in the fort, dated in the 16th century.

After the fall of Vijayanagar, Budihal was seized by the Tarikere chiefs, but was soon added to the conquests of the Bijapur army, and subsequently formed a district of the province of Sira under the Moguls. The palegar of Chitaldroog and the Mahrattas had in turn possessed it, when in 1761 it yielded to Haidar Ali. The Mahrattas took it again in 1771, but it was recovered in 1774. In 1790 it was once more in the hands of the Mahrattas and restored on the conclusion of peace in 1792. It was one of the last places at which the insurgents under the Tarikere palegar created disturbances in 1831.

Chellakere.—Head quarters of the Dodderi taluk, situated in 14° 18' N. lat., 76° 43' E. long., on the Bangalore-Bellary road, 18 miles east-north-east of Chitaldroog, with which it is connected by a road.

Number of houses 322.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	709	699	1,408
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	61	45	106
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total.....						772	746	1,518

There is little of interest in the place, which derives most of its importance from being the taluk kasba. The residents are chiefly Lin-

gayat traders. To the same sect belongs the temple of Chellakere-amma, the principal building.

Municipal Funds.								1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 14 0
Expenditure	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 4 2

Chitaldroog.—A taluk in the centre and west. Area 663 square miles. Head quarters at Chitaldroog. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Bhimasamudra ...	43	6	8,785	301	1	1	9,088
2	Chitaldroog ...	24	9	13,211	1,879	15	113	15,221
3	Chitrahalli ...	35	11	7,522	65	1	1	7,589
4	Kyásapura ...	30	12	10,343	451	...	...	10,799
5	Siddavvanahalli...	15	11	10,913	271	...	...	11,189
6	Tálya ...	49	9	12,161	91	38	...	12,260
7	Turavanuru ...	18	5	14,036	513	2	...	14,601
	Total.....	214	63	77,031	3,571	57	118	80,777

Principal places, with population.—Chitaldroog 5,812; Turavanuru 5,072; Siddavanhalli 3,474; Dyamappanhalli 2,073; Chikkannanahalli 1,709; Nannivála 1,619; Kelakote 1,607; Háyikallu 1,370; Jempáluáyakanpálya 1,365; Kúnabévu 1,356; Tálya 1,238; Jánukonda 1,195; Sónuru 1,155; Bélagatta 1,120.

A range of hills running north and south divides the taluk into two almost equal portions. Towards the north the range is narrow and the hills bare and insignificant, but south of Chitaldroog it spreads out into greater width and the hills are loftier and peculiarly striking in appearance. The country to the east and west of the above range is comparatively flat and free from jungle. To the east black soil preponderates, while to the west the country for the most part is composed of red soil.

The western half has a better water supply than the eastern. In it is situated the large Bhimasamudra tank, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by 2 in breadth. Dry crops are cultivated principally on the eastern side of the taluk, and consist of jola, cotton, navane, gram, &c. The crops of the western side are jola, ragi, togari, &c., the ragi being fre-

quently sown in garden and rice lands. The kind of rice cultivated is sal bhatta, which requires little water and thrives upon the rainfall alone, though generally planted near a tank or nullah in case of need.

Chitaldroog was once remarkable for the manufacture of silk and cloths of good description, but at present kambhis and cotton cloths are alone woven in that town, and in Turavanur and Siddavvanhalli, where also dyers in red carry on their trade. The caste called Reddis are very numerous in the eastern parts of the taluk, so much so that it is often spoken of as the Reddi country.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.				Paying Revenue		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
				Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	...	252	200	2	448	255	8
Culturable	...	...	...	2	352	107	522	110	234
Unculturable	...	...	...	122	144	175	254	297	398
Total.....				577	56	285	584	663	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 104,808—6—1, and from local cesses Rs. 8,016—0—9. The average incidence of rent is R. 0—11—1 per acre of cultivated land: of local cesses 9 pie. Agriculturists form 22·0 per cent of the population.

The high road from Bangalore to Harihar passes through Chitaldroog, where it is crossed by one from Shimoga to Chellakere. A branch road connects Chitaldroog with Kankuppa and Jagalur. On the Jogi math, one of the highest hills immediately south of Chitaldroog, a plantation and sanatorium have been formed, to which there is a road.

Chitaldroog.—The chief town of the District, situated in 14° 14' N. lat., 76° 27' E. long., on the Bangalore-Harihar road, 126 miles north-west of Bangalore.

Number of houses 1,095.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	2,459	2,478	4,937
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	452	381	833
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	27
Total.....						2,933	2,879	5,812

The town, which is surrounded with a line of fortifications and includes an inner fort, is built at the north-eastern base of a dense cluster

of rocky hills, very extensively fortified. The history of the place has already been related in connection with that of the District. There are many inscriptions on the hill, of the Chalukyas, the Ballálas and the Vijayanagar kings. According to legend a giant named Hidiimbásura was here slain by Vrikodara or Bhima, one of the Pandus. The name of the place is derived either from *Sitála* or *Chitrakal durga*, meaning spotted or picturesque castle, or *Chatrakal*, umbrella rock, the umbrella being the ensign of royalty.

The mahal or palace in the inner fort, erected by Tippu Sultan, with a fine fruit garden attached, is used as the cutcherry. Before it stands an immense trough for watering elephants, which was found on the hill, formed out of a single stone. In the town, water is laid on to all the streets from the Timmanhalli tank, a short distance to the south. The principal temple is one of two storeys, dedicated to Huchangi-Amma. The extensive fortifications, batteries and works of masonry forming the *máldurga* or upper hill-fort, which includes 14 temples, present many points of interest. The remains of the fort and palace of the palegars, which were of mud, are still to be seen. The formidable stone fortress was erected under Haidar and Tippu, by whom also were constructed the immense granaries and pits for storing oil and ghee. Chitaldroog was for some years garrisoned by British troops, but given up on account of its unhealthiness.

Besides the usual District offices, which are beyond the fort walls, 3 miles to the north-west is situated the Murgi maṭh, the residence of the chief guru of the Sivabhaktars or Lingayats. It is a large and well built edifice. In one part is an ingenious water wheel. The name of the maṭh is said to be derived from *máru-gi*, the three *gi*-s, namely, *jógi*, *jógi* and *bhógi*. There is a fine maṭh belonging to the guru on the hill, but it is deserted owing to his inability, on account of the opposition of other sects in the town, to visit it with all the insignia of his authority, one of which is a lighted torch by day. More to the west, among a wildly rugged and picturesque group of hills, is the Ankli maṭh, of recent establishment.

About 2 miles south of Chitaldroog is the Jogi maṭh or maraḍi, one of the highest points in the District, being 3,803 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded with hills and is overgrown with bamboo, stunted teak and other trees. A road has been made to it and a plantation com-

menced. It is a convenient resort during the intense heat of the hot months.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	2,186 10 11	3,120 0 0	2,804 0 0	4,220 13 6
Expenditure	...	...	...	2,130 0 0	2,114 0 0	2,958 0 0	4,798 12 0

Davangere.—A taluk in the north-west. Area 357 square miles. Head quarters at Davangere. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- medans.	Jains.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1 Anagódi	...	23	2	6,645	168	...	1	6,814
2 Anaji	...	27	8	8,480	263	5	...	8,748
3 Bhavmasagara	...	55	5	15,077	598	5	26	15,701
4 Davangere	...	27	6	12,078	955	49	14	13,087*
5 Hadadi	...	39	1	10,139	832	...	...	10,771
6 Harihar	...	35	1	14,021	2,097	21	59	16,201†
7 Kodajji	...	34	2	8,806	462	12	...	9,280
8 Malebennur	...	33	...	12,677	752	5	1	13,435
9 Máyakonda	...	43	7	11,422	507	11	...	11,940
Total.....		316	32	99,045	6,129	108	101	105,987

Principal places, with population.—Davangere 6,596 ; Harihar 6,401 ; Malebennur 1,929 ; Máyakonda 1,482 ; Hadadi 1,450 ; Bettur 1,338 ; Báluvalli 1,244 ; Anaji 1,242 ; Kodaganur 1,130 ; Sirigere 1,093 ; Alur 1,063 ; Kunchenhalli 1,061 ; Narasanhalli 1,027.

This taluk, to which that of Harihar was united in 1875, has the Tungabhadra running along its western boundary, into which the Hari-dra from the Sulekere flows at Harihar. The south-west is bounded by the chain of hills trending the right bank of the Bhadra and Tunga-bhadra from Ajimpur north-west to the frontier. Except where a low range of hills crosses the taluk from the east of Mayakonda to the east of Anaji, it consists of a wide unbroken level plain, sloping down to Harihar and the river in the north west, upon which the insignificant Bâti hill

* Includes 1 Parsi.

† Include 3 Parsis.

makes a conspicuous figure, while Huchangi-durga, beyond the border, looms formidably upon the north-east horizon.

Black soil prevails in the west, and stony or gravelly soil in the east; but these are often intermixed, together with patches of red. The chief crops cultivated are jola, cotton and ragi, of which the ryots use the former principally for food. Rice and sugar-cane are grown to a small extent only under tanks.

The taluk is noted for the manufacture of kamblis, of which some of the finest texture are valued as high as from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Coarse cotton cloths are largely woven in the villages. More than half the population consists of Sivabhaktas or Lingayats.

This country was probably owned by the Kadambas at the beginning of the Christian era. It next formed part of the province of Nonambaváqi under the Chalukya and Hoysala Ballála kings, the seat of government being at Huchangi-durga. The Yadavas of Devagiri held it for some years, making Bettur the chief town. It then fell a prey to the Muhammadan incursions by which the Hoysala dominion was overthrown, but on the rise of the Vijayanagar empire was enriched by its kings, from Harihara Raya downwards. On the downfall of that State, the principal places in the taluk were seized by the chiefs of Beḍnur and Tarikere, until taken, some by the Navab of Savanur, and some by the pālegar of Chitaldroog, who in their turn were forced to yield them to Haidar Ali; since when, with occasional possession by the Mahrattas in the latter part of last century, they have remained attached to Mysore.

The area of the talak is thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	328	68	3	...	331	68
Culturable	...	...	4	2	9	99	13	101
Unculturable	...	...	3	490	8	621	12	471
Total.....			335	560	21	80	357	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 158,507—0—0, and from local cesses Rs. 11,551—7—9. The average incidence of rent is R. 0—12—11 per acre of cultivated land: of local cesses 10 pie. Agriculturists form 19·9 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Harihar high road passes by Bharmasagar and

Davangere, while from Harihar there is a road south-westwards to Shimoga *via* Male Bennur. A part of the Chitaldroog-Ujani road runs through the east of the taluk.

Davangere.—One of the most important seats of trade in the Province, situated in 14° 28' N. lat., 75° 59' E. long., on the Bangalore-Harihar road, 40 miles north-west of Chitaldroog. Head quarters of the Davangere taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 1,069.

Population.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	2,918	2,948	5,866
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	389	326	715
Christians	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
Others	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....					3,313	3,283	6,596

Davangere was originally an obscure village, forming one of the suburbs of Bettur. Haidar Ali gave it as a jaghir to a Mahratta chief named Apoji Rama, who encouraged merchants to settle there. He died without heirs, but the place continued to increase under the encouragements given by Tippu Sultan, and it is now the most populous town in the Chitaldroog District. The merchants are principally Sivabhaktas or Lingayats.

The most valuable trade here is that which is carried on with Wallajapet in North Arcot on the one side, and Nagar and Sagar on the other. Areca nut and pepper, the produce of the latter, are sent to the former; and Madras goods imported from Europe, China, Bengal and the eastern islands, together with salt, obtained in return; which, as well as kambhis made in the neighbourhood, are transmitted to Nagar and Sagar.

Municipal Funds.			1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	1,524 2 0	2,410 0 0	2,213 0 0	2,491 14 1
Expenditure	...	...	1,196 0 0	1,528 0 0	2,404 0 0	1,818 15 0

Dodderi.—A taluk in the north-east. Area 851 square miles. Head quarters at Chellakere. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1	Devasamudra ...	43	10	12,732	645	62	2	13,441
2	Dodderi ...	33	17	10,930	524	...	4	11,458
3	Gaurasamudra ...	18	5	4,611	167	...	...	4,778
4	Jájúr ...	31	9	9,029	201	...	...	9,230
5	Molkalmuru ...	38	6	9,857	457	...	18	10,432
6	Náyakanhatti ...	33	9	9,817	302	6	...	9,825
7	Parasurámpura ...	21	9	7,961	148	...	...	8,109
8	Siddápura ...	14	10	4,524	115	3	...	4,842
9	Talak ...	13	6	5,383	133	...	...	5,516
Total.....		244	81	74,444	2,692	71	24	77,231

Principal places, with population.—Náyakanhatti 2,723 ; Devasamudra 1,896 ; Molkalmuru 1,784 ; Kónaságara 1,581 ; Chellakere 1,518 ; Rampura 1,460 ; Siddápura 1,446 ; Ghatavarti 1,160 ; Nágasamudra 1,131 ; Jájúr 1,040 ; Bomagatta 1,004 ; Dodderi 1,003.

The taluk was enlarged in 1875 by the addition of that of Molkalmuru. The Vedavati or Hagari runs, from south to north, through a great part of the east of the taluk ; while the Jeniga halla or Chinna Hagari washes the western boundary for some distance, and then crosses the taluk north of Molkalmuru. The only heights are a dense cluster of bare and rocky hills near Molkalmuru, stretching from south of Raydurga (2,797 ft.) across the taluk, which is here very narrow, and along the extreme north-western boundary up to the Sundur Raja's estate.

The greater part of the taluk consists of a wide and level plain, in which occur long stretches of stony and desolate looking country, along the course of the high road from Chellakere up to Molkalmuru, which for some miles south of the latter runs through a dreary and stunted forest of *ásina mara* (*hardwickia binata*).

The most fertile parts are along the banks of the Vedavati ; about Talak, and Nayakanhatti ; and especially north of Molkalmuru, where the Chinna Hagari supplies some channels. The common crops are paddy, ragi, navane, jola, wheat, and baragu, all grown with more or less of irrigation ; while in the dry lands are cultivated, besides some of the above, sajje, sáve, castor oil, gingelli and horse-gram. Mangoes, plantains, jack, limes and oranges are produced at Nayakanhatti, Talak and other

places. Tobacco is grown to some extent. The betel vine is largely cultivated at Devasamudra.

Cotton cloths and kambhis are extensively made, as well as carts and agricultural implements. Dodderi was once celebrated for its paper manufacture, but there is now only one small factory at Parasurampur. On the Molkalmuru side, silk cloths for men and women, with turbans and scarves of the same material are manufactured, varying from Rs. 10 to 150 in value; and also women's cloths of cotton and silk interwoven, costing from Rs. 3 to 40 each. Brass utensils, baskets and other articles of bamboo, slippers and leather buckets, with other inferior articles are largely produced. The greater part of these manufactures are exported to Bellary, Nagar and Kanara.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	116	28	3	454	119	482
Culturable	22	339	322	54	344	393
Unculturable	33	256	353	149	386	405
Total.....	171	623	679	17	851	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 103,688—12—7, and from local cesses Rs. 3,117—5—10. The average incidence of rent is R. 1—7—4 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 8 pie. Agriculturists form 19·9 per cent of the population.

The Bangalore-Bellary high road runs from south to north throughout the entire length of the taluk from Hiriyur through Chellakere, Talak and near Molkalmuru to the most northern limit. From Chellakere there is a cross road to Chitaldroog.

Hagari.—The principal stream of this name, sometimes called Hire Hagari by way of distinction, is also known as the Védávati, and is described under that designation. But there are in this District a Hagari and a Chinna Hagari besides. For a description of the latter see Janaga halla.

The remaining stream is formed by the outflow of the Anaji tank, whence running northwards, almost along the boundary, it continues in the same direction through the Bellary country to the Tungabhadra.

Harihar.—An ancient town, situated in 14° 31' N. lat., 75° 51' E. long., on the right bank of the Tungabhadra, at the Mysore and Dharawar frontier. Till 1875 it was the head quarters of a taluk bearing the same name, now united to Davangere.

Number of houses 1,292.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,455	2,328	4,783
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	756	781	1,537
Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	21
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	34	26	60
Total.....						3,261	3,140	6,401

According to legend this spot was the capital or stronghold of a giant named Guha or Guhásura, whose extent was such that its eastern gate was at Huchargi-durga, the southern at Govinabálu, the western at Mudanur, and the northern at Airani. The giant, having by his penance obtained from Brahma the boon of exemption from death at the hands either of Hari (Vishnu) or of Hara (Siva), became in consequence such a tormentor of gods and men that Vishnu and Siva, in order to counteract the spell, combined into one form of Harihara and destroyed him. The descent of this incarnation was at Kudalur, the confluence of the Tungabhadra and the Haridra, where its footprints are still pointed out. The expiring giant prayed that the place might be named after him, whence it was called Guháranya kshétia.

From the numerous inscriptions at the place, the earliest of which (passing over one on copper of the 7th century, which refers to another part) are dated in the 12th century. In the time of the Chalukya kings Harihara appears to have been an ancient agrahára, possessed by 104 Brahmans, and included in the province of Noyambavádi, administered by governors bearing the name of Pándya. The present temple was erected in 1223 by Polálva, a general and minister of the Hoysala Bulála king Vira Narasimha, and some additions were made in 1268 by Soma, the general under a subsequent king of the same name and dynasty, and the founder of Somanathpur (Mysore District) with its splendid temple. In 1277 Saluva Tikkama, commander of the forces of the Devagiri king Ramachandra, appears as erecting a temple to Mahadeva, in honour of the preceding king so named. Many benefactions were

bestowed down to the 16th century by the Vijayanagar kings, one of the founders of which line, Hakka, assumed the name of Harihara Raya.

After the fall of Vijayanagar the place was seized by the Tarikere chiefs, who erected the fort. From them it was taken by the Navab of Savanur, who granted it in jaghir to Shir Khan. It was subsequently sold to the chiefs of Bednur, for, it is said, a lakh of rupees. The Mah-rattas next held possession, until it was subdued by Haidar Ali in 1763. Since that time, it has been thrice taken by the Mahrattas.

Until 1865 a native regiment was stationed in the cantonment two miles north-west of Harihar. In 1865 was completed the splendid bridge across the Tungabhadra, over which runs the trunk road from Bangalore to Dharwar. It is of stone and brick, built in 14 elliptical arches of 60 feet span, and cost nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

Municipal Funds.				1871—72.	1872—73.	1873—74.	1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	1,307 8 0	1,574 0 0	1,685 0 0	1,668 6 7
Expenditure	...	...	...	1,884 0 0	1,635 0 0	1,835 0 0	2,010 0 0

Heggere.—A village in the Budihal taluk, 6 miles west of Huliya, on the Huliya-Hosdurga road.

Number of houses 207.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	503	514	1,017
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Total.....						509	515	1,024

The ruined temples and inscriptions around the village shew that it was at one time a place of importance, and a settlement of the Jains. The inscriptions are of the Chalukya and Ballála kings. According to tradition, its name was Srirámpatna, but this must be the puranic name. Under the Vijayanagar kings it appears to have been superseded by Budihal, which is only two miles distant, unless the whole originally formed one large city surrounding the *heg-gere* or great tank.

Hiriyur.—A taluk in the south-east. Area 764 square miles, Head quarters at Hiriyur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population:—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhannadians.	Jains.	Christians.	Total.
1	Ayamangala ...	39	23	19,084	455	...	2	19,541
2	Dharmapura ...	22	13	8,048	193	50	...	8,291
3	Hiriyur ...	60	14	15,342	487	...	12	15,841
4	Javangondanahalli ...	32	6	6,751	183	...	...	6,934
5	Mattodu ...	74	6	11,954	44	2	...	12,000
Total.....		227	62	61,179	1,362	52	14	62,607

Principal places, with population.—Barampura 2,514 ; Hiriyur 1,731 ; Harti 1,441 ; Mattodu 1,416 ; Aimangala 1,187 ; Dharmapura 1,166 ; Tavandi 1,153 ; Maradihalli 1,088.

Hiriyur is reckoned one of the most barren taluks in Mysore and, compared with the rest of the country, an almost rainless region. Throughout the east it is crossed by the parallel ranges of the low rocky and hilly belt which runs in a north-westerly direction through the centre of the District. Making its way through the gaps in these hills, with a course nearly at right angles to their general direction, the Védávati flows north-east across the centre of the taluk to some distance beyond Hiriyur, where it turns north.

The south-western hoblis are peculiarly barren in appearance. They consist chiefly of large masses of hills, scantily clothed with jungle and generally capped with black rock. No gardens or tanks relieve the harshness of the landscape. Everywhere, to the very fields, stones cover the ground ; pure soil is rarely met with, and then only at the very lowest parts of the valleys. In the north-west, Ayamangala is a flat and stony country, but contains a large quantity of black soil. For the remainder of the taluk, an abrupt and decided line, almost identical with the course of the high road from Hiriyur to Bangalore, separates black soil from red. All to the north is flat and composed chiefly of black soil ; whilst to the south the country is at first stony and broken, and then hilly and composed of red soil.

In the black soils jola and cotton are the principal productions, but wheat and Bengal gram are grown in soil silted up behind embankments made for that purpose. In the red soil ragi and avare are the chief crops, but togari, castor oil and horse gram are also grown. The garden cultivation is very inferior, and some rice is grown under tanks.

The contact of water alone seems required to quicken the fertility of the dreary and barren tracts in much of this taluk, so much so that a single good season of rain enriches the ryots with comparatively little labour. The construction of a dam across the Védávati near Barmagiri at the Mári Kanive, the last of the narrow gorges through which it passes the hills, has been long proposed, as a means of providing irrigation for this rainless land which would convert it into an expanse of rice fields. But there appears to be some uncertainty as to the data on which such a scheme must be based, and the project is from time to time postponed.

Though cultivation is wanting, manufacture is busy in the Mattod hobli and the neighbourhood of the hills. Iron is smelted at Arsingundi, Chikka Byaldakere and other villages. At the latter there is an extensive manufacture of shoes for bullocks and horses. At Mattod are glass works, formerly very extensive. The principal article made is bangles or glass bracelets for women.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	285	457	1	547	287	864
Culturable	1	887	153	86	154	478
Unculturable	176	299	145	144	321	448
Total.....	463	503	300	157	764	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 57,180—0—3, and from local cesses Rs. 4,150—5—9. The average incidence of rent is R. 0—5—4 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 4 pie. Agriculturists form 21·4 per cent of the population.

The high road from Bangalore branches at Hiriyr to Bellary northwards and to Chitaldroog north-west. There is also a road connecting Hiriyr with Huliyr, and another connecting it with Barmagiri and the Mári Kanive.

Hiriyr.—A town situated in 13° 57' N. lat., 76° 40' E. long., on the right bank of the Védávati, at the bifurcation of the Bangalore high road to Bellary and to Chitaldroog. Head quarters of the Hiriyr taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 361.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	722	682	1,384
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	173	162	335
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Total.....						902	829	1,731

Hiri-áru, the great town, was founded, apparently, in the 16th century, the virtue of the spot being discovered by the incident of a hare turning on the hounds. The family of the founder continued in possession for three generations, during which time settlers were encouraged to take up their residence in the town and it reached a prosperous condition. It was then taken, first by the Bijapur army and then by the palegar of Chitaldroog, whose ancestor, before coming to power, had held the office of Nayak of Hiriur under the Vijayanagar kings. In 1762 it was captured by Haidar Ali, and suffered very severely during the subsequent contests of that ruler and the Mahrattas, whose devastations brought on a famine which swept off all the inhabitants.

Its present unhealthy condition has led to an attempt to remove the town to a higher site on the other side of the river, where the taluk offices have been built; but the people, as usual, are loath to leave the neighbourhood of the ancient temples, one of which, dedicated to Tára Mallésvara, has a lofty tower erected by the Chitaldroog palegar. East of the old town the Védávati is bridged for the high road.

Municipal Funds.						1874-75.		
Income	...	...	...	...	...	159	6	5
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	123	9	7

Holalkere—A large village in the Hosdurga taluk, 18 miles north-north-west of the kasba, on the Chitaldroog-Shimoga road, and a municipality. Number of houses 610.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	1,342	1,291	2,733
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	153	152	305
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	47	38	85
Total.....						1,542	1,581	3,123

The place appears to have been founded in the 14th century, by a Boya gauda, under the protection of the Dhumi chief Dodḍanna Nayak. In course of time it fell into the hands of the pategars of Basvapatna ; and in 1475, Timmanna Nayak, the progenitor of the Chitaldroog family, obtained from Vijayanagar his first appointment as Nayak of Holalkere. It remained in possession of the Chitaldroog family till taken by Haidar Ali, and suffered, in common with all the neighbouring parts, from repeated Mahratta invasions.

Its situation on the high road, near the foot of the pass which leads to Chitaldroog, and a large weekly fair combine to make it a thriving town.

Municipal Funds.							1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	465 4 10
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	621 4 3

Hosdurga.—A taluk in the south-west. Area 667 square miles. Head quarters at Hosdurga. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.			
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Total.
1	Bāgāru	48	2	10,842	169	...	10,951
2	Bharmānyakandurga	47	1	10,805	137	2	10,744
3	Holalkere	18	1	6,438	355	85	6,878
4	Hosdurga	55	4	10,834	167	188	11,197
5	Janakallu	20	11	6,205	277	59	6,521
6	Rāmgiri	43	5	14,438	149	2	14,589
Total.....		231	24	59,362	1,194	264	60,820

Principal places, with population.—Holalkere 3,123 ; Hosdurga 2,309 ; Janakallu 1,411 ; Rāmgiri 1,220 ; Bāguru 1,172.

The taluk consists of a long narrow strip of country, about 48 miles in length by 14 in width, lying to the west of the central belt of hills, which from Hosdurga northwards form much of the eastern boundary. The north is also occupied by hills, and there is a group on the west, covered with low jungle. The rest of the taluk is comparatively flat, with a preponderance of red soil ; but good black soil occurs near And-

nur and Rámgiiri. Long stretches of good grazing exist in different parts, but especially in the centre. The Védávati runs from south-west to north-east across the southern extremity.

The most common dry crops are jola and ragi. Cotton is grown but to no extent. Iron is worked in the eastern hills, and there are a good many workers in brass.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed:—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	151	54	1	127	152	181
Culturable	...	...	20	457	135	519	153	336
Unculturable	...	...	95	326	262	437	358	123
Total.....			267	197	399	443	667	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 68,843-7-2 and from local cesses Rs. 4,772-1-4. The average incidence of rent is R. 0-12-1 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 5 pie. Agriculturists form 20·2 per cent of the population.

The Shimoga-Chitaldroog high road passes through Holalkere, while from Hosdurga there are roads west to Tarikere and south-east to Huliya.

Hosdurga.—A town situated in 13° 48' N. lat., 76° 21' E. long., at the northern base of the hill from which it is named, on the Huliya-Tarikere road, 30 miles south-by-west of Chitaldroog. Head quarters of the Hosdurga taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 660.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	954	1,084	2,038
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	73	66	139
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	63	69	132
Total.....						1,090	1,219	2,309

Hosa-durga, the new hill-fort, appears to have been erected in 1675 by Chikkanna Nayak, the pategar of Chitaldroog; for the purpose of covering his operations against Bágur, the chief town of that quarter, then in possession of the Muhammadians and attached to Sira. In 1708, a Jangam priest, driven out of Bágur, took refuge with the Chitaldroog

palegar, and was by him commissioned to build the petta below the hill and procure settlers to reside there. Eventually the place was taken by Haidar Ali and, with the exception of temporary occupations by the Mah-rattas, has ever since been attached to Mysore.

Municipal Funds.								1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528 12 6
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539 11 8

Huliyar.—A large village situated in 13° 35' N. lat., 76° 36' E. long., at the junction of several roads, 46 miles south-by-east of Chitaldroog. Head quarters of the Budihal taluk, and a municipality.

Number of houses 309.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	684	1,469
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	118	239
Total.							906	802	1,708

An inscription of the Chalukyas and other remains indicate that the place may in early times have been of some importance. Latterly, in the 16th century, it was included in the possessions of the chiefs of Hagalvadi (Tumkur District). It then passed into the hands of the Muhammadans and formed part of the province of Sira. Haidar Ali subdued it in common with the rest of the District and thus annexed it to Mysore.

Municipal Funds.								1874—75.
Income ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 0 8
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356 0 0

Jagalur.—A town situated in 14° 31' N. lat., 76° 24' E. long., 22 miles north-by-west of Chitaldroog, with which it is connected by a road. Head quarters of the Kankuppa taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 473.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	1,128	2,278
Muhammadans	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	69	152
Total.....							1,233	1,197	2,430

The population consists mostly of Lingayats. There is little of interest about the place which derives its importance from being the taluk head quarters, removed here from Kankuppa about 10 years ago. The houses are all built of an iron-shot slaty stone, and flat-roofed. Jagalur has a large tank.

Municipal Funds,							1874—75.
Income...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342 3 9
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	363 0 5

Kankuppa.—A taluk in the north, westwards. Area 365 square miles. Head quarters at Jagalur. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.					
		Primary.	Secundary.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Jains.	Christi- ans.	Total.	
1	Bilch6d	...	61	8	15,604	446	110	...	16,160
2	Jagalur	...	76	7	17,554	618	...	...	18,174
3	Sokke	...	32	5	5,890	75	...	12	5,977
	Total.....	169	20	39,050	1,130	110	12		40,311

Principal places, with population.—Jagalur 2,430 ; Sokke 1,802 ; Bilchód 1,363 ; Anagód 1,291 ; Bidarkero 1,049 ; Basvankóte 1,037.

A low and rugged range of hills, somewhat thickly covered with thorn jungle, runs from Kankuppa to the north-west. There are no water courses. The Janaga-halla runs along the eastern side ; and the stream from the Anaji tank, called the Hagari, along the western.

Dividing the taluk into two nearly equal portions by a line from Basvankóte through Kankuppa to Chikmallanhalli, the country to the north of this line may be described as composed almost entirely of light red sandy soil, except among the hills in the north-west, where in some few places a rich red soil has been formed in the valleys by deposit of the finer particles of the decomposed rocks. All the better descriptions of soil are south of the line. The black soil is rather intimately interspersed with the surrounding red and sandy soils, but predominates in Bilchód and Jagalur. Probably one-fourth of the whole extent of cultivable soil in the taluk is either black or good brown soil.

Cotton and white jola are grown exclusively on the black soil. Rice and sugar cane are largely cultivated, the latter of the small kind called hallu kabbu. The only extent of garden land is under the Jagalur tank. Much rice is grown on the banks of the Janaga haḷḷa.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed :—

Land.			Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total.	
			Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	...	...	147	498	...	23	147	498
Culturable	...	...	13	258	78	466	93	84
Unculturable	...	...	94	349	29	351	124	60
Total.....			255	435	109	205	365	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 49,268—0—4 and from local cesses 3,401—13—6. The average incidence of rent is R. 0—8—11 per acre of cultivated land; of local cesses 7 pie. Agriculturists form 22·5 per cent of the population.

The only road is one from Chitaldroog to Ujani by way of Kankuppa and Sokke, with a branch to Jagalur.

Mari Kanive.—A pass in the eastern line of the Chitaldroog hills, through which the Védāvati issues to the open country of Hiriyr. So far back as Buchanan's time it was pointed out as a spot peculiarly favourable for the construction of a dam across the gorge, whereby an immense reservoir would be formed capable of irrigating the adjoining thirsty plains and converting them into a vast expanse of rice cultivation. The project, however, though much money has been spent on surveys and measurements, has not yet been commenced.

Mattoḍ.—A village in the Hiriyr taluk, 20 miles south-west of the kasba. Number of houses 248.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	670	739	1,409
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Total.....						675	741	1,416

It is celebrated for its glass works, at one time more extensive than they are now. The articles made consist entirely of bangles, the rings

worn round the wrists of native women. They are of five colours :—black, green, red, blue and yellow. The furnaces are constructed in a high terrace, built against the inside of the fort wall, but many of them seem to have been long disused. Only two are now in good repair. The process of manufacture is described in the first part of this work. All the materials are found in the neighbourhood.

Mattod was the seat of a line of palegars, whose founder was named Giryappa Nayak. He was a handsome man, of great stature and prodigious strength, which he exercised in catching the wild beasts of the neighbourhood. Venkatpati Rāya, hearing of him through the Būdiḥal chief, sent for him to Penkonda, where an elephant one day breaking loose, he had an opportunity of displaying his powers ; for the infuriated animal could not be secured until Giryappa Nayak boldly seized him by the tusks and fastened a rope to his trunk. For these and other feats he was, about 1604, made palegar of Lakavanhalli, his native place, with a grant of villages yielding a revenue of 9,000 pagodas. In 1710, Dodala Nayak, a descendant, built the fort of Mattod. He at the same time adopted the Lingayat faith. His son, Sangappa Nayak, distinguished himself at the court of Seringapatam by riding a most vicious and unmanageable horse which would allow no one to mount it ; and when the courtiers, jealous of his success, pelted him with limes to embarrass him, he drew a sword and divided them as he rode swiftly about after them.

Halappa Nayak next succeeded, and after him Siddappa Nayak. He was the second son, but inherited the beauty, stature and prowess of his line ; on which account his father had allowed him to supersede the eldest son, Dodala Nayak. The latter, thereupon repaired to Chitaldroog, the palegar of which took up his cause, and defeating the younger brother, installed the elder in his place, subject to a tribute of 2,000 pagodas. On Siddappa Nayak's being taken prisoner to Chitaldroog, the daughter of the palegar of that place fell in love with him. His being a Lingayat would have made their union impossible had he not been a Boya by descent. Eventually it was arranged that he should marry her and be restored to his government. His son Halappa Nayak was induced by the growing power of Haidar Ali to assist the latter in the first siege against Chitaldroog. On Haidar's withdrawal the palegar of Chitaldroog in revenge took Mattod by assault, plundered the town and carried

Halappa off to prison. Chitaldroog was next year taken by Haidar and Halappa released, but he never regained his territory.

Molkalmuru.—A town situated in 14° 44' N. lat., 76° 48' E. long., in the Dodderi taluk, 34 miles north of the kasba, on a cross-road from Hangal to Raydurga. Till 1875 it was the head quarters of a taluk bearing the same name.

Number of houses 362.

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	..	...	...	...	...	...	764	788	1,552
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	104	232
Total.....							892	892	1,784

The place is entirely surrounded by barren stony hills, among which, just above the town, is a large reservoir, and near to it a fine echo is obtained from the *kūguva bāṇḍe* or shouting stone. The ancient history of this part is not clear. Tradition assigns it in early times to the possession of a Chola king and then of Pratāpa Rudra, who ruled at Worukal or Worangal. In modern times, under the Vijayanagar State, it belonged to the chief of Raydurga, 7 miles to the east. After the fall of Vijayanagar, the Raydurga palegar Domma Nayak, surnamed the Foolish, gave up Molkalmuru to Mallappa Nayak of Hatti (now called Nayakanhatti) in exchange for some white cattle, of which he owned a rare and valuable breed.* Mallappa Nayak, finding water on the hill, fortified it and lived there. But in the time of his son the place was taken by the palegar of Chitaldroog, in whose hands it remained till captured by Haidar Ali and annexed to Mysore.

Municipal Funds.							1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	...	299 3 7
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	198 13 0

Nayakanhatti.—Formerly called Hatti, a large village in the Doderi taluk, 14 miles north-west of Chellakere.

Number of houses 554.

* Query? Was this the breed now known as the Amrit Mahal breed?

Population.							Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307	1,265	2,573
Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	78	150
Total.....							1,379	1,344	2,723

The traditional history of this place relates that one Kotte Malla Nayak, the owner of numerous flocks and herds of superior cattle, living in the forests of Kara-male and Komma-male, to the east of the Srisailla mountains, was compelled by drought and famine to move elsewhere in quest of forage. He ultimately arrived, with 1,200 head of cattle, besides cows and sheep, in the neighbourhood of Hatti ; where, finding abundant pasturage, he settled, obtaining permission from Vijayanagar to clear some of the forest, erect villages and bring the region under cultivation. A *bhatt* or eulogist one day visited him, and was so liberally rewarded for his flattering verses that on repairing to court he extolled the Nayak in such extravagant terms as to excite the jealousy of the king, who sent a force to apprehend him. Mallappa Nayak, having no other resource, urged his cattle to charge the troops, which were completely routed by these novel defenders. The king, indignant at the repulse, offered a large reward to any one who would bring the Nayak prisoner to him, but none would venture. Finally some courtezans undertook the task, but failed with all their seductive arts to get him into their power. Surprised at their failure, they questioned the genuineness of his virtue unless it could stand the test that all his cattle would run to him at the sound of his voice. He immediately mounted on a rock and called out in his usual manner, when all the herds and flocks ran and assembled round him. The report of the courtezans aroused the highest respect for Malla Nayak on the part of the king, who conferred on him all the country round Kondarpi-durga, with the title of palegar.

One of his descendants, in the third generation, separated with his cattle from the others and founded Hatti as a residence for himself. At a later time Budi Malla Nayak of this family rendered important military aid to Vijayanagar, and by victory over a jetti or wrestler at court obtained the name of Bhima and thereupon built Blimankere. Afterwards, when Bomma Nayak the Foolish was palegar of Raydurga, Malla Nayak at his request gave him 2,000 red and 1,000 white cattle, and received in exchange the hill of Molkalmuru. This he fortified and thence

extended his possessions ; but in the time of his son it was seized by Barmappa Nayak of Chitaldroog, who confined the palegar to his original estate at Hattii. This too was shortly taken by Hiré Madakeri Nayak and annexed to Chitaldroog ; of which it remained a part till captured by Haidar Ali.

Nayakanhatti contains a celebrated tomb and temple dedicated to a Mahá-purusha or saint of the Lingayats, named Tippe Rudraiya, who lived about 200 years ago, wrought miracles and became the spiritual preceptor of the Hattii palegars. The large sums bestowed upon him by the faithful he devoted to the enlargement and repair of tanks, and to other works of public benefit which entitle his name to be held in honour.

Nidugal, a fortified hill in the Pavugada taluk, 14 miles west of the kasba, with a village of the same name on the north side.

Number of houses 195. Population 735.

The lofty pointed peak of *Nidu-gal*, literally the long or high stone or rock, is a conspicuous object throughout all the east of the District. It was long held by a family of palegars whose history has been related in connection with that of the District.

Nirgunda.—A village in the Hosdurga taluk, 7 miles west of the kasba. Number of houses 41. Population 241.

This now insignificant village is interesting as marking 'the site of one of the most ancient cities in Mysore of which there is authentic record. Nirgunda was the capital of a Jain principality of the same name, included in the Konga-Karnáta empire, 1500 years ago. According to tradition, it was founded in B. C. 130, by a king from the north named Nila Sekhara, son of Raja Paramesvara Raya, who gave it the name of Nilávatí-patna. He was succeeded by Vira Sekhara, and their descendants continued to be independent sovereigns of their country.

From the Mercara plates we know that Dundu, with the title of Nirgunda Yuva Raja, and after him his son Parama Gula, with the title of Sri Prithivi Nirgunda Raja, ruled in the first half of the 5th century. The legend of the place proceeds to the reign of Vikrama Raya of this house, in whose time occurred a romantic incident. Two princes, Soma Sekhara and Chitra Sekhara, sons of Vajra Makuṭa Raya, came secretly to Nilávatí from Ratnapuri (near Lakvalli, Kadur District) for the purpose of securing for the younger the hand of Ratnavatí or Rupávatí, the

king's daughter, famous for her beauty. Having rendered themselves invisible, they penetrated at night to the king's bed-chamber and attached to his arm a paper containing their demand. The king on discovering it was much perplexed; but a lion having taken refuge in a pleasure garden near the town and become a terror to the people, he caused it to be proclaimed that the princess would be given in marriage to whomever should destroy the lion. The two brothers, who lodged in disguise at a dancing girl's house, sallied forth next night, killed the beast and, cutting off its tail, returned to their concealment. In the morning, Māra, a washerman of the town, finding the lion dead, cut out its tongue and carrying it to the king, presented himself as the champion to be rewarded with the hand of the princess. While preparations for this distasteful marriage were going on, the princes appeared before the palace in the guise of strolling musicians, with the lion's tail tied to their lute. This drew attention to them and the truth came out, which ended in Ratnavati being married to Chitra Sekhara. Vikrama Raya, dying without issue, left the kingdom to his son-in-law. His descendants were Bala Vira and Narasimha. About this time the Ballāla kings captured Nilāvati, and some epidemic seems to have led to its desertion soon after. Bāgur, a short distance to the north, was subsequently founded and became the capital of the region in place of Nigunda or Nilāvati. Mounds of ruins and several old temples are still in existence around the village, with an old Ballāla inscription of 1065.

Pavugada.—A taluk in the east. Area 456 square miles. Head quarters at Pavugada. Contains the following hoblis, villages and population :—

No.	Hoblis.	Villages.		Population.				
		Primary.	Secondary.	Hindus.	Muhum- nians.	Jama.	Chris- tians.	Total.
1	Gummagatte ...	8	13	5,210	68	...	...	5,278
2	Hosakote ...	23	13	19,165	249	1	...	19,415
3	Migachalabetta ...	24	18	9,536	53	...	...	9,589
4	Nidugutta ...	33	34	11,339	233	68	...	11,640
5	Pavugala ...	26	29	11,442	315	53	1	11,791
6	Ponnasannudra ...	22	8	7,398	178	2	...	7,578
7	Racharla ...	18	12	9,266	220	...	...	9,506
	Total.....	151	121	61,522	1,323	104	1	62,950

Principal places, with population.—Hosakóte 2,103 ; Pavugada 2,091 ; Gummagatte 1,383 ; Venkatápura 1,339 ; Ryávate 1,308 ; Palavalli 1,170 ; Valluru 1,162 ; Byádanuru 1,119 ; Rácharlu 1,085 ; Aralikere 1,068 ; Syatakánacharlu 1,047.

This taluk forms a large projection from the north-eastern frontier of Mysore, attached to it by a narrow neck less than 5 miles in width. The N. Pinákini runs across and in some parts forms the boundary on the east. From Nidugal north-wards it abounds in rocky hills, many of which are crowned with fortifications. Ranges of hills also form the outer boundary of the Racharlu hobli, a separate district entirely to the east of the N. Pinákini; and there is a thick cluster on the south, between the frontier and Madaksira.

The soil is sandy and abounds with *tulpargis* or springs of water, which may be tapped at short distances from each other. In some parts of the taluk the wells instead of being dug in the sand require to be cut through a soft porous rock. Paddy, ragi, navane, and horse gram are grown in abundance, but all the dry and wet crops of the District are raised more or less, including tobacco and cotton. Iron and rice are exported to Bangalore, Bellary, Karnul and other places.

The area of the taluk is thus distributed: —

Land.	Paying Revenue.		Not paying Revenue.		Total	
	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.	Sq. M.	Ac.
Cultivated	143	569	14	476	158	405
Culturable ... ..	...	247	105	1	105	248
Unculturable	189	537	2	70	191	627
Total.....	334	93	121	547	456	...

The revenue from land, exclusive of water rates, is Rs. 87,555-11-11, and from local cesses Rs. 2,893-11-6. The average incidence of rent is R. 0-14-3 per acre of cultivated land ; of local cesses 5 pie. Agriculturists form 26·9 per cent of the population.

The only road is one from Madgiri through Madaksira to Pavugada and the north. The old Bangalore-Bellary road ran through Racharlu.

Pavugada.—A town situated in 14° 6' N. lat., 77° 21' E. long., at the southern base of the hill so named, 60 miles east of Chitaldroog, on a road from Madgiri. Head quarters of the Pavugada taluk and a municipality.

Number of houses 444.

Population.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	...	...	921	981	1,902
Muhammedans	...	...	...	...	...	87	88	155
Jains	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	33
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....						1,003	1,088	2,091

Pánu-gaṭa or *Pánu-ganṭa*, snake hill, is said to have been so named from a remarkable stone that was discovered there, with the figure of a snake upon it. The place was the haunt of a body of freebooters, who subsisted by plundering the neighbouring country, when it was captured by Bálappa Nayak, the founder of the Pavugada line of palegars. He was one of three brothers of the Yerra Golla caste, who, about 1585, coming from Gutti, entered into the service of Havali Baire Gauda, palegar of Chikballapur (Kolar District). This chief, having no children, adopted Bálappa Nayak, and when summoned to aid the king at Penkonda in an attack upon Gutti sent him in command of the contingent. Bálappa Nayak, from his local knowledge, was enabled to surprise Gutti and was rewarded with a grant of Pullavola and other villages. It was after obtaining this estate that he seized Pavugada and fortified the hill. At a later period a conflagration broke out at Penkonda, owing to a powder magazine being struck by lightning. Venkatpati Raya was absent at the time, but Bálappa Nayak hastening to the place extinguished the spreading flames, for which service he was invested with the title of palegar, and received a large accession of territory.

This,—with occasional losses from attacks by the palegars of Ratnagiri, Nidugal and Raydurga, and the *Mahrattas*,—his descendants continued to govern until the place was taken by the forces of Haider Ali and the chief, Thimappa Nayak, with his family, sent as prisoners to Madgiri. In 1777, when engaged in operations against Chitaldroog, Haider visited Pavugada and ordered the erection of the present fortifications. The palegar of Nacharlu was at the same time made prisoner and sent to Penkonda, his territory being annexed to Pavugada. When Madgiri was taken by the *Mahrattas* co-operating with Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam, Timmappa Nayak

obtained release and took possession again of Pavugada. But on the conclusion of peace could not keep the place against Tippu.

The hill of Pavugada rises to 3,026 feet above the level of the sea.

Municipal Funds.						1874—75.
Income	...	...	...	...	...	271 9 9
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	361 1 10

Vedavati, or Hagari, the principal river in the District, a tributary of the Tungabhadra. It is formed by two streams, having their sources on the eastern side of the Chandra Drona or Baba Budan mountains, (Kadur District). The Veda, which is the chief one, forms the beautiful Ayyankere lake, whence issuing, it passes to the south of Sakraypatna and then turns north-east. Near Kadur it is joined by the other stream, the Avati, and further on by the streams from the hills near Halebid and Harnahalli on the south, and those from the hills around Ubrani on the north.

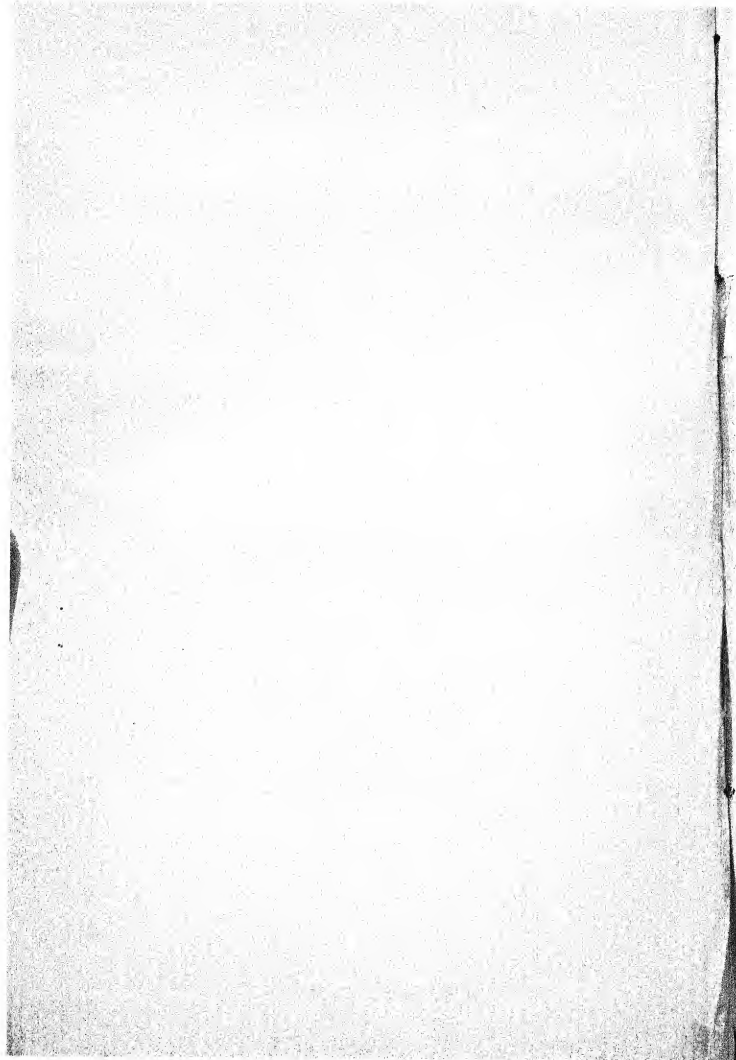
With a direct north-east course, the Vedavati now enters the Chitaldroog District, passing about midway between Hosdurga and Mattod; and penetrating the central belt of hills, it issues thence by the pass called the Māri Kanive, to the south of Barnagiri-durga, and continues in the same direction past Hiriyur, to about seven miles beyond. Here, on receiving the streams from Siru and Hagalvadi, it turns northwards, taking the name Haggari, said to be derived from *hagga-ari*, freeing from the bonds (of sin).

Winding through an open country, it leaves the Mysore about 5 miles north of Gatparti in Dodderi taluk and enters the Bellary District, with for some distance a north-east course. It then again turns north, and at a point nearly parallel with the furthest limit of Mysore on that side, receives the Janagi halla or Chinna Haggari from Molkalmuru. Continuing north, and leaving Bellary about 10 miles to the west, it flows into the Tungabhadra some distance to the south of Huchaballi.

It is a very shallow river and though impassable except by boats in the monsoon, in the dry season it presents a broad bed of sand, in which however *kapile* wells are readily formed. In the Bellary country the river is supposed to be gradually changing its bed. At Moka, 12 miles from Bellary, the sandy bed is two miles broad.

The river is bridged for the trunk road at Hiriyr, and for the Bellary Branch railway at Permadevanhalli. The project of embanking the stream at the narrow gorge of the Mári-Kanive and thus creating, at a cost of about 15 lakhs, an immense reservoir that would irrigate 50,000 acres of the fertile but arid plains of Hiriyr, is a proposal of long standing still under consideration. A great number of small channels are drawn from the Vedávati in the Kadur District.

APPENDICES.



APPENDIX I.

NAMES OF PLACES

showing the Kannada and ordinary spelling,

a = anicut.	dr = durga (droog) or hill-fort.	k = kanive or pass.	t = town.
c = channel.	f = forest	m = mountain or hill.	ta = tank.
D = division.	g = ghat.	r = river.	v = village.
d = district.	h = hobli.	T = taluk.	w = waterfall.

As now spelt.	Kannada.	Transliterated.	As now spelt.	Kannada.	Transliterated.
Abtalod v	ಅಬ್ತಲೋಡು	Abtalōḍu	Amritur h	ಅಮೃತೂರು	A'mṛitūru
Achal betta m	ಅಚಲಬೆಟ್ಟ	Achala betṭa	Anagōl v	ಅನಗೋಳು	A'naḡōḷu
Adagal h	ಅಡಗಲ್ಲ	Adagallu	Anandur c h	ಅನಂದೂರು	A'naṇḍūru
Adagur h	ಅಡಗೂರು	Adagūru	Anantapur t	ಅನಂತಪುರ	Anantapura
Agara h	ಅಗರ	Agara	Anali h	ಅನಾಲಿ	Anali
Agalagutta v	ಅಗಲಗಟ್ಟ	Agalagṭṭa	Anavatti h	ಅನವಟ್ಟ	A'navatṭi
Agumbi g	ಅಗುಂಬಿ	A'gumbi	Andale h	ಅಂದಲ	A'ndale
Aimangala v	ಅಮಂಗಲ	Aimangala	Ane h	ಅನಿ	Aṇe
Aigur r v	ಅಗೂರು	Aigūru	Ane-betta f	ಅನಿಬೆಟ್ಟ	A'ne betṭa
Ainur v	ಅನೂರು	Ainūru	Anebid-halla r	ಅನಿಬಿಡಬೆಟ್ಟ	A'nebidḍa halla
Ainur Mārigudi f	ಅನೂರು ಮಾರಿಗುಡಿ	Ainūru Mārigudi	Anechankur v	ಅನಿಚಾಕೂರು	A'nechankūru
Ajimpur v	ಅಜಿಂಪುರ	Ajimpura	Anekal t T	ಅನಿಕಲ್ಲ	A'nekalu
Akkihebbāl h a	ಅಕ್ಕಿಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳು	Akkihebbāḷu	Anekere h	ಅನಿಕೆರೆ	A'nekere
Algunji v	ಅಲಗುಂಜಿ	Algunji	Antar-ganga r	ಅಂತರಗಂಗ	Antara-ganga
Alahalli h	ಅಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	A'lahalli	Antarsante h	ಅಂತರಸಂತೆ	Antara-sante
Alale kutte a	ಅಲಲೆಕುಟ್ಟೆ	Alale kutṭe	Anur v	ಅನೂರು	A'nūru
Aldur f	ಅಲದೂರು	A'ldūru	Arakere h	ಅರಕೆರೆ	Arakere
Alur h v c	ಅಲೂರು	A'lūru	Aralguppe v	ಅರಲಗುಪ್ಪೆ	Aralguppe
Ambāji-durga dr	ಅಂಬಾಜಿ ದುರ್ಗ	Ambāji durga	Arane f	ಅರನೆ	Arane
Ambale v	ಅಂಬಾಳೆ	Ambaḷe	Arehalli	ಅರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ	Arehalli
Ambaligal f	ಅಂಬಲಿಗಲ್	Ambaligaḷla	Arga v	ಅರಗ	A'raga

N. B.—The following are the rules adopted for the official spelling of names, except those of well known historical places which have acquired a settled form, as Mysore, Bangalore, Srirangapatna.

- I. Names or their component parts to be given in their radical form, transliterated without diacritical marks.
Ex: A'ṛkaḡgōḷu = Arkagol; A'nekalu = Ankal.
- II. Where part of a name is in the Kannada genitive case, only the characteristic consonant of the case to be retained, i. e. the inherent *a* to be omitted.
Ex: Beṭṭadapura = Bettadpur; Devanahalli = Devanahalli.
- III. The common prefix *Doḷḷa* to be rendered *Dol*; *Chikka*, *Chik*; *Hosa*, *Hos*.
Ex: Doḷḷa Baḷḷapura = Dodballpur; Chikka-maḡalūru = Chikmagalur; Hosakōṭe = Hoskote.
- IV. Accents to be employed for marking long vowels only when necessary to prevent misconception as to the syllable to be accented.
Ex: Sāgara = Sagar; Bānāvāra = Banavar.

As now spelt.	Kannada.	Transliterated.	As now spelt.	Kannada.	Transliterated.
Arkavati v	ಆರ್ಕಾವತಿ	Arkāvati	Bandigere c	ಬಂದಿಗರೆ	Bandigere
Arasikere h	ಆರಸಿಕರೆ	Arasikere	Bandipur f	ಬಂದಿಪುರ	Bandipura
Ashtagram D T	ಅಷ್ಟಗ್ರಾಮ	Ashtagrāma	Bangādi v	ಬಂಗಾದಿ	Bangādi
Atakur h	ಆತಕುರು	Aṭakūru	Bangalore d T t	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	Bengalūru
Attavar h	ಆಟ್ಟವಾರ	Aṭṭāvāra	Bannergatta v	ಬನ್ನೇರುಗಟ್ಟ	Bannera-ghatta
Attibele h	ಆಟ್ಟಿಬೆಲೆ	Attibele	Bunkuppe v	ಬನ್ನಕುಪ್ಪೆ	Bannukuppe
Attigundi v	ಆಟ್ಟಗುಂಡಿ	Attigundi	Bannur v	ಬನ್ನೂರು	Bannūru
Attikatte c	ಆಟ್ಟಕಟ್ಟೆ	Attikatte	Bārangi h	ಬಾರಂಗಿ	Bārangi
Attikuppa T t	ಆಟ್ಟಕುಪ್ಪೆ	Attikuppe	Bar Chukki w	ಬರಚುಕ್ಕಿ	Bara-chukki
Aval-konda m	ಅವಲಕೊಂಡ	A'valu-konda	Bargur v	ಬರಗೂರು	Baragūru
Avani m v	ಅವನಿ	A'vani	Barja-male f	ಬರ್ಜಮಲೆ	Barja-male
Avati h v r	ಅವತಿ	A'vati	Baralsige-betta f	ಬರಲಸಿಗಬೆಟ್ಟ	Baral-sige-betta
Ayaralli v	ಆಯರವಳ್ಳಿ	A'yaravalli	Barmagiri-durga	ಬರಮಗಿರಿದುರ್ಗ	Barmagiri durga
Ayyankere t a	ಆಯ್ಯನಕರೆ	Ayyanakere	Basettihalli h	ಬಸೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ	Basettihalli
Baba Budan m	ಬಾಬಾಬುದನ್	Bābu Budana-giri	Basarāl h	ಬಸರಾಲ	Basarālu
Balenguppe h	ಬಲವಗುಪ್ಪೆ	Badanaguppe	Basvan-betta f	ಬಸವನಬೆಟ್ಟ	Basavana-betta
Badanaval v	ಬದವನಾಳ	Badanavālu	Dasvanahalli v	ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Basavanahalli
Badari r	ಬದರಿ	Badari	Basvan-kālive c	ಬಸವನಕಾಲಿವೆ	Basavana kālive
Bagadi m	ಬಾಗಡಿ	Bāgaḍi	Basvan kanive h	ಬಸವನಕನಿವೆ	Basavana kanive
Baggundi v	ಬಗ್ಗುಂಡಿ	Baggundi	Basvankote f	ಬಸವನಕೋಟೆ	Basavana kōṭe
Bagepalli or Bagen	ಬಾಗೆಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಾಗೆನ	Bāgepalli, Bāgeṇa-	Basvaputna t	ಬಸವಪುಟ್ಟ	Basavaputna
hali t	ಹಳ್ಳಿ	hali	Battan-kanive h	ಬತ್ತನಕನಿವೆ	Battana kanive
Begur v	ಬಾಗೂರು	Bāgūru	Bedarhali h	ಬೆದರಹಳ್ಳಿ	Bēḍarahlī
Bairkur h	ಬೈರಕುರು	Bairakūru	Bedarpur h	ಬೆದರಪುರ	Bēḍarapura
Baikere h	ಬೈಕರೆ	Baikere	Begar v	ಬೇಗೂರು	Bēgaru
Bairan-durga dr	ಬೈರನದುರ್ಗ	Bairana-durga	Begur v f	ಬೇಗೂರು	Bēgaravāḷi
Bairasagar ta	ಬೈರಸಾಗರ	Baira-sāgara	Belakvādi c	ಬೆಲಕವಾದಿ	Belakavāḷi
Bairanangala h	ಬೈರನಗಲ	Bairanangala	Belgutti v	ಬೆಲ್ಗುತ್ತಿ	Belagutti
Baktaravalli v	ಬಕ್ತರವಳ್ಳಿ	Baktaravalli	Bellandur ta	ಬೆಲ್ಲಂದೂರು	Bellānāḷuru
Bale Honnur v	ಬಾಳೆಹೊನ್ನೂರು	Bāle Honnāru	Bellavi t	ಬೆಲ್ಲವಿ	Bellāvi
Balgami, Belgavi v	ಬಾಗ್‌ಗಾಮಿ, ಬೆಲ್‌ಗಾವೆ	Balgāmi, Belgāvav	Bellur h	ಬೆಲ್ಲೂರು	Bellūru
Ballārāyaṇa-durga	ಬಲ್ಲಾರಾಯಾನದುರ್ಗ	Ballārāyaṇa-durga	Belur T t	ಬೆಲ್ಲೂರು	Bellūru
Ballur v	ಬಲ್ಲೂರು	Ballūru	Benmakandi-	ಬೆಮ್ಮನಕಂಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟ	Benmakandi
Balmuri a	ಬಲಮುರಿ	Bala-muri	betta m		betta
Bālu h	ಬಾಳು	Bālu	Benaknahalli v	ಬೆನಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Benaknahalli
Balur v	ಬಾಳೂರು	Bāḷuru	Benaga v	ಬೆನಗ	Benaga
Bānagere h	ಬಾಗೂರೆ	Bānagere	Benaravādi v	ಬೆನರವಾದಿ	Benaravāḷi
Bānagiri m	ಬಾಗೂರಿ	Bānagiri	Benkipur v	ಬೆಂಕಿಪುರ	Benkipura
Banahāl h	ಬಾನಕಲ್ಲು	Banahallu	Berambāḷi f	ಬೆರಂಬಾಳಿ	Bērambāḷi
Banasavali v	ಬಾನವನಾಳ	Bānasavāḷi	Berinjī-halla r	ಬೆರಿಂಜಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Berinjī-halli
Bānatimari betta	ಬಾಗತಿಮರಿಬೆಟ್ಟ	Bāpati-mari-betta	Betnangala T	ಬೆತ್ತನಗಲ	Bētanangala
Bānāvur T t	ಬಾಣಾವರ	Bāṇāvāra	Bettāpur v m	ಬೆಟ್ಟಪುರ	Bēṭṭalapura
Banavasi v	ಬನವಸಿ	Banavasi	Betta Halasur v	ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಲಸೂರು	Bēṭṭa Halasūru
Bandarka	ಬಂದರಕಲ್ಲು	Bandara-kallu	Bettahalli v	ಬೆಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ	Bēṭṭahalli

As now spelt.	Kannaḍa.	Transliterated.	As now spelt.	Kannaḍa.	Transliterated.
Bettur v	ಬೆತ್ತೂರು	Bettūru	Chāmundi-betta m	ಚಾಮುಂಡಿಬೆಟ್ಟ	Chāmundi-betta
Bevinhalli h	ಬೇವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Bēvinahalli	Chandagāḷ h	ಚಂದಗಾಲು	Chan-agāḷu
Devur v	ಬೇವೂರು	Bēvūru	Channara-betta m	ಚಂದ್ರಬೆಟ್ಟ	Chan-nara-betta
Bhadra r	ಭದ್ರ	Bhadra	Channragiri m	ಚಂದ್ರಗಿರಿ	Chan-nragiri
Bhairāpur v	ಭೈರಾಪುರ	Bhairāpura	Chandragutti m	ಚಂದ್ರಗುತ್ತಿ	Chan-nragutti
Bhaktarahalli h	ಭಕ್ತರಹಳ್ಳಿ	Bhaktarahalli	Channakesava-	ಚನ್ನಕೇಶವ	Channa-kesava-
Bhangar-doddi a	ಬಂಗಾರದೊಡ್ಡಿ	Bhangarā-doddi	betta m	ಬೆಟ್ಟ	betta
Bharmasagara v h	ಭರಮಸಾಗರ	Bharmasāgara	Channapaṭṇa t	ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟ	Channapaṭṇa
Bhasnangi dr	ಭಸ್ಮಾಂಗಿ	Bhasnāngi	Channarayana-durga	ಚನ್ನರಾಯನದುರ್ಗ	Channa-rāyana-durga
Bhīmanakatte a	ಭೀಮನಹಟ್ಟೆ	Bhīmanā-katte	Channarāyapaṭṇa T t	ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟ	Channa-rāya-paṭṇa
Bhīmasamudra ta	ಭೀಮಸಮುದ್ರ	Bhīmasamudra	Chellakere t	ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆ	Chellakere
Bijadi h v	ಬಿಜದಿ	Bijadi	Chelur h	ಚೇಲೂರು	Chēlūru
Bidare v	ಬಿದರೆ	Bidara	Chengāvar v	ಚೆಂಗಾವರ	Chengāvāra
Bidaraguppe h	ಬಿದರಗುಪ್ಪೆ	Bidaraguppe	Chengravalli a	ಚೆಂಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ	Chengravalli
Bileśvar betta m	ಬಿಲೇಶ್ವರಬೆಟ್ಟ	Bilēśvara betta	Chennagiri T t	ಚೆನ್ನಗಿರಿ	Chennagiri
Bilikere h	ಬಿಳಿಕೆರೆ	Bijikere	Chik Ballapur T t	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	ChikkaBallāpura
Bilgigirirangan-	ಬಿಳಿಗಿರಿರಂಗನ	Bilgigiri-rangana-	Chikdēvarāy-	ಚಿಕ್ಕದೇವರಾಯ	ChikkaDevarāya-
betta m	ಬೆಟ್ಟ	betta	sāgar a	ಸಾಗರ	sāgara
Bilikal betta m	ಬಿಳಿಕಲ್ಲುಬೆಟ್ಟ	Bilikalla betta	Chikkanaḡal h	ಚಿಕ್ಕನಗಾಲು	Chikkanaḡalū
Billur h	ಬಿಲ್ಲೂರು	Billūra	Chikmagalur T t	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	Chikka-maḡalūru
Bindiginavale h	ಬಿಂಡಿಗಿನವಲೆ	Bindiginavale	Chiknayanakallu	ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯಕಪಟ್ಟ	Chikka-nāyakama-
Binnamangala v	ಬಿನ್ನಮಂಗಲ	Binnamangala	T t		halli
Biranahalli kanive h	ಬಿರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕನಿವೆ	Biranahalli kanive	Chikkaherpu h	ಚಿಕ್ಕಹರಪು	Chikkahāṇēṣṣu
Birur t	ಬಿರೂರು	Birūru	Chikkunda h	ಚಿಕ್ಕುಂಡು	Chikkunda
Bisale g	ಬಿಸಲೆ	Bisale	Chilur v	ಚಿಲೂರು	Chilūru
Bisalyādi t	ಬಿಸಲಾದಿ	Bisalyāḍi	Chinkurali v	ಚಿಂಕುರಗಿ	Chinakurali
Bommanakere v	ಬೆ ಎಮ್ಮನಕೆರೆ	Bommanakere	Chintamani-pet	ಚಿಂತಾಮನಪಟ್ಟ	Chintāmani-pēṭe
Bommasandra h	ಬೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ	Bommasandra	Chitaldroog d T t	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	Chitra-durga
Bomdihalli a c	ಬೊಮ್ಮದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Bommadihalli	Chitnahalli h	ಚಿತ್ತನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Chitnahalli
Boppagondanpur v	ಬೊಪ್ಪಗೊಂಡನಪುರ	Boppagondanapura	Chitravati r	ಚಿತ್ರಾವತಿ	Chitrāvatī
Bowringpet t	ಬೌರಿಂಗಪೆಟೆ	Bowringpēṭe	Chittur v	ಚಿತ್ತೂರು	Chittūru
Brahmagiri m	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಗಿರಿ	Brahmagiri	Cholanahalli a	ಚೋಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Chōlanahalli
Brahmasandra v	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ	Brahmasandra	Choradi r	ಚೋರದಿ	Chōraḍi
Budanur v	ಬುಡನೂರು	Būdānūru	Chundankatte a	ಚುಂಡನಹಟ್ಟೆ	Chunehanakatte
Budigere h	ಬುಡಿಗರೆ	Būdigere	Chunchangiri m	ಚುಂಚಂಗಿರಿ	Chunehana-giri
Budihal T t	ಬುಡಿಹಾಳು	Būdihāḷu	Chundakavāḷi v	ಚುಂಡಕವಾಡಿ	Chundakavāḍi
Budikote v	ಬುಡಿಕೊಟೆ	Būdikoṭe	Closs-pet T t	ಕ್ಲಾಸ್‌ಪೆಟೆ	Gulis-pēṭe
Bukinere h	ಬುಕಿನಕೆರೆ	Būkinakere	Dabbe gatta h	ದಬ್ಬೆ ಗಟ್ಟ	Dabbe-gatta
Bukkapaṭṇa h	ಬುಕ್ಕಪಟ್ಟ	Bukkapaṭṇa	Dadinayakan-	ದಾದಿನಾಯಕನ	Dādi-nāyakana-
Bund Ghat g	ಬುಂಡಗುಡ್ಡ	Būnduḡhaṭ	palya h	ಪಾಲ್ಯ	palya
Baradagunte h	ಬಾರದಗುಂತೆ	Baradagunte	Dalsanur h	ದಲಸನೂರು	Dalsanūru
Byādarahalli h	ಬ್ಯಾದರಾಹಳ್ಳಿ	Byāḍarahalli	Dandāvatī r	ದಂದಾವತಿ	Dandāvatī
Chākaṇḡu h	ಚಾಕಾಂಗು	Chākaṇḡu	Dandāsivara h	ದಂದಾಸಿವರ	Dandāsivara
Chāmenahalli c	ಚಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Chāmenahalli	Dāsarahalli v	ದಾಸರಾಹಳ್ಳಿ	Dāsarahalli
Chamrajnagar T t	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	Chāma-rāja-nāgara	Danayakan-katte a	ದಾನಾಯಕನಹಟ್ಟೆ	Danāyakana-katte

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Danivasa <i>h v</i>	ದಾನಿವಾಸ	Dānivāsa	Ganjigunte <i>h</i>	ಗಂಜಿಗುಂತೆ	Ganjigunte
Darsinkal-betta <i>f</i>	ದರ್ಶಿನಕಲ್ಲುಬೆಟ್ಟ	Darasinakallu betta	Ganni <i>h</i>	ಗನ್ನಿ	Ganni
Dasaroshalli <i>v</i>	ದಾಸರೋಷಲಿ	Dāsara-hosahalli	Gante ukhada <i>h</i>	ಗಂಜಿವುಕ್ಕಡ	Gante-ukhadva
Dasanpur <i>r</i>	ದಾಸನಪುರ	Dāsannapura	Gantevināyakaṇa	ಗಂಜಿವಿನಾಯಕನ	Gante-vināyakaṇa
Davangere <i>T t</i>	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	Dāvāṅgare	kanive	ಕನಿವೆ	kanive
Devakonda <i>m</i>	ದೇವಕೊಂಡ	Dēvakonḍa	Gardangiri <i>m f</i>	ಗರದಗಿರಿ	Garudāṇa-giri
Devanhalli <i>T t</i>	ದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Dēvaṇḍa-halli	Garudachala <i>r</i>	ಗರುಡಾಚಲ	Garudāchala
Devanur <i>v</i>	ದೇವನೂರು	Dēvaṇūru	Gatparti <i>v</i>	ಗತಪರ್ತಿ	Gatuyarti
Devaraj-kutta <i>a</i>	ದೇವರಾಜಕಟ್ಟೆ	Devaraja-kutte	Gaudagere <i>h</i>	ಗೌಡಗರೆ	Gaudagere
Devarāyadurga <i>dr</i>	ದೇವರಾಯದುರ್ಗ	Dēva-rāya-lurga	Gauj agrahāra <i>v</i>	ಗೌಜ ಆಗ್ರಹಾರ	Gauja agrahāra
Devarāyapet <i>v</i>	ದೇವರಾಯಪೇಟೆ	Dēvarāyapēṭe	Gaurihalli <i>r</i>	ಗೌರಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Gauri halla
Devarāyasandra <i>v</i>	ದೇವರಾಯಸಂದ್ರ	Dēva-rāya-sandra	Gāvadagere <i>h</i>	ಗಾವಡಗರೆ	Gāvadagere
Devasamula <i>v</i>	ದೇವಸಮುದ್ರ	Dēvasamudra	Gavipur <i>v</i>	ಗವಿಪುರ	Gavi-pura
Deviramman	ದೇವಿರಮ್ಮನ	Dēvirammana	Gersoppa <i>w</i>	ಗೆರಸೊಪ್ಪ	Gērusoppa
gudda	ಗುಡ್ಡ	guḍḍa		ಗೆರಸೊಪ್ಪ	Gērusappe
Dharmambudhi <i>ta</i>	ಧರ್ಮಾಂಬುಧಿ	Dharmāmbudhi	Gopalswami-	ಗೋಪಾಲಸ್ವಾಮಿ	Gōpālaswāmi-
Dhumi <i>m</i>	ಧುಮಿ	Dhūmi	betta <i>m</i>	ಬೆಟ್ಟ	betta
Dibbagiri <i>m</i>	ದಿಬ್ಬಗಿರಿ	Dibba-giri	Gopigudda <i>f</i>	ಗೋಪಿಗುಡ್ಡ	Gōpi-guḍḍa
Didaga <i>h</i>	ದಿಡಗ	Diḍaga	Goribidnur <i>T t</i>	ಗೋರಿಬಿಡನೂರು	Gōribīḍanūru
Digavakote <i>v</i>	ದಿಗವಕೋಟೆ	Digavakōṭe	Gorur <i>h</i>	ಗೊರೂರು	Gorūru
Dipambudhi <i>t</i>	ದಿಪಾಂಬುಧಿ	Dīpāmbudhi	Govardhangiri <i>m</i>	ಗೋವರ್ಧಗಿರಿ	Gōvardhana-giri
Dodarsinkere <i>h</i>	ದೊಡ್ಡರಸಿಕರೆ	Dodḍarasinakere	Grām <i>h v</i>	ಗ್ರಾಮ	Grāma
Dodhallapur <i>T t</i>	ದೊಡ್ಡಹಳ್ಳುಪುರ	Dodḍa Baḷḷapura	Gubbi <i>t</i>	ಗುಬ್ಬಿ	Gubbi
Dodbidare <i>v</i>	ದೊಡ್ಡಬಿದರೆ	Dodḍa Bidaṛe	Gudemahalli <i>h</i>	ಗುಡಮಹಳ್ಳಿ	Gudemāra-halli
Dodbele <i>v</i>	ದೊಡ್ಡಬೆಲೆ	Dodḍabele	Gudihanda <i>T t</i>	ಗುಡಿಹಂಡೆ	Gujihandē
Doddimanali <i>t</i>	ದೊಡ್ಡಿಮನೆ	Dodḍimāṇḍi	Gulūr <i>v</i>	ಗುಲೂರು	Gūlūru
Doddori <i>T t</i>	ದೊಡ್ಡೂರಿ	Dodḍōri	Gumrāyakaṇapalya	ಗುಮ್ಮನಾಯಕನಪಟ್ಟಣ	Gumma rāyakaṇa
Doddabetta <i>f</i>	ದೊಡ್ಡಬೆಟ್ಟ	Dodḍa betta	<i>r</i>		pālya
Doddinkolaga	ದೊಡ್ಡಿನಕೋಳಗ	Dodḍina koḷaga	Gundlu hole <i>r</i>	ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಹೊಳೆ	Gundlu-ōḷe
gudda <i>m</i>	ಗುಡ್ಡ	guḍḍa	Gundlupet <i>T t</i>	ಗುಂಡ್ಲುಪೇಟೆ	Gundlu-pēṭe
Dokkal konda <i>m</i>	ದೊಕ್ಕಾಳಕೊಂಡ	Dokkala konda	Gumgate <i>h v</i>	ಗುಮ್ಮಗಟ್ಟೆ	Gummagatte
Doranalu <i>v</i>	ದೊರನಾಳು	Doranāḷu	Gunjur <i>h</i>	ಗುಂಜುರು	Gunjūru
Doregudda <i>m</i>	ದೊರೆಗುಡ್ಡ	Dore guḍḍa	Guttal <i>h</i>	ಗುಟ್ಟಲು	Guttalu
Dommasandra <i>v</i>	ದೊಮ್ಮಸಂದ್ರ	Dommasandra	Hadanaru <i>v</i>	ಹದನಾರು	Hadānāra
Dudda <i>h</i>	ದುಡ್ಡ	Dudda	Hāḍigal <i>v</i>	ಹಾಡಿಗಲ್ಲ	Hāḍigallu
Duggasandra <i>h</i>	ದುಗ್ಗಸಂದ್ರ	Duggasandra	Hagalva li <i>t</i>	ಹಾಗಲವಾಲಿ	Hāgalavāli
Fattepet <i>v</i>	ಫತ್ತೇಪೇಟೆ	Phattepēṭe	Haguri <i>r</i>	ಹಗರಿ	Haguri
Fatteguppe <i>v</i>	ಫತ್ತೇಗುಪ್ಪೆ	Phatteguppe	Haginaval <i>v</i>	ಹಗಿನವಾಳು	Haginavāḷ
Gagana Chukki <i>w</i>	ಗಗನಚುಕ್ಕ	Gagana Chukki	Hagrikāṇa-giri <i>m</i>	ಹಗರಿಕಾಣಿಗಿರಿ	Hagrikāṇa-giri
Gajalhatti <i>h</i>	ಗಜಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	Gajala hatti	Haidarghar-ghat <i>f</i>	ಹೈದರ್‌ಗಠ್‌ಘಾಟ	Haidarghar-ghāṭi
Gajnur <i>a</i>	ಗಜನೂರು	Gājnūru	Haini <i>h</i>	ಹೈನಿ	Haini
Ganaganur <i>v</i>	ಗನಗನೂರು	Gaṇaganūru	Halpur <i>v</i>	ಹಲಪುರ	Halaguru
Gandasi <i>h</i>	ಗಂಜಿ	Ganḡasi	Hālikurki <i>h</i>	ಹಾಲಕುರಕಿ	Hālikuraki
Gangamula <i>m</i>	ಗಂಗಮೂಲ	Gangamūla	Halsur (Alsur)	ಹಲಸುರು	Holasūru
Ganjam <i>t</i>	ಗಂಜನ	Ganjām	<i>t ta h v</i>		
			Halabid <i>v</i>	ಹಲಬಿದ್	Halabid

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Hāllali c	ಹಾಲ್ಹಲಿ	Hālahalli	Holalkere v	ಹೊಲ್ಹಲಕೆರೆ	Holalalkere
Hallimaisur h	ಹಳ್ಳಿಮೈಸೂರು	Halli-maisūru	Holalur v	ಹೊಲ್ಹಲೂರು	Holālūru
Hālvāgal c	ಹಾಲ್ವಾಗಲ	Hālvāgalu	Hole Honnur v	ಹೊಳೆಹೊನ್ನೂರು	Hole Honnūru
Hampapur c	ಹಂಪಪುರ	Hampāpura	Holur h	ಹೊಳೂರು	Hōlūru
Hampasandra h	ಹಂಪಸಂದ್ರ	Hampasandra	Holuvanahalli v	ಹೊಳುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Holuvanahalli
Hanagol c	ಹನಗೋಲ	Hanagōlu	Homa c	ಹೊಮ್ಮ	Homma
Hanasoge h	ಹನಸೋಗಿ	Hanasōge	Homalgundi-	ಹೊಮ್ಮಲಗುಂದಿ	Homnala-gundi-
Handlagere h	ಹಂದ್ಲೆಗೆರೆ	Handlagere	letta f	ಬೆಟ್ಟ	betta
Hanagal v	ಹಾನಗಲ್ಲ	Hanagallu	Honganur h	ಹೊಂಗನೂರು	Honganūru
Hangala v	ಹಂಗಲ	Hangala	Hongalvadi c	ಹೊಂಗಲವಾಡಿ	Hongalavāḍi
Hangarhalli a	ಹಂಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ	Hangarahalli	Honvalli T t	ಹೊನ್ನಳ್ಳಿ	Honnavalli
Hanumanta katte a	ಹನುಮಂತಹಳ್ಳಿ	Hanumantakatṭe	Honnavaara h	ಹೊನ್ನಾವಾರ	Honnāvara
Haradanahalli v	ಹರದನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Haradanahalli	Honnudike h	ಹೊನ್ನದಿಕೆ	Honnudike
Harati h	ಹರತಿ	Harati	Honnu-hole r	ಹೊನ್ನು-ಹೊಳೆ	Honnu-hole
Harava h	ಹರವು	Harava	Honnali T t	ಹೊನ್ನಾಳಿ	Honnāḷi
Hāragadde h	ಹಾರಗದ್ದೆ	Hāragadde	Hosdurga T t	ಹೊಸದುರ್ಗ	Hosadurga
Haridra r	ಹರಿದ್ರ	Haridra	Hosholalu v	ಹೊಸಹೊಳೆಲು	Hosaholalu
Haridrāvati r	ಹರಿದ್ರಾವತಿ	Haridrāvati	Hoskote T t	ಹೊಸಹೊಳೆಡೆ	Hosakōṭe
Haribar t	ಹರಿಬರ	Haribara	Hosur t	ಹೊಸೂರು	Hosūru
Haribarpur	ಹರಿಬರಪುರ	Haribarpura	Huchangi durga	ಹುಚಂಗಿದುರ್ಗ	Huchangi-durga
Haribaresvara	ಹರಿಹರೇಸ್ವರ	Hariharēsvara-	Hulikāl h g	ಹುಲಿಕಾಲ್	Hulikallu
betta m	ಬೆಟ್ಟ	betta	Hulibele h	ಹುಲಿಬೆಲೆ	Hulibele
Haritala h	ಹರಿತಲ	Haritala	Hulkunda f	ಹುಲುಕುಂಡ	Hulukunda
Harnahalli T t	ಹಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Hāranahalli	Huliyar t	ಹುಲಿಯಾರ	Huliyāra
Harohalli h v	ಹಾರೋಹಳ್ಳಿ	Hārohalli	Huliyurdurga dr t	ಹುಲಿಯುರದುರ್ಗ	Huliyūru-durga
Harudi v	ಹರುಡಿ	Harudi	Hullur h	ಹುಲ್ಲೂರು	Hullūru
Hasanur ghat g	ಹಾಸನೂರುಘಾಟ್	Hāsānūru ghāt	Humcha v	ಹುಂಚ	Humcha
Hassan d t T	ಹಾಸನ	Hāsana	Hunasekoppa f	ಹುನಸೆಕೊಪ್ಪ	Hunase-koppa
Hebbe v	ಹೆಬ್ಬೆ	Hebbe	Hunasur (Hoonsoor) t	ಹುನಸೂರು	Hunasūru
Hebbūr v	ಹೆಬ್ಬೂರು	Hebbūru	Hura h	ಹುರ	Hura
Hedatāle h	ಹೆಡತಲೆ	Heḍṭāle	Huekar v	ಹುಡಕೂರು	Huekāru
Hegga-ladevankote	ಹೆಗ್ಗಲದೇವನಹೊಳೆ	Heggā-lādevana-	Huttar h	ಹುತ್ತೂರು	Huttāru
T v		kōṭe	Hutari durga dr	ಹುತ್ತಾರಿದುರ್ಗ	Huttari-durga
Homargala v	ಹೊಮ್ಮರಗಾಲ	Hemmagāḷa	Ichal dibba	ಈಚಲದಿಬ್ಬಡ	I'chala dibbada
Hemavati r	ಹೊವಾವತಿ	Hémāvati	kanive h	ಕನಿವೆ	kanive
Hemmige v	ಹೊಮ್ಮಿಗಿ	Hemmige	Ichanur h	ಈಚನೂರು	I'chanūru
Hemagiri c	ಹೊಮಗಿರಿ	Hémagiri	Iggalur h	ಇಗ್ಗಲೂರು	Iggalūru
Heriganahalli v	ಹರಿಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Heriganahalli	Ikkéri v	ಇಕ್ಕೇರಿ	Ikkéri
Hettur h	ಹೆತ್ತೂರು	Hettūru	Ilavāla (Yelwal) h v	ಇಲವಾಲ	Ilavāla
Hesargatta v	ಹೆಸರಗಟ್ಟ	Hesaraghaṭṭa	Indavara v	ಇಂದಾವಾರ	Indāvara
Hindiginalu v	ಹಿಂದಿಗಿನಾಳು	Hinḍigināḷu	Indrabetta m	ಇಂದ್ರಬೆಟ್ಟ	Indra-betta
Hiremagalur v	ಹಿರಮಗಲೂರು	Hiremagalūru	Iragampalli h	ಇರಗಂಪಲ್ಲಿ	Iragam-palli
Hiresāve h	ಹಿರಸಾವೆ	Hiresāve	Iraṇnan kanive h	ಈರನ್ನನಕನಿವೆ	I'raṇnana-kanive
Hirikalagudda m	ಹಿರಿಕಲ್ಲಗುಡ್ಡ	Hirikalā-guḍḍa	Irikaldurga dr	ಇರಿಕಲ್ಲದುರ್ಗ	I'rikālū-durga
Hiriyur T t	ಹಿರಿಯೂರು	Hiriyūru	Jagalur t	ಜಗಲೂರು	Jagalūru
Hirōḍ v	ಹಿರೋಡ	Hirōḍe			

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Jágar v	ಜಾಗರ	Jágar	Kámandurga tr	ಕಾಮಮರ್ಗ	Kámanadurga
Jála h	ಜಾಲ	Jála	Kamsandra v	ಕಮ್ಮಂದ್ರ	Kam-ma-sandra
Jálavangala h	ಜಾಲವಂಗಲ	Jálavangala	Kanagal h	ಕಣಗಲು	Kanagálu
Jámagal v	ಜಾಮಗಲ್ಲು	Jámagallu	Kanchikaddurga m h	ಕಂಚಿಕಟ್ಟುಮರ್ಗ	Kanchikallu-durga
Jangamkote h	ಜಂಗಮಕೋಟೆ	Jangam-kóte	Kanchinahalli	ಕಂಚಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Kanchinahalli
Janapanahalli f	ಜನಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Janapana-halli	ukkada k	ಉಕ್ಕಡ	ukkaḍa
Janagihalla v	ಜನಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Janagihalla	Kandavara ta	ಕಂದವಾರ	Kandavara
Jávali v	ಜಾವಲಿ	Jávali	Kándeya v	ಕಾಂದೇಯ	Kándéya
Javangondanahalli	ಜವನಗೊಂದನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Javanagondanahalli	Kandikere h v	ಕಂದಿಕೆರೆ	Kandikere
Jayamangali r	ಜಯಮಂಗಲ	Jayamangali	Kankanhalli T t	ಕಾಂಕಾನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Kána-kána-halli
Jedda v	ಜೆಡ್ಡ	Jedda	Kankappa T	ಕಣಕಪ್ಪ	Kaṇa-kappa
Jenkal-betta v	ಜೆನಕಲ್ಲುಬೆಟ್ಟ	Jénu-kallu-betta	Kannabadi c	ಕನ್ನಬಾದಿ	Kannam-báḍi
Jigani h	ಜಿಗನಿ	Jigani	Kanva r	ಕನ್ವ ನದಿ	Kaṇva nadi
Jinahalli h	ಜಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Jina-halli	Karhalli v	ಕಾರಹಳ್ಳಿ	Karahalli
Jodikatte k v	ಜೋಡಿಕಟ್ಟೆ	Jóḍikatte	Karigul ta	ಕರಿಗಲ್ಲ	Karigallu
Jógu v	ಜೋಗು	Jógu	Karekal gudda m	ಕರೆಕಲ್ಲು ಗುಡ್ಡ	Karekal guḍḍa
Jogi-mardi m	ಜೋಗಿಮರ್ದಿ	Jógi maraḍi	Karigatta m	ಕರಿಗಟ್ಟ	Karigatta
Kabbál durga dr	ಕಬ್ಬಾಳದುರ್ಗ	Kabbála-durga	Karugalli v	ಕರುಗಲ್ಲ	Karugalli
Kabbani, Kapini,	ಕಬ್ಬನಿ, ಕಪಿನಿ,	Kabbani, Kapini,	Katur v	ಕಾತುರು	Káturu
Kapila r	ಕಪಿಲ	Kapila	Kaundinya r	ಕಾಂದಿನ್ಯ	Kaundinya
Kabbínada gudda m	ಕಬ್ಬಿನಾದುಗುಡ್ಡ	Kabbínada guḍḍa	Katte malahavali a	ಕಟ್ಟೆಮಲಹವಾಲಿ	Katte malahaváli
Kabbínal ghat pf	ಕಬ್ಬಿನಾಲಘಾಟಿ	Kabbínála ghaṭi	Kausika h	ಕಾಸಿಕ	Kausika
Kadaba t T ta	ಕಡಬ	Kaḍaba	Kavaleldurga Tda	ಕವಲೇಡದುರ್ಗ	Kavale-durga
Kadagattur v	ಕಡಗತ್ತೂರು	Kaḍagattúru	Kávéri (Cauvery) r	ಕಾವೇರಿ	Kávéri
Kadakal h	ಕಡಕಲ್ಲುಕಪಿವೆ	Kaḍakallu kapive	Keladi v	ಕೆಲದಿ	Keladi
Kadakola v	ಕಡಕೋಳ	Kaḍa kola	Kelasur h	ಕೆಲಸೂರು	Kelasuru
Kadagalnád h	ಕಡಗನಾಡು	Kaḍagal náḍu	Kenchaminan	ಕೆಂಚಮ್ಮನ	Kenchamman
Káḍgodi v	ಕಾಡುಗೋಡಿ	Káḍu góḍi	Hoskote v	ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ	Hosakóte
Kadur d t	ಕಡೂರು	Káḍúru	Kengeri t	ಕೆಂಗೇರಿ	Kengeri
Kagalvádi h	ಕಾಗಲವಾಡಿ	Kágula váḍi	Kempámbedhi ta	ಕೆಂಪಂಬುಧಿ	Kempámbedhi
Kaglipur v	ಕಾಗಲಿಪುರ	Kagulpura	Kerehalli v	ಕೆರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ	Kerehalli
Kaggundi h	ಕಾಗ್ಗುಂದಿ	Kaggundi	Keresante ta v	ಕೆರೆಸಂತೆ	Keresante
Kagenari f	ಕಾಗೆನಾರಿ	Kágenári	Kete halla r	ಕೆತೆಹಳ್ಳಿ	Kéte halla
Kaidala v	ಕೈದಳ	Kaidala	Kiblanahalli h	ಕಿಬ್ಬನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Kibana-halli
Kaivara h	ಕೈವಾರ	Kaivára	Kig v	ಕಿಗ	Kigga
Kankankote f	ಕಾಂಕನಕೋಟೆ	Kákana-kóte	Kikkeri v	ಕಿಕ್ಕೇರಿ	Kik-kéri
Kakolu ta	ಕಾಕೋಲು	Kákólu	Kilangudi v	ಕಿಲಂಗುಡಿ	Kilangudi
Kalale h v	ಕಳ್ಳಲೆ	Kalele	Fillekaval f	ಕಿಲ್ಲೆಕಾವಲು	Kille-kavala
Kalasa v	ಕಳ್ಳಕ	Kalasa	Kirajji h	ಕಿರಾಜಿ	Kira-jáḷi
Kalasaपुरa v	ಕಲಸಪುರ	Kalasa-pura	Kirangur v	ಕಿರಂಗೂರು	Kiranguru
Kalavar-lurga dr	ಕಾಳವರದುರ್ಗ	Kalavara-durga	Kiragaval v	ಕಿರಗಾವಲು	Kiragavadu
Kaldurga m	ಕಲ್ಡುಮರ್ಗ	Kaldurga	Kittur c	ಕಿತ್ತೂರು	Kitturu
Kaliyur v	ಕಲಿಯೂರು	Kaliyúru	Koḷi Manchana-	ಕೊಲಿ ಮಂಚನ	Koḷi Manchana
Kalhalli a	ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	Kalla-halli	halli v	ಹಳ್ಳಿ	halli
Kalhatti-giri m	ಕಲ್ಲಹತ್ತಿಗಿರಿ	Kalhatti-giri	Kodacháḍi m	ಕೊಡಚಾಡಿ	Kodacháḍi
Kallamballa ta v	ಕಲ್ಲಂಬಳ್ಳಿ	Kallam-hallā	Kolar d T t	ಕೋಲಾರ	Kóḷāra
Kalyáḍi h	ಕಲ್ಯಾಡಿ	Kalyáḍi	Kolatúr t a	ಕೊಲತೂರು	Kolatúru

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Kolar betta <i>m</i>	ಕೊಲಾರಬೆಟ್ಟ	Kolara-betta	Madgiri durga <i>dr</i>	ಮದಗಿರಿದುರ್ಗ	Madhugiri durga
Kolar ghat <i>g</i>	ಕೊಳಾರುಘಾಟ	Kolur ghāṭi	Maddur <i>t</i>	ಮದ್ದೂರು	Maddūru
Kolur Katte <i>v</i>	ಕೊಳಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ	Kolūru Katte	Maddur aṇe <i>c</i>	ಮದ್ದೂರುಲಗಣೆ	Maddūru aṇe
Konanur <i>h v</i>	ಕೊನೂರು	Konanūru	Madesvara betta <i>m</i>	ಮದೇಸವರಬೆಟ್ಟ	Mādesvara betta
Komarnahalli <i>v</i>	ಕೊಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Komāranahalli	Madapur <i>a</i>	ಮದಾಪುರ	Mādāpura
Koppa <i>T m</i>	ಕೊಪ್ಪ	Koppa	Madigatta <i>a</i>	ಮದಿಗಟ್ಟ	Madigatta
Kortagiri <i>t T</i>	ಕೊರತಗಿರಿ	Korata-giri	Mailhava-mantri <i>a</i>	ಮಾಧವ ಮಂತ್ರಿ	Mādhava mantri
Kottigehāru (Koti- gur) <i>v</i>	ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗಹಾರ	Kottigehāru	Magadi <i>T t</i>	ಮಾಗಡಿ	Māgadi
Krishnaraj Katte <i>a</i>	ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಕಟ್ಟೆ	Krishnarāja-katte	Maharaja-durga <i>dr</i>	ಮಹಾರಾಜದುರ್ಗ	Mahārāja durga
Krishnarajpur <i>v</i>	ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಪುರ	Krishnarāja-pura	Mahishi <i>v</i>	ಮಹಿಷಿ	Mahishi
Kshira-nadi <i>r</i>	ಕ್ಷೀರ ನದಿ	Kshira-nadi	Makali-durga <i>dr</i>	ಮಾಕಾಲದುರ್ಗ	Mākali durga
Kulatur <i>v</i>	ಕುಲತೂರು	Kulātūru	Malingi <i>v</i>	ಮಾಲಿಂಗಿ	Mālingi
Kudakal <i>h</i>	ಕೂಡಕಲ್ಲು	Kūḍakallu	Malebid gudda <i>m</i>	ಮಲೇಬಿದ್ ಗುಡ್ಡ	Malebida guḍḍa
Kudali <i>v</i>	ಕೂಡಲಿ	Kūḍali	Malekal Tirupati <i>m</i>	ಮಲೇಕಲ್ಲುತಿರುಪತಿ	Mālekālu Tirupati
Kudargundi <i>v</i>	ಕುಡುಗುಂದಿ	Kudargundi	Mallahalli <i>v</i>	ಮಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	Mallahalli
Kudlur <i>v</i>	ಕೂಡ್ಲೂರು	Kūḷlūru	Male-Bennur <i>v</i>	ಮಲೇಬೆನ್ನೂರು	Male Bennūru
Kudure Mukh <i>m</i>	ಕುಡುರೆಮುಖ	Kudure Mukha	Mallur <i>v</i>	ಮಲ್ಲೂರು	Mallūru
Kumalagodi <i>v</i>	ಕುಂಬಳಗೋಡು	Kumalagōḍu	Mālur <i>T t</i>	ಮಾಲೂರು	Mālūru
Kumsi <i>v f</i>	ಕುಂಠಿ	Kumsi	Malur, Molur <i>v</i>	ಮಳೂರು	Mālūru
Kumalvati	ಕುಮಲ್ವತಿ	Kumalvati	Malvalli <i>T t</i>	ಮಲ್ವಳ್ಳಿ	Mālavalli
Kundar <i>r</i>	(ಕುಂದಾರು)	(Kundāru)	Manchenahalli <i>v g</i>	ಮಂಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Manchenahalli
Kundada gudda <i>m</i>	ಕುಂದಾದುಗುಡ್ಡ	Kundada guḍḍa	Manḍya <i>T t</i>	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	Manḍya
Kundur-betta <i>m</i>	ಕುಂದೂರುಬೆಟ್ಟ	Kundūr-a-betta	Manḍagadde <i>v</i>	ಮಂಡಗಡ್ಡೆ	Manḍagadde
Kunigal <i>T t ta</i>	ಕುನಿಗಲ್ಲು	Kunigallu	Mandikere <i>a c</i>	ಮಂಡಿಕೇರಿ	Manḍikere
Kuppagadi <i>v</i>	ಕುಪ್ಪಗಡಿ	Kuppagadi	Mangala <i>v</i>	ಮಂಗಲ	Mangala
Kurbur <i>t a</i>	ಕುರುಬೂರು	Kurubūru	Manjarabad <i>T h</i>	ಮಂಜರಾಬಾದ್	Mānjarābād
Kuradu male	ಕುರುಡುಮಲೆ	Kurūḍu-male	Maral hāla <i>c</i>	ಮರಳುಹಳ್ಳ	Maralū-hallā
Kudu male <i>m</i>	ಕೂಡುಮಲೆ	Kūḍu male	Maralvadi <i>v h</i>	ಮರಳವಾಡಿ	Maralavāḍi
Kushavati <i>r</i>	ಕುಶಾವತಿ	Kuśāvati	Marahalli <i>a</i>	ಮರಾಹಳ್ಳಿ	Mārahahalli
Kyalnur <i>h</i>	ಕ್ಯಾಲನೂರು	Kyālnūru	Marhalli <i>ta</i>	ಮರಳ್ಳಿ	Mārahalli
Kyatanahalli <i>h</i>	ಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Kyātanaḥalli	Māri Kanive <i>k</i>	ಮಾರಿಕನಿವೆ	Māri Kanive
Lagumainahalli <i>v</i>	ಲಗುಮೈನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Lagumainahalli	Markanda <i>r</i>	ಮಾರಕಂಡ	Mārkaṇḍa
Lakkur <i>v</i>	ಲಕ್ಕೂರು	Lakkūru	Mārie <i>v</i>	ಮಾರೀ	Mārie
Lakshman-sagar <i>ta</i>	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಸಾಗರ	Lakshmaṇa-sāgara	Masarur <i>f</i>	ಮಸರೂರು	Masarūru
Lakshmanatirtha <i>r</i>	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣತಿರ್ಥ	Lakshmaṇa-tīrtha	Masti <i>v h</i>	ಮಸ್ತಿ	Māsti
Lakvalli <i>T f</i>	ಲಕ್ಕುವಳ್ಳಿ	Lakkuvali	Masur Madagad	ಮಸೂರು ಮದಗಡ	Masūru Madagada
Lakya	ಲಕ್ಕು	Lakya	here <i>ta</i>	ಕೇರಿ	kere
Lingambudhi <i>h</i>	ಲಿಂಗಂಬುಧಿ	Lingāmbudhi	Mattod <i>v</i>	ಮತ್ತೊಡ್ಡ	Mattōḍu
Lokapavani <i>r</i>	ಲೋಕಪಾವನಿ	Lōkapāvani	Mavinkere <i>h</i>	ಮಾವಿಂಕೇರಿ	Māvinkere
Lingadahalli <i>v</i>	ಲಿಂಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ	Lingadahalli	Mayakonda <i>v</i>	ಮಾಯಕೊಂಡೆ	Māyakonda
Linganhalli <i>v</i>	ಲಿಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Liṅganahalli	Mayasandra <i>v</i>	ಮಾಯಸಂದ್ರೆ	Māyasandra
Madad katie <i>a</i>	ಮದದಕಾಟ್ಟೆ	Madada katte	Meguravalli <i>v</i>	ಮೇಗುರವಳ್ಳಿ	Mēgaravalli
Madagad kere <i>ta</i>	ಮದಗಡಕೇರಿ	Madagadakere	Megunda <i>h</i>	ಮೇಗುಂಡ	Mēgunda
Madgiri <i>T t</i>	ಮದಗಿರಿ	Madhugiri	Melagadi <i>v</i>	ಮೇಲಗಡಿ	Mēlagadi
			Melbangadi <i>v</i>	ಮೇಲುಬಗಡಿ	Mēlabangāḍi

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Melkote <i>t m</i>	ಮೇಲಕೋಟೆ	Mélnkôṭe	Narsipur <i>T t</i>	ನರಸೀಪುರ	Narasipura
Melur <i>v</i>	ಮೇಲೂರು	Mélûru	Navasbahar <i>h</i>	ನವಾಬನಗರ	Navāshahar
Menas betta <i>f</i>	ಮೇನಸಬೆಟ್ಟ	Menasu betta	Nayakanhatti <i>v</i>	ನಾಯಕನಹಟ್ಟಿ	Nāyakanahattī
Merti gudda <i>m</i>	ಮೇರುತಿಗುಡ್ಡ	Méruti guḍḍa	Nelamangala <i>T t</i>	ನೆಲಮಂಗಲ	Nelamangala
Metikuppa <i>f</i>	ಮೇಟಿಕುಪ್ಪ	Métikuppa	Nelligere <i>v</i>	ನೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆರೆ	Nelligere
Midgesi durga <i>dv</i>	ಮಿಡಗೇಶಿದುರ್ಗ	Midagesi durga	Nemar <i>v</i>	ನೆಮ್ಮಾರು	Nemāru
Mirle <i>c</i>	ಮಿರ್ಲೆ	Mirle	Netravati <i>r</i>	ನೆತ್ರಾವತಿ	Nētrāvatī
Molkalmuru <i>t</i>	ಮೊಳಕಾಲ್ಮುರು	Molakālmuru	Nidugal <i>v</i>	ನಿಡುಗಲ್ಲು	Nidagallu
Mosale-halla <i>r</i>	ಮೊಸಲೆಹಳ್ಳ	Mosale-hallā	Nijagal <i>m v</i>	ನಿಜಗಲ್ಲು	Nijagallu
Moti Talab <i>ta</i>	ಮೊತಿತಲಾಬ	Mōti Talāb	Nilasoge <i>v</i>	ನಿಲಸೋಗೆ	Nilasoge
Mudvadi durga <i>dv</i>	ಮುದುವಾದಿದುರ್ಗ	Muduvāḍi-durga	Nirgunda <i>v</i>	ನಿರಗುಂದ	Nirgunda
Modimadagu <i>v</i>	ಮುಡಿಮಡಿದುರ್ಗ	Modimadagu	Nisana <i>v</i>	ನಿಸನಾ	Nisana
Mudukdore <i>m</i>	ಮುದುಕದೋರೆ	Mudukdore	Nittur <i>v</i>	ನಿಟ್ಟುರು	Nitturu
Muganayakankote <i>t</i>	ಮುಗನಾಯಕನಕೋಟೆ	Mūganāyakanakōṭe	Nonalar <i>v</i>	ನೊನಲೂರು	Nonalāru
Mugli <i>h</i>	ಮುಗಲಿ	Mugali	Nonavinkere <i>h</i>	ನೊನವಿಂಕೆರೆ	Nonavinkere
Mudgere <i>t</i>	ಮುಡಗೆರೆ	Mūḍagere	Naggihalli <i>h</i>	ನುಗ್ಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Nuggihalli
Mudi <i>v</i>	ಮುಡಿ	Muḍi	Nugu <i>r</i>	ನುಗು	Nūgu
Mugdalbetta <i>h</i>	ಮೊಗದಾಳಬೆಟ್ಟ	Mūḡadāḷbetta	Nyāmti <i>t</i>	ನ್ಯಾಮತಿ	Nyāmatī
Mugur <i>t</i>	ಮೊಗೂರು	Mūḡûru	Palar <i>r</i>	ಪಾಲಾರು	Pālāru
Mulalingiri <i>m</i>	ಮುಲೇಶಗಿರಿ	Malaina giri	Palhalli <i>t</i>	ಪಾಲಹಳ್ಳಿ	Pālahalli
Mulbagal <i>T t</i>	ಮುಳಬಾಗಲ	Mulbāḡala	Pāpaghni <i>r</i>	ಪಾಪಗ್ಗನಿ	Pāpaghni
Mūrkān guḍḍa <i>m</i>	ಮೂರುಕನ್ನಗುಡ್ಡ	Mūru-kannu-guḍḍa	Pāpāpalli <i>t</i>	ಪಾಪಪಟ್ಟಿ	Pāpāpalli
Murgi <i>v</i>	ಮುರಗಿ	Muragi	Parasurampur <i>v</i>	ಪರಸುರಾಮಪುರ	Parasurāmapura
Murgamale <i>m</i>	ಮುರುಗಮಲೆ	Muruga-male	Patandur <i>m</i>	ಪಟಂದೂರು	Paṭandūru
Mysore <i>d T t</i>	ಮೈಸೂರು	Maisūru	Pattaguppe <i>h</i>	ಪಟ್ಟಗುಪ್ಪ	Paṭṭaguppe
Naga <i>r</i>	ನಾಗ	Nāga	Pavugala <i>T t m</i>	ಪಾವಗಲ	Pāvugala
Nagalnadike <i>v</i>	ನಾಗನಮಡಿಕೆ	Nāgalamadike	Peresandra <i>h</i>	ಪರೆಸಂದ್ರ	Peresandra
Nagamangala <i>T t</i>	ನಾಗಮಂಗಲ	Nāgamangala	Peryapatna <i>T t</i>	ಪೆರಿಯಾಪಟ್ಟ	Periyapatna
Nagar <i>D T t</i>	ನಗರ	Nagam	Pillangeri <i>v</i>	ಪಿಲ್ಲಂಗೇರಿ	Pillangeri
Nagaragere <i>ta</i>	ನಗರಗೆರೆ	Nagaragere	Pinakini, N. <i>r</i>	ಪಿಂಜನಿ ನ.ರ.	Uttara Pinākini
Nagati <i>ta</i>	ನಾಗತಿ	Nāḡati	Do, S. <i>r</i>	ದೊ. ಸಿ.ರ.	Dakshina Pinākini
Nagavara <i>f</i>	ನಾಗವಾರ	Nāḡavāra	Ponnathpur <i>h</i>	ಪೊನ್ನಾಪುರ	Ponmathapura
Nagini <i>r</i>	ನಾಗಿನಿ	Nāḡini	Puduvakote <i>f</i>	ಪುದುಕೋಟೆ	Puduvakōṭe
Nagarajpille	ನಗರಲಿಪ್ಪೆ	Nagarajpille	Punjur <i>v</i>	ಪುಂಜುರು	Punajūru
kanive <i>h</i>	ಕನಿವೆ	kanive	Pura <i>v</i>	ಪುರ	Pura
Naikneri <i>k</i>	ನಾಯಕನೇರಿ	Nāyikanēri	Purambudhi <i>ta</i>	ಪುರಾಂಬುಧಿ	Pūramāmbudhi
Nahni <i>r</i>	ನಾಹನಿ	Nahni	Racharla <i>h v</i>	ರಾಚರಲ	Rācharla
Namagondlu <i>ta</i>	ನಾಮಗೊಂಡ್ಲು	Nāmagondlu	Rahman-durga <i>dv</i>	ರಹಮಾನ ದುರ್ಗ	Rahmān-durga
Nandagudi <i>v</i>	ನಂದಗುಡಿ	Nandagudi	Rahman-ghar	ರಹಮಾನ ಗೃಹ	Rahmān ghar
Nandi <i>v</i>	ನಂದಿ	Nandi	Rajparameswari <i>a</i>	ರಾಜಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಿ	Rājparameswari
Nandidroog (Nun- dydroog) <i>D dv</i>	ನಂದಿದುರ್ಗ	Nandi durga	Ramalinga betta <i>m</i>	ರಾಮಲಿಂಗಬೆಟ್ಟ	Rāmalinga betta
Nangli <i>ta</i>	ನಂಗಲಿ	Nangali	Ramabhere <i>ta</i>	ರಾಮಬೇರೆ	Rāmāna-Kere
Nanjangūd <i>T t</i>	ನಂಜನಗೂಡು	Nanjana-gūḍa	Ramsagar <i>ta</i>	ರಾಮಸಾಗರ	Rāmasāgara
Narsambudhi <i>ta</i>	ನರಸಾಂಬುಧಿ	Narasāmbudhi	Ramsandra <i>v</i>	ರಾಮಸಂದ್ರ	Rāmasandra
Narsapur <i>t</i>	ನರಸೀಪುರ	Narasipura	Ramswani betta <i>m</i>	ರಾಮಸ್ವಾನಿಬೆಟ್ಟ	Ramswani betta
			Ranghri <i>dv</i>	ರಂಗಗಿರಿ	Rāmāgiri

As now spelt.	Kannada.	Transliterated.	As now spelt.	Kannada.	Transliterated.
Ramenhalli <i>a</i>	ರಾಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ráménahalli	Sindhugatta <i>v</i>	ಸಿಂಧುಗಟ್ಟ	Sindhugatta
Rampur <i>v</i>	ರಾಮ್ಪುರ	Rámpura	Singrajpur	ಸಿಂಗರಾಜಪುರ	Singarajapura-
Rangasamudra <i>h</i>	ರಂಗಸಮುದ್ರ	Rangasamudra	betta <i>m</i>	ಬೆಟ್ಟ	betta
Ráyalpad <i>m</i>	ರಾಯಲಪಡ	Ráyápadu	Sira <i>T t</i>	ಸಿರಾ	Sira
Ronur <i>h ta</i>	ರೋನೂರು	Rónuru	Siskali betta <i>m</i>	ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಕಲಿಬೆಟ್ಟ	Siskali-betta
Rudrapáda <i>v</i>	ರುದ್ರಪಡ	Rudrapáda	Sitakal <i>v</i>	ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿ	Sitakallu
Sádalí <i>v</i>	ಸಾದಲಿ	Sádali	Sitamallappan	ಸಿಕ್ಕಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪನ	Sítamallappana
Ságar <i>T t</i>	ಸಾಗರ	Ságara	kanive <i>k</i>	ಕನಿವೆ	kanive
Sagarhatta <i>a</i>	ಸಾಗರಹಟ್ಟ	Ságara-katte	Sivasamudra <i>v</i>	ಸಿವಸಮುದ್ರ	Sivasamudra
Sakleshpur <i>t</i>	ಸಕ್ಕಲೇಶಪುರ	Sakalésapura	Sivangiri <i>m</i>	ಸಿವನಗರಿ	Sivangiri
Sakráyatna <i>v</i>	ಸಕ್ಕರಾಯಪಟ್ಟ	Sakráyatna	Sivane <i>v</i>	ಸಿವನೆ	Sivane
Sakrebail <i>f</i>	ಸಕ್ಕರಬೈಲು	Sakrebailu	Solur <i>h</i>	ಸೋಲೂರು	Sóluru
Sakshibá <i>v</i>	ಸಕ್ಕಷಿಬಿಳು	Sákshibidu	Somambudhi <i>ta</i>	ಸೋಮಂಬುಧಿ	Sómambudhi
Sálagrama <i>v</i>	ಸಾಲಗ್ರಾಮ	Sálagráma	Somnathpur <i>v</i>	ಸೋಮನಾಥಪುರ	Sóma-nátha-pura
Sakunigiri <i>m</i>	ಸಕುನಿಗರಿ	Sakunigiri	Somavádhini <i>r</i>	ಸೋಮವಾಧಿನಿ	Sómavádhini
Sámanta-durga <i>dr</i>	ಸಾಮಂತದುರ್ಗ	Sámanta-durga	Somavati <i>r</i>	ಸೋಮಾವತಿ	Sómavati
Sampige <i>v</i>	ಸಂಬಿಗೆ	Sampige	Sorab <i>T t</i>	ಸೊರಬ	Soraba
Samse <i>v</i>	ಸಂಸೆ	Samse	Sosile <i>t</i>	ಸೊಸಿಲೆ	Sósilo
Sampura <i>v</i>	ಸಾಂಪುರ	Sámpura	Sraṇa belgola <i>v</i>	ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ	S'raṇa-Belagola
Sanekere <i>v</i>	ಸಾಣಿಕೇರ	Sánekere	Sringeri <i>v</i>	ಸ್ರಂಗೇರಿ	Sringéri
Sangamesvara <i>v</i>	ಸಂಗಮೇಶ್ವರ	Sangamésvara	Srirandevan	ಶ್ರೀರಾಮದೇವರ	Srirámadévara-
Santabachhalli <i>v</i>	ಸಂತಬಾಳಹಳ್ಳಿ	Santabachhalli	katte <i>a</i>	ಕಟ್ಟೆ	katte
Santaveri <i>v</i>	ಸಂತವೇರಿ	Santavéri	Sogatur <i>v h</i>	ಸುಗಟೂರು	Sogaturu
Sante Bannur <i>v</i>	ಸಂತೆಬನ್ನೂರು	Sante-bannuru	Suji betta <i>m</i>	ಸೂಜಿಬೆಟ್ಟ	Sóji betta
Sargur <i>t</i>	ಸರಗೂರು	Sargúru	Sulekere <i>ta</i>	ಸೂಲಿಕೇರ	Sulekere
Sarjapur <i>t</i>	ಸರ್ಜಾಪುರ	Sarjápura	Sulbele <i>v</i>	ಸೂಲಿಬೆಲೆ	Sul-bele
Sataour <i>h</i>	ಸಾತೂರು	Sátáuru	Sande kumri <i>f</i>	ಸಂದಕುಮರಿ	Sande kumri
Sathalli <i>v</i>	ಸಟ್ಟಳ್ಳಿ	Sathalli	Sunnakal betta <i>m</i>	ಸುನ್ನಕಲ್ಲುಬೆಟ್ಟ	Sunnakallu-betta
Sávaṇa-durga <i>dr</i>	ಸಾವನದುರ್ಗ	Sávana-durga	Suvarnamukhi <i>r</i>	ಸುವರ್ಣಮುಖಿ	Suvarna-mukhi
Seringapatana <i>t</i>	ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟ	Sringapatana	Suvarnavati <i>r</i>	ಸುವರ್ಣಾವತಿ	Suvarnavati
Shankara-gudda <i>f</i>	ಶಂಕರ ಗುಡ್ಡ	Sankara gudda	Tagdur <i>v</i>	ತಗಡೂರು	Tagaduru
Sharávatí <i>r</i>	ಶರಾವತಿ	Sharávatí	Tagarti <i>v</i>	ತಾಗರ್ತಿ	Tágarti
Sharmánvatí <i>r</i>	ಶರ್ಮಾವತಿ	Sarmánvatí	Tagare <i>v</i>	ತಾಗರೆ	Tagare
Shikarpur <i>T t</i>	ಶಿಕಾರ್ಪುರ	Shikárpura	Talak <i>v</i>	ತಾಲಕು	Talaku
Shimoga <i>d T t</i>	ಶಿಮೊಗ್ಗ	Shivamogga	Talkad <i>T t</i>	ತಲಕಾಡು	Talakádu
Shimsha <i>r</i>	ಶಿಂಸಾ	Shimsha	Talguppa <i>v</i>	ತಲಗುಪ್ಪ	Talguppe
Shivaganga <i>m</i>	ಶಿವಗಂಗ	Shivagange	Talgunda <i>v</i>	ತಾಳಗುಂಡ	Tálagunda
Shivan giri <i>m</i>	ಶಿವನಗರಿ	Shivana giri	Talgaṭpur <i>v</i>	ತಾಳಗಟ್ಟಪುರ	Talaghatpura
Srinivasapur <i>T t</i>	ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಪುರ	Srinivása pura	Tálya <i>h v</i>	ತಾಳ್ಯ	Tálya
Skandagiri <i>m</i>	ಸ್ಕಂದಗರಿ	Skandagiri	Tangli <i>v</i>	ತಂಗಲಿ	Tangali
Siddavvanhalli <i>v h</i>	ಸಿಟ್ಟವ್ವನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Siddavvanahalli	Tarikere <i>T t</i>	ತರಿಕೇರ	Tari kere
Sirálakoppa <i>t</i>	ಸಿರಲಾಳಕೊಪ್ಪ	Sirálakoppa	Tavanandi <i>v h</i>	ತವನಂದಿ	Tavanandi
Sibi <i>v</i>	ಸಿಬಿ	Sibi	Tavarekere <i>h v</i>	ತಾವರೆಕೇರ	Távarekere
Silagatta <i>T t</i>	ಸಿಲ್ಲಗಟ್ಟ	Silághatta	Tayur <i>v</i>	ತಾಯೂರು	Táyuru
Sidlukal <i>m</i>	ಸಿಡ್ಲಕಲ್ಲು	Sidlukallu	Tipsandra <i>ta</i>	ತಿಪ್ಪಸಂದ್ರ	Tippasandra
Sige-gudda <i>m</i>	ಸಿಗಗುಡ್ಡ	Sige-gudda	Tippur <i>cu</i>	ತಿಪ್ಪೂರು	Tippúru

As now spelt.	Kannada.	Transliterated.	As now spelt.	Kannada.	Transliterated.
Tiptur t	ತಿಪ್ಪಟೂರು	Tipatūru	Varakod h	ವರಕೋಡು	Vara kōḍu
Tirkanambi t	ತಿರಕನಾಂಬಿ	Tirakanāmbi	Vartur v	ವರ್ತೂರು	Vartur
Tirthahalli	ತಿರ್ತಹಳ್ಳಿ	Tirthahalli	Vastara t	ವಸ್ತಾರ	Vastāra
Tirumakudlu v	ತಿರುಮಕೂಡ್ಲು	Tirumakūḍlu	Vasantapur v	ವಸಂತಪುರ	Vasantapura
Tirumalsagar h	ತಿರುಮಲಸಾಗರ	Tirumala-sāgara	Vatadhoshalli ta	ವಾಡದಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ	Vāṭadhoshalli
Tirumale v	ತಿರುಮಲೆ	Tirumale	Vāyu parvata m	ವಾಯುವರ್ತ	Vāyu parvata
Togarsi v	ತೊಗರ್ಸಿ	Togarsi	Veda r	ವೇದಾ	Vēla
Tondebbavi h	ತೊಂಡೆಬಾವಿ	Tondebbāvi	Vedavati r	ವೇದಾವತಿ	Vēdāvatī
Tonnur v	ತೊನ್ನೂರು	Tonṇuru	Virja nadi c	ವಿರಜಾನದಿ	Virajā-nadī
Tubgere h	ತುಬಗೆರೆ	Tūbagere	Viranhoshalli f	ವಿರನಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ	Viranhoshalli
Tungani h	ತುಂಗಾನಿ	Tungāni	Virshabhavati r	ವಿಶ್ವಭಾವತಿ	Virshabhāvati
Tumkur d T t	ತುಮಕೂರು	Tumukūru	Vyasa samudra ta	ವ್ಯಾಸಸಮುದ್ರ	Vyāsa-samudra
Tunga r	ತುಂಗ	Tunga	Wodkin gudda m	ವೊಡ್ಡಿನಗುಡ್ಡ	Woddina guḍḍa
Tungabhadra r	ತುಂಗಭದ್ರ	Tungabhadra	Worlakonda m	ವಿಲಕಂಡ	Worla-konḍa
Turvanur t h	ತುರುವನೂರು	Turvanūru	Wombat maradi h	ವಿಂಬಾತುಮರಡಿ	Wombattu-maradi
Turvekere t	ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ	Turuvē-kere	Wolkonji m	ವಿಲಕಂಜಿ	Wolkonji
Tyākal m	ತ್ಯಾಕಾಲ್	Tyākalu	Yadu giri m	ಯದುಗಿರಿ	Yadu-giri
Tyamgondlu t	ತ್ಯಾಮಗೊಂಡ್ಲು	Tyāmagondlu	Yagachi r	ಯಗಚಿ	Yagachi
Tyavanige v	ತ್ಯಾವನಿಗೆ	Tyāvanige	Yegavakote v	ಯಗವಾಕೋಟೆ	Yegavakōṭe
Ubrani f v	ಉಬ್ರಾನಿ	Ubrāni	Yedatore T t	ಯಡತೋರೆ	Yedatore
Udagani v	ಉಡಗನಿ	Udagani	Yedehalli t	ಯಡೆಹಳ್ಳಿ	Yedehalli
Uggihalli h	ಉಗ್ಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Uggihalli	Yelhyur t	ಯೆಲ್ಯೂರು	Yelhyūru
Ummattur v	ಉಮ್ಮತ್ತೂರು	Ummattūru	Yegati v	ಯಗತಿ	Yegati
Ujani betta f	ಉಜನಿಬೆಟ್ಟ	Ujani-betta	Yelalanka t	ಯಲಾಂಕ	Yelalamka
Urudugere h	ಉರುಡುಗರೆ	Urudugere	Yelandur t	ಯೆಲಂದೂರು	Yelandūru
Uttanur h	ಉತ್ತನೂರು	Uttanūru	Yelnir ghat g	ಯೆಲನಿರಗುಡ್ಡ	Yelanira ghaṭṭu
Uyamballi h	ಉಯಂಬಳ್ಳಿ	Uyamballi	Yenne hole	ಯೆನ್ನೆಹೊಳೆ	Yenne hole
Vadagenhalli t	ವಡಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Vaḍagenahalli	Yesalur v	ಯೆಸಾಳೂರು	Yesalūru
Vāgata h	ವಾಗಟ	Vāgata	Yettin-halla r	ಯತ್ತಿನಹಳ್ಳ	Yettina halli
Vakkaleri m	ವಕ್ಕಲೇರಿ	Vakkalēri	Yellambake v	ಯೆಲ್ಲಾಂಬಕ	Yellambāse
Vaidyanathpur c	ವೈದ್ಯನಾಥಪುರ	Vaidyanātha pura	Yellokal Ukkada h	ಯೆಲ್ಲಕಾಲ್ ಉಕ್ಕಡ	Yellokal Ukkada
Vānarāsi v	ವಾನರಾಸಿ	Vānarāsi	Yemame Dodḍi	ಯೆಮ್ಮದೊಡ್ಡ	Yemame Dodḍi
Varada r	ವರದ	Varada	guḍḍa m	ಗುಡ್ಡ	guḍḍa
Varaha Parvata m	ವರಾಹವರ್ತ	Varāha parvata	Yergamballi v	ಯೆರಗಂಬಳ್ಳಿ	Yergamballi

APPENDIX II.

GLOSSARY OF JUDICIAL AND REVENUE TERMS,

and other words occurring in official documents.

A'bád	... Populous; cultivated.
Abkārī	... Revenue derived from duties levied on the manufacture and sale of inebriating liquors, and on intoxicating drugs; excise.
Achkat	... The total area of land attached to a village When applied to irrigation, it means the total extent of land capable of being watered by any particular work.
Adavu	... Mortgage with or without possession; deposit.
A'dhāra	... Security; pledge; recognizance; bail; an exhibit.
Adhikāra	... Cognizance; jurisdiction; authority.
Agrahāra	... A village held by Brahmans on a favorable tenure.
Ain jama	... Actual receipts or credits.
Aivaj	... Amount of money.
Alavi	... Progressive rental for improvement of land, or rent commencing at a low rate and increasing gradually year by year till the maximum limit is attained.
Amal	... Business; operation.
A'mad	... Imports
Amildār, Amil	... A native collector in charge of a taluk.
Amal jāri	... Execution, particularly of a decree.
Amānat, Anāmat	... Deposit.
Amāni	... Lands or other sources of revenue held under the direct management of Government officials.
Amīn	... A bailiff in the Judicial Department.
Amma	... Small pox.
Amraī	... Tope of trees; grove; the receipts from produce of such are entered under the head <i>amraī</i> .

Amrit Mahál	...	A department for improving the breed of cattle for Government purposes.
Anche	...	Post.
Anche chila, anche bastu	...	The leather wallet containing letters and papers carried by the postal runners.
Anche kachéri	...	Post Office.
Anche mane, anche- yavara gudisalu	...	Postal runners' hut.
Ancheyava	...	Postal runner.
Andáz, Andáj	...	An estimate.
Angadi	...	A shop.
Angadi terige	...	Tax on shops.
Anna chhatra, Anna satra	A building for the accommodation of travellers where food is also supplied.	
Ane, Anekat (anicut)	...	A masonry or brick dam across a river or stream for the purpose of raising the water and distributing it by side channels to the land on each side that would otherwise not benefit by the overflow.
Anúrádha	...	A rain commencing between 17th and 29th November; paddy is sown at this time.
Anwádídár	...	A re-mortgage; the mortgagee who holds the property from the proprietor being called Bhogyadár.
Archaka	...	The officiating priest of a pagoda.
Ardhamánya	...	Land granted on a light quit-rent; generally half rent as its name implies.
Ardhamányadár	...	A man who holds as a mányam, lauds assessed at half the usual rates.
Are	...	Mahratta.
Aridra	...	A rain commencing between 19th June and 2nd July. Paddy, cotton, &c., are sown at this season.
Arzi, Arji, Urzee	...	A petition addressed by an inferior to a superior; <i>vice versa</i> , it would be a <i>tákid</i> ; among equals it would be a <i>yadásh</i> ; an address; a memorial.
Asal	...	Principal; original stock.
Asámi	...	An individual.
A'shúr khána.	...	An open building reserved by Muhammadans for the exhibition of the <i>panja</i> during the Muharram; at other times it affords shelter to poor Muhammadan travellers.

A'slésa	...	A rain commencing between 31st July and 13th August. Gram and mangoes are sown at this time.
A'sti	...	Property; riches; real or personal goods.
Aswini	...	A rain commencing between the 11th and 23rd April. Ground tilled at this season.
A'yakat	...	The total area of land attached to a village; when applied to irrigation it means the total extent of land capable of being watered by any particular work.
Ayya, Ayyanavaru	...	A Lingayat priest and teacher.
Azmáish taríkh	...	On probation.
Báb	...	An item; head of accounts.
Baddi	...	Interest.
Bádige	...	Rent.
Badli	...	A substitute acting for an absentee on leave.
Baddi	...	Increase, especially of pay.
Bágáyat	...	Garden lands, the assessment on which is levied according to the number of trees; the rate varying according to the fertility of the soil.
Bahal	...	Reinstatement.
Bakshi	...	Head of an office.
Balagai	...	Pariahs of the right hand caste in Mysore and other Kannada countries.
Bandára	...	A store room or treasury.
Saraswati Bandára	...	A library.
Bandi, bandy	...	A cart or conveyance.
Bándinavaru	...	Officials of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department.
Bandhi kháua	...	A jail or lock-up.
Báudu	...	An earthen embankment used as a survey mark.
Banjar	...	Waste land.
Báodi, Báoli	...	A well.
Bár	...	Mysore Infantry.
Bárabalóti	...	Village officials, consisting of 12 persons, <i>viz.</i> , Gauda, Shanbhog, Panchangi, Talvár, Tóti, Nírganti, Agosa, Náyinda, Kumbára, Lohár, Badagi and Agasíle.
Barávard	...	Pay abstract.
Bartaraf	...	Dismissal.

Bárigát	... Body-guard.
Bárika	... A menial among the village servants; a deputy talari, who is employed to watch the crops, from the growing crop to the granary.
Basti	... A populous town; a Jain temple.
Bastu	... A bundle of records or papers.
Batái, Batáyi	... Division of the crop between the cultivator and the landlord, or the Government in that capacity.
Batavád	... Disbursement; payment; distribution.
Bázár	... A market.
Bédaru	... Hunters; poachers.
Bé-chirákh	... Without lamp; deserted. Applied to an uninhabited village.
Beddalu	... Dry land.
Bele	... Crop.
Bella	... Jaggory, a kind of molasses.
Bépar	... Trade.
Bépári	... A merchant or trader
Bériz	... The full revenue obtainable.
Bésáya	... Cultivation.
Bésige kála	... Hot weather; dry season.
Besta	... A fisherman; palankeen bearer.
Betta	... A hill. A Jain place of worship at the summit of a hill, consisting of an unroofed enclosure surrounding a colossal image.
Bé-várasu	... A term generally applied to property left by persons without heirs; unclaimed.
Bhága	... Partition; share.
Bhang, Bhangi	... Hemp used in making an intoxicating and stupefying preparation which is smoked like tobacco.
Bhára márga	... Transit duty.
Bharani	... A rain commencing between 27th April and 2nd May. Various kinds of grain are sown at this season.
Bharti	... Export.
Bhatamánya	... A small portion of rent-free land granted to Brahmans.
Bhatamányadára	... A brahman holding rent-free lands.

Bhata vritti	...	A small portion of rent-free land granted to brahmans.
Bhatta (Batta)	..	Extra pay or allowances to public servants; an allowance to temporary peons, serving summonses and other processes of courts; travelling allowance; paddy.
Bhatti	...	A still.
Bhatti sunka	...	Still-head duty.
Bhavi	...	A well.
Bhêti	...	An interview; visit.
Bhógya	...	Mortgage with possession.
Bhúmi	...	Land, generally applied to culturable land.
Bídi	...	A street.
Bidige	...	Second day of the bright or dark half of a lunar month.
Bijavari	...	Area of land calculated according to the quantity of seed required for sowing in it.
Billeyava	...	A peon or man wearing a belt.
Bílu	...	Waste, uncultivated land.
Birádári	...	A troop of Siledars in the Mysore Horse, consisting generally of 12 men.
Bitti, Bégári	...	Gratuitous labour exacted from ryots on account of Government.
Bógyadar, Bhógyadár	...	A mortgagee who holds the property from the proprietor.
Bombe	...	An image, idol, doll.
Boond	...	Coffee.
Bóyi	...	A palankeen bearer.
Brahmádáya	...	Land belonging to Brahmans.
Brinjári	...	A tribe resembling gipsies, who wander about and earn a livelihood as carriers of grain, &c.
Buddhivanta	...	Wise man; the elder or <i>pruť</i> homme of a village or community.
Bund	...	The embankment forming a tank or reservoir.
Canteroy pagoda, (Kanthiráya varaha)	...	A coin named after Kanthirava Raya, worth 10 gold fanams.
Chadsól	...	Year in which a maximum amount of revenue was derived.
Chákara	...	A servant.
Chakbandi	...	Boundaries.

Chákara	... A menial among the village servants; a deput- tali, who is employed to watch the crops, from the growing crop to the granary.
Chákari	... Appointment.
Chalan	... List of letters despatched, made by the postmaster and sent with them.
Chalayádi	... A low caste. The servant of a Linga merchant carrying a large ladle with chain and bell on his shoulders. Menial servant under the head mer- chant of a town.
Chambár	... Currier and shoemaker.
Chapávane	... Concealment, generally applied to unauthorized cultivation.
Chátála, Sátáni	... A class of Sudras; followers of Vishnu, and wear- ing no top-knot.
Chatra, Chhatra	... An inn; a resting place for travellers.
Chattégára	... A half caste; an East Indian.
Chaubíne	... Beams.
Chaukasi	... To lessen the price; to haggle.
Chauk, Chowk	... A place where four roads meet; a square.
Chauthái	... A fourth part.
Chávadi	... A small public office; a police station.
Chela	... A Hindu boy seized in early life and forcibly made a Muhammadan by order of Tippu; these boys as they grew up were incorporated in a military corps, retaining the name of Chelas.
Chengúli	... Day labourer.
Chhápa kágada	... Stamp paper.
Chilre	... Small coin; change. Petty; trifling; sundry.
Chitta	... A rain commencing between 8th and 26th Septem- ber. Millet and gingelli oil seeds are sown at this time.
Chitíte, Chitta	... Accounts.
Chóri	... Theft.
Chóri mál	... Stolen property.
Chór inám	.. Land enjoyed free of rent by stealth or unauthori- zedly.
Chout, Chaut	... The tribute or contribution formerly levied by the Maharattas.
Chungadi	... Interest.

Dacoit	... A robber, especially one of a gang of house-breakers who plunder with the aid of torches.
Dacoity	... A torch robbery.
Dafedár	... Head peon having charge of ten or more persons.
Daftar, Duftur	... Records; the place where records are kept.
Daftar ilákha	... A department in which accounts connected with revenue are kept.
Daga	... Deceit; fraud.
Dákhale	... Reference; authority.
Dákkal	... Admission.
Dákhale gráma	... A subordinate village included in a large one.
Dalaváyi (Dulvoy)	... The hereditary commander of the forces.
Daláyita, Daláyat	... A peon.
Dalláli	... A broker.
Dámásháyi	... A proportionate share.
Dána, Dána shásana	... A gift, a deed of gift.
Dana	... Cattle.
Danda	... Fine.
Dandu	... An army; a cantonment.
Darbár, (Durbar)	... A court; a royal court; an audience or levee.
Darkhást	... An application to rent land; a tender; a petition.
Daróde	... Robbery.
Darógha, Daróga	... A native officer; superintendent; or manager.
Daryáfti	... An inquiry; trial.
Dasavanda	... Land granted to a person for repairing or building a tank, on condition of paying in money or kind one-tenth or some small share of the produce.
Dast-aivaz	... A voucher; a written document.
Dastúri	... According to custom; a customary allowance or perquisite.
Daul	... Estimate; valuation.
Dáyádi	... Cousin; a distant relation from the same male stock.
Deha-jháda, Dabazada	... Census; an account shewing the number of houses, shops, cattle, population, looms, ploughs, &c., of which a town or village consists.
Dévádáya	... Lands endowed rent free for pagodas.
Dévánga	... A sect of weavers.
Dévasthána	... A temple.
Dhani	... A master.
Dhanishta	... A rain commencing between 3rd to 15th February.

Dhárane	... Market rate ; price ; value.
Dharmakarta	... Temple-warden.
Dhore	... Master ; king.
Dhruva pairu	... Standing crops.
Diván	... Minister.
Doddi	... A pound for cattle
Dóli	... A litter like a palankeen.
Domba	... A tumbler or juggler.
Dóni	... A boat, especially one hollowed out of a log.
Drishyádhára	... Mortgage without possession.
Durga (Droog)	... A hill-fort.
Duddu	... A copper coin, three of which go to an anna.
Du-fasal	... Raising two crops a year on the same land.
Durast	... Repair
E'kabhógya	... Undivided possession held by only one.
Ekkaku gadde	... Alluvial soil.
Ere bhúmi	... Black soil.
E'ri	... Bund of a tank.
E'ru	... A plough, or plough-and-oxen.
Eru kárike	... Plough tax.
Faisal	... Decision ; judgment.
Fakír	... Muhammadan mendicant.
Fanam (<i>hana</i>)	... A small coin of either gold or silver, worth 14 duddu=4 annas 8 pic.
Fasal	... Crop.
Fasli	... The revenue year.
Férisht	... A list ; a catalogue ; an inventory.
Firka	... Subdivision of a hobli ; the charge of one shanbhog.
Gadde	... A paddy-field ; an irrigated field.
Gádi	... A cart or conveyance.
Gána	... An oil mill.
Gána terige	... A tax on oil mills.
Gandha	... Sandal.
Gániga	... The owner of an oil mill.
Ganna	... Sugar cane.
Gauda	... The head man of a village ; the head of village police.
Gávada, Gau	... A distance of about 12 miles.
Ghalige	... A Hindu hour=24 English minutes.

Gida gávalu	... A forest watchman.
Giráki	... Demand ; saleable.
Girivi	... A mortgage.
Go bhúmi	... Land set apart for grazing ; pasture land.
Golla	... A milkman. A subordinate official employed in the treasury in carrying money bags, &c.
Go mála	... Land set apart for grazing ; pasture land.
Góni	... Gunny ; a coarse cloth made of hemp.
Goravi kólu	... A fire-stick used instead of a torch.
Gósiyi	... A sect who never marry and whose profession is traffic, the profits of which go to a chief guru called Mahant.
Goshwára	... An abstract ; a resumé.
Gudára	... A tent.
Gudli	... An implement with a short handle fixed at right angles, used for digging instead of a spade.
Gumásta	... An accountant ; an agent ; a steward ; a representative ; a confidential factor.
Gunta, Goonta	... Land measure=121 square yards.
Gutigedár	... A contractor.
Gutta, Gootta	... A rock, or rocky hill.
Habba	... A feast ; festival.
Hádi	... A road.
Hadlu	... Grass land covered with water ; a waste rice-field.
Húdyá	... Land covered with low brush wood and small trees from which fire-wood, leaves, &c., for manuring the fields, are taken.
Hága	... One-fourth of a fanam.
Hagévu	... A subterraneous granary.
Hak, hakku	... A right.
Haláku	... Disorder.
Hálat	... The excise duty levied on areca nut, cardamom, pepper and tobacco, on removal from the place of their production. Export duty levied on coffee.
Hale Paika	... Toddy drawers in the Nagar Division.
Halige mara	... A plank used in levelling the fields after seed is sown.

Hana	... Money; a fanam.
Hangámi	... Temporary.
Hankalu	... A reaped field.
Haradári	... A league=3 miles; a measure of extent containing 2,000 fathoms, or about two miles and a half; a kos.
Harkár	... Guide; personal attendant.
Harkat	... Obstacle; obstruction.
Haráz	... Auction
Hásal	... Postage; tax.
Hasta	... A rain commencing between 24th September and 7th October: millet and gingelli-oil seeds are sown at this time.
Hastántra	... Cash balance.
Havaldár, Havildar	... A serjeant.
Havéli, Sarkár havéli	... A large house for the accommodation of Government servants.
Heggade	... Head man of a village; the head of village police; in some parts of the Province rent-free lands are assigned for their support.
Hamsáya	... The rate of assessment paid on neighbouring lands taken as the standard in assessing lands newly cultivated.
Henda	... The juice of the date palm; toddy; which ferments and becomes intoxicating.
Hingáru, Hingári	... North-east monsoon, which lasts from July to November.
Hisse	... Share; partition.
Hobli, Hobali	... The subdivision of a taluk.
Hoblidár	... A commandant of a <i>hobli</i> of peons.
Hola	... A field.
Holeya	... Pariahs; outcastes.
Hole	... A stream; river.
Honnu	... Half an Ikkeri pagoda (gold) value Rs. 2—4—0.
Hukum	... A written order from a superior. Ordinary order.
Hulasu	... Looking well, generally applied to crops; thrifty.
Hulgával, Hulbigával,	
Hullugával	... Pasture land.
Hulgával sunka	... Grazing dues.
Hundi, Hoondée	... A bill of exchange.

Huzúr, Hoozoor, Hujár..	The presence. The chief officer (European) of the district.
Huttuvali	... The produce of a garden or field, or of any trade ; the amount of an assessment, rent, income, revenue.
Ijáfe	... Increase, especially of pay.
Ijúra, Ijúre	... Contract or lease, generally applied to the farming of revenue.
Ijárdar, Izardar	... A contractor ; a farmer of liquor shops.
Ilákhe	... A department.
Inám	... A gift ; reward, a grant of land or money by Government as a reward for services rendered, or in consideration of services to be performed, or for religious or charitable purposes.
Inámti, Inámati	... Free of tax or rent,
Inándár	... The holder of a rent-free grant.
Irawára	... The total produce before division under the <i>batayi</i> system.
Irsúl patti	... List of remittance of cash sent to the treasury ; an invoice.
Isam	... An item ; a head of charge.
Istihár	... A notification ; proclamation.
Isvi	... The Christian era.
Jádamáli, Jhád máli	... A sweeper employed in cleaning office rooms.
Jaffi	... Attachment of property, confiscation.
Jághir	... Rent-free lands granted for services rendered to Government.
Jághirdár	... Holder of lands free of assessment, generally as a reward for meritorious service.
Jáhir náma	... A notice or summons.
Jamábandi	... The annual settlement made under the ryotwar system.
Jamádar	... A commandant of a <i>hobli</i> of peons ; a commissioned officer in the Mysore Horse.
Jamá kharch	... Receipts and expenditure.
Jamín	... Land.
Jámín	... Bail ; security.
Jamindár	... A landholder.
Jámindár	... A surety.

Jangama	...	A Lingayat priest.
Janti kallu	...	A boundary or demarcation mark, composed of 3 stones in a line.
Jári	...	Current ; in force.
Jar'ib	...	Measurement.
Jári inámti	...	Rent-free land.
Jalka	...	A small, close, two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony.
Játre	...	Annual fair, usually occurring on the occasion of a festival.
Jauli	...	A term applied to cloths of all kinds ; piece goods.
Javán, Javóna	...	A peon ; an inferior officer who acts as a guard and a messenger.
Javáb	...	An answer.
Javábdári	...	Responsibility.
Jéshta	...	Third lunar month corresponding to June and July A rain commencing between 30th November and 12th December. Paddy is sown during this time.
Jhaddi	...	Examination of an account.
Jiddu	...	Jealousy ; anger.
Jindagi	...	Property ; estate.
Jiráyiti	...	Cultivation ; farming.
Jitagára	...	A hereditary labourer or slave.
Jódi	...	Quit-rent ; grant of land or village on lighter assessment than the proper revenue.
Jódídár	...	A ryot holding as <i>indám</i> , lands or village on reduced assessment, varying according to circumstances.
Jógi	...	A class of religious mendicants.
Joti (banna) phana	...	An oil manufacturer of the Lingayat caste.
Joyisa	...	An astrologer.
Junárdár	..	An inferior official performing the duties of a vernacular clerk.
Jurmáne	...	A fine.
Kabúláti	...	An agreement or engagement in writing.
Kachéri (cutcherry)	...	An office ; a court.
Kachha kharadu	...	A rough account.
Kada	...	Debt.
Kadame	...	A deficiency.
Kadangu	...	A trench or ditch in garden.

Kadata (Cuduttum)	...	A cloth covered with a composition of charcoal and gum, and used instead of a slate for writing and keeping accounts on.
Kádagi	...	A basket or pannier put on a pack bullock.
Kaifiyat	...	A deposition.
Kai kágada	...	A recognizance.
Kalási	...	A lascar; a subordinate who pitches and takes care of tents.
Kálave	...	A channel or stream generally for irrigation.
Kalla	...	A thief.
Kálu	...	A fourth part of any thing.
Kámáti	...	Day labourer.
Kambli, (cumbly)	...	A coarse woollen blanket or camblet, used by all classes for protection against wet and cold, and for sleeping in at night.
Kambli Kuruba	...	A lower class of Sudras.
Kammi jásti patti	...	Statement shewing increase and decrease.
Kamshara	...	Reduction to a lower grade.
Kandáya, kandáyam	...	Land tax; money assessment.
Kandi, Khandaga, (Candy)	...	Land measure=20 kudus or 10,000 square yards for wet and garden land; and=20 kudus or 64,000 square yards for dry land. Grain measure=120 kudus or 4 bushels 12·8 pts.
Kanikopile	...	An overseer.
Kantu	...	Stipulation of payment; instalment.
Kapile	...	An apparatus for raising water from a well or tank for irrigating fields, worked by men or by oxen on an inclined plane.
Karagupadi	...	Duty on goods where they are consumed or sold, in contradistinction to <i>sthal bharti</i> , which is levied at the place of production; sale.
Káranji	...	A reservoir or fountain.
Karáru	...	An agreement.
Kárkháne	...	A manufactory; a workshop.
Karnam (Curnum)	*...	Village accountant.
Kártika fasal	...	November paddy crop. That for April and May is Vaisákha fasal.
Káru	...	The wet season.
Kasba, Kasaba	...	The chief town of a district or division.

Kásu	... A pie piece.
Kasúri	... Neglect; fault.
Kattadaka	... A written agreement.
Katte	... Ancient or dam in a river or stream; a pond; a cus- tom house.
Kattu	... Court papers or proceedings.
Kattu kálve	... Feeding channel to a tank.
Kauldar	... A ryot holding lands on special agreement.
Kával	... Ground reserved for pasturing cattle.
Kere	... A tank.
Kéri	... A small street with houses on both sides; a hamlet.
Khaidi	... A prisoner.
Khaidu	... Imprisonment.
Khajáne, Khazána	... Treasury.
Kháné shunári	... Census. An account shewing the number of houses, shops, cattle, population, looms, ploughs, &c., of which a town or village consists.
Kharchu	... Expense.
Kháyam	... Fixed; permanent.
Kháyamguttadár	... Holder of land or a village on a fixed and unalter- able assessment.
Kháyam guttige	... Fixed assessment or rent.
Khistu	... An instalment of the annual assessment paid by holders at stated times.
Khistu bandi	... A document given to a landholder shewing the instalments payable by him.
Khush bish	... A private person of independent means.
Khún	... Murder.
Khurd-bard	... Embezzlement of public money.
Killedar	... A police inspector; a commandant of a fort.
Kodagidár	... A holder of land under a tank, free of or on nomi- nal assessment for having repaired or restored it, and on the further condition of his keeping in good order the said irrigation work on which the land below depends for its supply of water.
Kódi	... The weir of a tank or reservoir.
Kola	... A reservoir with stone steps down to the water's edge.
Kóla	... The stocks; <i>kai kóla</i> , hand stocks, <i>kálu kóla</i> , leg stocks.

Kolaga	... One-twentieth of a khandaga.
Kólkár, Kólukára	... A stick bearer ; a peon.
Kole róga	... A rot or disease which attacks areca palms.
Kól áta	... A stick dance, or dance accompanied with striking of sticks ; practised at the Dasara by school boys who, accompanied by their masters, go about the streets reciting Mahanavami padyas and receiving presents.
Kolli	... A stream or rivulet.
Kólu	.. A pole ; a rod.
Komati, Komatiga	.. Traders.
Konga	... A class of servants of Tamil origin.
Koppalu	... The suburbs or outlying villages of a town.
Korama	... A wild race inhabiting the forests and mountains.
Kottige	... An out-house or shed, generally for cattle.
Kotvál (cutwal)	... An official whose principal duty is to furnish supplies to travellers.
Krayadár	... Purchaser.
Kudu	... Land measure=16 <i>padis</i> or <i>paillis</i> or 500 square yards for wet and garden land, and=16 <i>padis</i> or <i>paillis</i> or 3,200 square yards for dry land. Grain measure=8 seers or 13·44 pints.
Kula	... A single farmer ; a tenant.
Kula nashita	... Loss of a tenant.
Kulavádi	... A menial among the village servants ; a deputy Talári, who is employed to watch the crops, from the growing crop to the granary.
Kulavar, Kulavaru	... A term applied to accounts and returns made out with reference to the cultivators, as distinguished from accounts prepared according to the holdings.
Kulavar-chitte, Kulavar-patte	... A detailed account of the land cultivated by each holder.
Kulavar-jamabandi	... Individual settlement.
Kumri	... A term applied to cultivation carried on by felling a tract of forest, burning the wood, and raising a crop of grain on the clearing, which is abandoned in the following year, and a fresh clearing made somewhere else. This practice is now prohibited.
Kúrige	... A sowing machine and plough combined.

Kushki ságuvali	... Dry cultivation.
Kushki	... A term applied to unirrigated land.
Labbe	... Muhammadan converts of Tamil origin.
Ládar	... A class of Mahratta Sudras.
Lakkote	... An envelope ; a sealed letter.
Lál Bágh	... A pleasure garden.
Lambáni	... A tribe resembling gipsies, who wander about and earn a livelihood as carriers, sometimes called Brinjaries.
Lashkar	... A cantonment.
Lavájame	... Establishment of a department drawing pay.
Iekkba	... Accounts ; an account.
Léva dévi	... Dealings, generally in money.
Lingáyat, Lingáyata	... A follower of Siva wearing the <i>linga</i> .
Lúti	... Plunder.
Mádiga	... A chuckler ; currier and shoemaker.
Máf	... Pardon, remission.
Máfi rahadári	... Passport granted for the conveyance of goods from one place to another for which duty had already been paid.
Mágani	... Subdivision of a taluk, corresponding to a holli or nád.
Magga	... A weaver's loom.
Maharnavami	... A feast observed on the 9th day of the 7th lunar month ; the last day but one of the Dasara, on which arms are worshiped.
Mahasulu	... Octroi ; toll ; crop.
Mahazar	... Award of a panchayat, or jury.
Maidan	... A plain ; the plain country, or <i>Bail shime</i> , as distinguished from the <i>Malnád</i> or hill region.
Makha	... A rain commencing between 14th and 27th August. Tobacco and wheat are sown at this time.
Male	... Rain.
Male kála, Male gála	... Rainy season.
Mál'ka	... Owner.
Malnád, Malenád	... Hilly country : the western part of Mysore.
Mámaledár	... A native collector in charge of a taluk ; an Amildar.
Mámúli, Mámúli	... Established ; customary ; usual
Mana	... A manud.

Mande	... Subdivisions of a hobli in Manjarabad, corresponding to a <i>firka</i> or <i>plut mágani</i> .
Manegár, Manegára	... An agent; a native accountant; an overseer.
Mane terige	... House tax.
Mantapa	... A place built for worship in front of a temple or on the bank of a river, or by the side of a well; also a place in which an idol is deposited.
Mánya	... Exempt from taxes or imposts.
Máru kukke	... A small basket or muzzle put on bullocks to prevent them from feeding.
Masalat	... Counsel; plot.
Mashálchi	... A torch-bearer or lamplighter.
Mashál chóri	... Torch robbery.
Matha (mutt)	... House of a priest; a school house.
Matha vritti	... Land granted rent-free to a math.
Maund	... A weight equal to 40 seers or 24 lbs.
Méda, Myáda	... A caste, or a member of it, occupied in cutting and selling bamboos, or making and vending bamboo baskets, &c.
Méla	... A band of actors.
Meládhikári	... Superior officer.
Méstri (maistry)	... A subordinate employed in supervising a work; a native overseer; a chief builder, carpenter, &c.
Minahu	... Till; until.
Mir'si	... An allowance or perquisite, sometimes paid in money and sometimes in kind; generally applied to grain, &c., given to village officials or headmen by the ryots.
Mobalagu	... Amount of money.
Móchi	... A class of cobblers who make saddles, native slippers, &c.
Mohar, mohur	... A seal; stamp.
Mohatarfa	... Taxes levied on looms, houses, oil-mills, shops, &c.
Mokhtiyár-náma	... Power of attorney.
Mokhtesar	... Head of a department.
Mrigasira	... A rain commencing between 5th and 18th June. Paddy, cotton, &c., are sown at this season.
Muchchalike	... A deed of agreement.

Muchchi	...	A man employed in public offices to make ink, mend pens, provide papers, seal letters, bind books, and the like.
Mufat, muft	...	Free from payment.
Múkuppe	...	A mode of cultivation by which a crop is divided into three parts, of which one is for the rent of the ground, another for labour, and the third for the seed and implements.
Múla	...	A rain commencing between the 12th and 25th December; cummin, coriander, tobacco and other seeds are sown at this time.
Mulki	...	Pertaining to revenue.
Mungári, Mungáru	...	South-west monsoon, commences in April, ends in June. The former or early season for cultivation.
Múnshi (moonshee)	...	Reader and interpreter; vernacular clerk.
Munsif	...	A subordinate civil judge.
Musáfir khána	...	A rest-house for native travellers.
Mutálíka	...	An agent.
Mutfarkhát	...	Stipend; pension.
Mutsaddi, Mutsaddy	...	An agent; a native accountant.
Muzarái	...	A department for the control of temple funds and other religious property.
Nádári	...	Poor; helpless.
Nádiga	...	Village accountant. With hardly an exception they are of the Brahman caste. The office is hereditary in common with those of all the other village officials. In some places they hold land free of rent, and in others on light assessment. In some few places a fixed money allowance is given. In all instances there are certain fixed fees payable to them in money or in kind by the ryots.
Nádu, nád	...	A district; a subdivision of a taluk corresponding to a hobli.
Nagad gutta	...	Money assessment.
Nagadi	...	Relating to cash transactions or accounts connected with treasury finance.
Nagadiyát	...	Money assessment.
Nazarána, (nuzzerana)	...	Compulsory offerings.
Nazar	...	Offerings to a sovereign.
Nakshe	...	A plan.

Namúne	... A specimen or sample.
Nán parvarish	... Allowance to a child till able to provide for himself.
Nánya	... The change of money, as rupees, annas, &c; any coin.
Názar	... Sheriff; an officer of a court who is charged with serving processes, &c.
Négalu	... A plough.
Nirakh-náma	... Price current of market rates, &c.
Nirakh	... Rate; fixed price.
Nírganti	... Regulator and distributor of water to irrigated lands.
Níru gandáya	... Water cess.
Nirúpa	... A written order from a superior.
Nóta	... Sight; examination of money.
Nuksán, Luksán	... Loss; damage.
Nyáya	... Justice.
Ole, wóle	... A palmyra leaf, or manuscript written on palmyra leaf.
Paddhati	... Usage; custom.
Padi, Páili	... Land measure= $31\frac{1}{2}$ square yards for wet and garden land, and 200 square yards for dry land.
Pádya	... The first day of the bright or dark half of a lunar month.
Paigast	... A detective.
Páikari	... Temporary tenant, or one who resides in one village and cultivates land in another.
Paimáyish	... Measurement of land.
Pairu	... Crop.
Paksha páia	... Partiality.
Palla	... One hundred seers.
Pallikúta	... A village school.
Pálu	... Waste land.
Pálu kandáya	... A term applied to assessment paid on land left fallow or untilled.
Pancháyit, Panchayat, Pancháyati, Panchá- yattu.	... A jury; a popular jury or committee of five persons.

Panchami	... Fifth day of the bright or dark half of a lunar month.
Panchānga	... A calendar ; an almanac.
Panch-báb	... Five items of excise : toddy, liquor, tobacco, ganja and betel.
Panchéru	... Five seers, or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a maund.
Pandit (pundit)	... A learned man ; a physician.
Panju	... A torch.
Pantóji	... A village schoolmaster.
Parabhári	... Assignment ; delivery.
Parampóku	... Uncultivable land.
Párpattyagára,	... Manager or supervisor of a chatram or temple.
Párpategár	... A Brahman temple-servant.
Parichárika	... A deed of dissolution of partnership or of partnership ; a written receipt and acquittance.
Párikhattu	... Market fees.
Pasaráyé	... A heretic ; a schismatic.
Páshandi	... Head man of a village ; the head of village police ; in some parts of the Province rent free lands are assigned for their support.
Patela, patel (potail)	... A title given to the principal men of towns next to the <i>Shettis</i> , a <i>Shetti</i> being in some respects similar to a Mayor and a <i>Patna shetti</i> to an Alderman.
Patna shetti	... A bond.
Patra	... A town.
Pattana, patna (putten)	... A title deed granted by Government.
Patte (putta)	... Apprehension ; detection.
Patte	... A lease holder.
Pattedar	... A list.
Patti	... One fourth of a seer.
Pávu, páu	... A revenue officer next in rank to the Amildar.
Péshkár	... The fixed payment made by zamindars to Government.
Peshkash (peshcush)	... Market ; a trading town.
Péte, petta	... A runaway.
Pharári	... Crop.
Phasalu	... Servant.
Phidvi	... A complaint.
Phiryád	

Phút mágani	... Subdivision of a mágani.
Pramána	... Oath.
Pránta, prántya	... Locality.
Prativádi	... Defendant.
Pubba	... A rain commencing between 28th August and 10th September.
Pudavat	... Investments, generally of money, made by persons for the upkeep or maintenance of temples and other charitable institutions.
Pújári	... The officiating Brahman or priest of a temple.
Punarvasu	... A rain commencing between 3rd and 16th July. Paddy, cotton, &c. are sown at this season.
Punya	... Good lot or fortune.
Purvabhádra	... A rain commencing between 2nd and 14th March.
Purvasháda	... A rain commencing between 26th December and 7th January; cummin, coriander, tobacco and other seeds are sown at this time.
Pushya	... A rain commencing between 17th and 30th July. Gram and mangoes are sown at this time.
Puróhita	... A family priest.
Raddi, reddi	... A Telugu designation for the head man of a village, the head of village police. In some parts of the Province rent-free lands are assigned for their support.
Raddu	... Repeal; cancel.
Raft	... Export.
Rahadári	... A passport.
Raita, raiyat, ryot	... A cultivator; a farmer.
Rájináma, rázináma	... A deed of consent; an acquittance. Settlement of a dispute. A resignation of office.
Rakta kodagi	... Land given free of rent to the family of a person wounded or killed in battle.
Raktaván	... An official whose business is to supply ink.
Rási	... A heap, generally of corn.
Rázi, Ráji	... Mutual consent.
Régada	... Black cotton soil.
Revati	... A rain in some places commencing between 28th March and 11th April. The land is ploughed at this time.

Risále	...	A detachment in the Mysore Horse.
Risáldar	...	Officer commanding a detachment.
Riváz	...	Rate of assessment ; usage.
Róhini	...	A rain commencing between 22nd May and 4th June. Paddy, cotton, &c., are sown during this rain.
Rójináma, róju	...	Daily cash account of receipts and disbursements.
Rokka	...	Money ; cash.
Rúbkári	...	Extract from a resolution or a letter addressed by an equal to an equal.
Ruju	...	Proof ; signature.
Rusum	...	An allowance ; fee.
Rúba-rúb, (roob roob)	...	Personally ; in person.
Sabab	...	An excuse ; reason ; cause.
Sádilwár	...	Contingent expenses, usually applied to money allowed for the purchase of stationery.
Ságuvali-chítu	...	Written permission to cultivate land given to a ryot on his application to take up land being accepted.
Ságuvalidár	...	Cultivator.
Saza	...	Punishment.
Sákshi	...	A witness.
Sála	...	Debt.
Sál jháda	...	Annual return or statement.
Sámán	...	Baggage ; articles.
Sambala	...	Pay ; salary.
Sammat	...	A subdivision of a taluk, corresponding to a hobli.
Sammati	...	Consent.
Sampádane	...	A perquisite ; allowance ; gains not authorized.
Samsthána	...	A district or territory belonging to a native chief, or a temple ; a state.
Sandáya	...	Repayment.
Sángada	...	A ferry boat formed of two <i>dónis</i> joined together, with a deck or platform upon them.
Sannad, sumud	...	A grant ; a diploma ; a charter ; a patent, a document conveying to an individual emoluments, titles, privileges, offices, &c., under the seal of the ruling authority.
Sannaddár	...	One who holds a written authority or <i>sannad</i> from the ruling power to hold land or office.

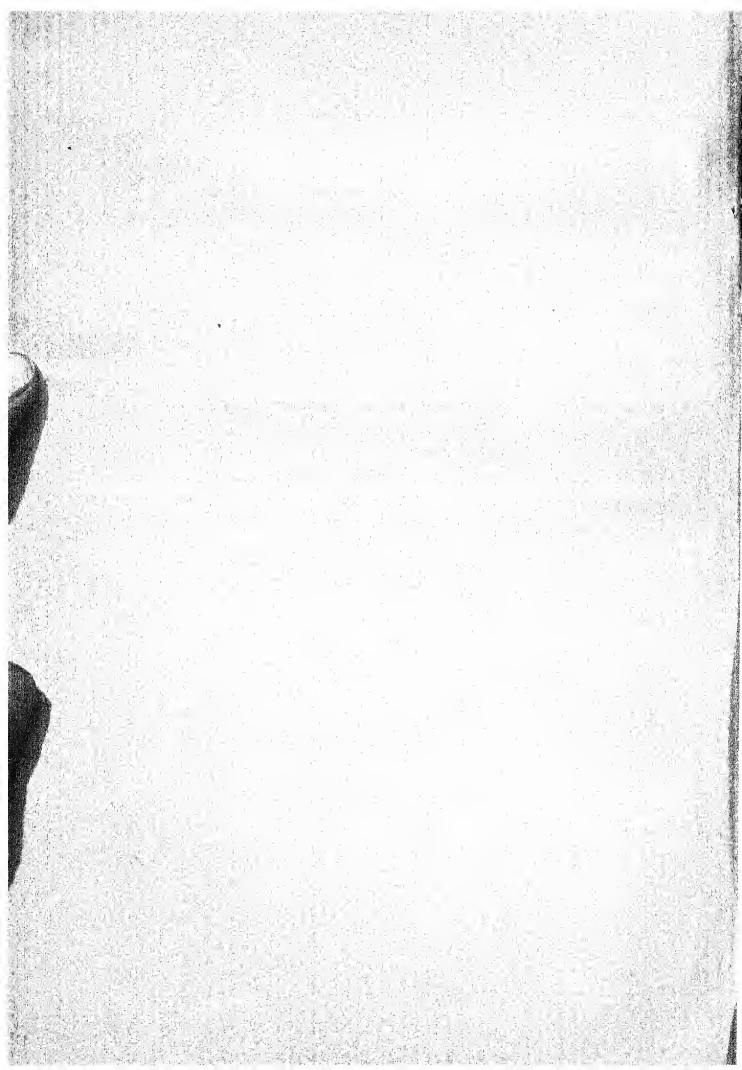
Sante	...	A fair; a market place.
Sante pasaráyi	...	Market fees.
Sarbaráyi	...	Furnishing supplies.
Saráfa, Shroff	...	An examiner and sorter of coins; money changer. An official employed in treasuries to test and count coins.
Sarhad	...	Boundary; limit.
Sarkár, circar	...	Government.
Sar amin, Sur ameen	...	A sub-magistrate.
Sarásari	...	Average.
Sáráyi	...	Arrack.
Sardár	...	An officer; a European gentleman.
Sarvádrikári	...	General agent.
Sarvamánya	...	Land granted on entirely free tenure.
Sávukúra, sowcar	...	A rich man; a merchant.
Sawár, sowar	...	A trooper.
Sáyar	...	Transit duties; miscellaneous revenue.
Sékada	...	Percentage.
Ser, seer	...	Grain measure=Rs. 84 in weight, or 1·68 pints. A weight=24 tolas.
Servegára	...	A chief herdsman in the Amrit Mahal.
Sétuve	...	A bridge.
Shaka	...	Era; especially the era of Sáliváhana, commencing A. D. 78.
Shánabhóga, Shánbhóg...	...	Village accountant; with hardly an exception they are of the brahman caste. The office is hereditary in common with all the other village officials. In some places they hold land free of rent, and in others on light assessment. In some few places a fixed money allowance is given. In all instances there are certain fixed fees payable to them in money or in kind by the ryots.
Shanabu	...	Hemp used in making a coarse cloth called <i>góni</i> .
Shásana	...	A stone slab or brass or copper plates on which memorial inscriptions, grants to temples, &c., are recorded.
Shékdár	...	Revenue officer in charge of a hobli or sub-division of a taluk.
Shendi	...	Toddy.
Shetti	...	A title borne by Komati and Lingayat merchants.

Shikmidár	...	Sub-cultivator.
Shilka	...	Balance ; remainder.
Shirastédár, Sheristadar	...	Head of a revenue or judicial office.
Shiváyi jama	...	Miscellaneous receipts credited to Government.
Shraya	...	Progressive rental for improvement of land, or rent commencing at a low rate and increasing gradually year by year till the maximum limit is attained.
Shrotriyadár	...	The holder of a village, or a certain extent of land granted on easy rent in perpetuity, or for a limited number of lives, (generally as a reward for public service) to Brahmins only.
Sibbandi	...	An establishment.
Siledar, Silahdar,	...	
Silladar	...	A lancer ; a trooper.
Subédár, Soobahdar	...	A provincial governor ; a native collector in charge of a taluk.
Suggi	...	Harvest time.
Sukáliga, Sukáligaru	...	A tribe resembling gypsies ; carriers, who wander about and earn a livelihood ; sometimes called <i>Brinjaries</i> .
Sunka	...	Toll, octroi ; custom.
Supári	...	Areca nut.
Suphardu	...	Possession ; care.
Tagáde	...	Importunity in urging the settlement of a claim or payment of a debt ; dunning.
Tagair	...	Dismissal from service.
Taggu	...	Dearness ; high price.
Tahánáma	...	An agreement.
Takávi (tuccavee)	...	Recoverable advances of money to ryots to enable them to cultivate.
Tákid	...	An order.
Takrár	...	Dispute.
Táku	...	A certain portion of land, generally applied to fields.
Talári, talavára	...	Village watchman and scout, whose duty is to give information to officers, &c., to guide travellers, &c., his only remuneration being the grant of a small extent of rent-free land. In some villages where there is no Talári the duties are performed by the Toti, his deputy.

Tálúk, taluq, talook	...	A division of a district under the management of an Amildar.
Támbara shásana	...	Grant or inscription engraved on copperplates.
Tammádi	...	The officiating priest of a pagoda.
Tamsúku	...	A bond ; a written document.
Tankasále	...	A mint.
Tappál	...	Post.
Tappe	...	Relay or set of bullocks or bearers posted for travellers.
Tapsíl	...	Detail.
Taradúd	...	Adoption of prompt measures.
Tari	...	Wet, <i>i. e.</i> , irrigated land.
Tárik	...	Date.
Tasdík	...	Allowance to temples, chatrams, &c.
Távu	...	A place.
Teppa	...	A raft.
Téru	...	An idol car.
Tevari, tovaru	...	Division between the fields ; a border or small bank of grass bounding a field, commonly called <i>bund</i> or <i>badhu</i> .
Thána, Thane.	..	A police station.
Tírpu	...	A decision.
Tirve	...	Land tax.
Tola	...	A rupee's weight = $\frac{1}{16}$ part of a pound avoirdupois.
Tópu	...	A grove of trees generally called <i>tope</i> .
Toreya	...	A class of bearers.
Tóta	...	A garden.
Tóti	...	A menial among the village servants ; a deputy talári, who is employed to watch the crops from the growing crop to the granary.
Túbu	...	The sluice of a tank or reservoir.
Tukadi	...	District.
Udave	...	Jungly tract fit for coffee plantation, a term used in Nagar and Hassan.
Ukkada	...	A station at the side of a road where tolls are collected.
Ulane	...	Land given to a sub-cultivator.
Ulamedár	...	A sub-cultivator.
Uligadavaru	...	Peons.
Umbali	...	A village or plot of ground free of rent.

Umbalidár	...	The holder of a rent-free village or land.
Umedvár	...	A volunteer official; one who works without pay in hope of ultimately gaining a situation.
Uru	...	A village; a county.
Uttára, Uddhára	...	Remission of land-rent on account of imperfectly ripened crops from inclemency of season and failure of rain. In Nagar it is used for <i>hanti</i> .
Vadda, Waddar	...	A tank digger; a worker in stone.
Vádi	...	Plaintiff.
Vaidya	...	A physician.
Vaja	...	Reduction; deduction.
Vaisákha phasal	..	May crop.
Vakalat náma	...	Power of attorney.
Vakil	...	An agent; attorney.
Vákmúla	...	A deposition.
Válaga Uttára	...	Rent free land granted to musicians.
Valase	...	Fugitives; people moving <i>en masse</i> from alarm or fear of an invasion.
Vára	...	Tenure of land, the half of the produce of which is given to the landlord instead of rent.
Váragára	...	A sub-lessee who gives half the produce of the land he cultivates to the owner.
Varaha	...	The coin called a pagoda.
Varga, warg	...	A ledger; a farm or holding having a separate number in the revenue accounts. There are sometimes two or three or even more holdings in one <i>Varga</i> .
Vargadár	...	A lease holder (in Nagar), in other parts of the province the term means a transferee.
Vartamána	...	News; information.
Vartaka	...	A merchant.
Varushásana	...	Annual allowance.
Vasha	...	Possession; care; charge.
Vasúl	...	Collection; receipts.
Váyide	...	An instalment; a term.
Vichárane	...	An inquiry.
Vighalige	...	The sixtieth part of a <i>ghalige</i> or Indian hour.
Villéd-ele, Vilyad-ele	..	Betel leaf.
Vísa	...	A sixteenth part of anything.

Visha-háku	... To poison.
Vivara	... Particulars.
Vrittidár	... Proprietor of small grants of land free of rent, or on a light rent, to Brahmaus only.
Vyápara	... Trade.
Vyálya	... A quarrel ; a law suit.
Wolágra	... Internal ; home produce.
Wola-ságuvalidár	... Sub-cultivator.
Wottu	... Total.
Yádasht, Yádástu,	...
Yádi	... A memorandum.
Yajamána	... Master ; lord ; owner ; proprietor ; husband.
Yála, Yela	... An auction.
Yedagai	... A member of the left hand caste ; currier and shoe-maker.
Yele hambu	... Betel vine.
Yedaru chítu	... A counterpart agreement ; an engagement given by the tenant of an estate held under lease or mortgage to pay a consideration annually for its occupancy ; also a writing given by the purchaser of land to the proprietor, engaging to give it back on receiving his money again within a stipulated period.
Yéta, Yáta	... A lever for raising water from a well ; a well from which water is raised by such an instrument. In some places it is called a pikota.
Zirát	... Cultivation.



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